The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. 1—NO. 1. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 1.

The Constitutionalist
is published weekly at
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's [illegible])
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year........ $2 00
" six months........ 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, [illegible]; each additional insertion, [illegible].

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarter of a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

E. W. [illegible] & CO.,
STEAM
PLANING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Madison St.
DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Timber, [illegible], Sawing, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

ESTIL & VAN WINKLE,
Manufacturers of
SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., &c.,
Front Street, [illegible]
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
[illegible]

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
Front Street, [illegible]
Plainfield, N. J.

GEORGE M. ANGLEMAN,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Plainfield, N. J.

HIRAM HORNISH,
DEALER IN CONFECTIONERY,
[illegible]
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
[illegible] opposite P. M. French's Mill,
Plainfield, N. J.
[illegible]

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, [illegible]
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office over the Post Office,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M., M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
[illegible]
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
[illegible]
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m., 1 till 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Residence on [illegible] Street, between Cherry and [illegible]

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
[illegible]
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZIER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
[illegible] Church Street, [illegible]
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
Special attention given to the sale of Real and [illegible] Property.

R. VAN WINKLE,
[illegible] & DEALER IN FANCY GOODS,
Front St., opp. Cherry,
Plainfield, N. J.
Orders for [illegible] promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BLATZ,
LAGER BEER SALOON,
[illegible] Front & Somerset Streets,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
[illegible]

LAING'S HOTEL,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
John W. Laing, Proprietor.
[illegible]

MRS PETER DUNN,
MILLINERY & FANCY ARTICLES,
[illegible] Street, near [illegible] Church.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
C. F. [illegible], Proprietor.

MRS G. W. STANFORD,
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
[illegible]

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
[illegible]
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HAY, GRAIN AND LUMBER,
[illegible] Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. SANDERSON.

PERINE & DOANE,
CARPENTERS & BUILDERS,
[illegible]
Plainfield, N. J.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
[illegible]

Poetry.

I AM DYING.

Raise my pillow, husband dearest—
Faint and fainter comes my breath;
And these shadows stealing slowly,
Must, I know, be those of death.
Sit down close beside me, darling,
Let me clasp your warm, strong hand,
Yours that ever has sustained me
To the borders of this land.

For your God and mine—our Father,
Thence shall ever lead me on,
Where upon a throne eternal
Sits his loved and only Son.
I've had visions and been dreaming
O'er the past of joy and pain;
Year by year I've wandered backward,
Till I was a child again.

Dreamed of girlhood, and the moment
When I stood your wife and bride;
How my heart thrilled with Love's triumph
In that hour of woman's pride;
Dreamed of thee and all the earth-chords
Firmly twined about the heart—
Oh! the bitter burning anguish,
When I first knew we must part.

It has passed—and God has promised
All thy footsteps to attend;
He's that more than friend or brother,
He'll be with thee to the end.
There's no shadow o'er the portals
Leading to my heavenly home—
Christ hath promised life immortal,
And 'tis He that bids me come.

When life's trials wait around thee,
And its chilling billows swell,
Thou'lt thank Heaven that I'm spared them,
Thou'lt then feel that "all is well."
Bring our boys unto my bedside;
My last blessing let them keep—
But they're sleeping—do not wake them—
They'll learn soon enough to weep.

Tell them often of their mother,
Kiss them for me when they wake;
Lead them gently in life's pathway,
Love them doubly for my sake.
Clasp my hand still closer, darling,
This, the last night of my life,
For to-morrow, I shall never
Answer when you call me "wife!"
Fare thee well, my noble husband!
Faint not 'neath this chastening rod;
Throw your strong arm round our children
Keep them close to thee—and God.

For The Constitutionalist.

OUR COUNTRY.

BY [illegible]

Our Country! In the beautiful imagery of the poet:—

"It is bounded a glorious land—
With broad arms stretched from shore to shore,
The proud Pacific chafes her strand,
She hears the dark Atlantic roar;
And nurtured on her ample breast,
How many a goodly prospect lies
In Nature's wildest grandeur drest,
Enamelled with her loveliest dyes.

Rich prairies decked with flowers of gold,
Like sunlit oceans roll afar;
Broad lakes her azure heavens behold,
Reflecting clear each trembling star,
And mighty rivers, mountain-born,
Go sweeping onward, dark and deep,
Through forests where the bounding fawn
Beneath their sheltering branches leap."

That is a faithful delineation of the land wherein we dwell and possess the boon of citizenship. Yet, of what national value would be, or ennobling influence upon others, would be the gorgeousness and beauty of nature, if unadorned and uninvigorated by the beams of constitutional law and inspired by the fragrant atmosphere of civil and religious liberty? Our pillared mountains would rear their majestic outlines against the sky, our lengthened rivers onward roll their accustomed floods, and our fertile plains and valleys and teeming mineral beds offer riches for labor, but, if over all hung the leaden pall of monarchy, the inky gloom of despotism, or the bloody rule of anarchy, where would be our pride, where our hope, what our destiny?

Other countries can justly boast of natural magnificence and fertility. England, as she sounds her morning drum beat around the globe, points to the red banner of St. George floating in sovereignty over every phase of terrestrial grandeur and wealth. Italy, glowing in her hazy skies and faultless climes, turns with ecstasy to the blue waved Mediterranean and its fruit embowered shores. Russia, far old Russia, traversing that vast Northern stretch, sees nature in stern though bounteous garb, and receives treasures at her hand. Brazil revels in the very luxuriousness of nature, and Mexico may safely invite comparison with her own grand and diversified domain.

Still, murky clouds rest upon all these nationalities, shutting out the heaven-born ray of popular rights. England, her vaunting claims to the contrary, is not free. Privileged orders domineeringly rule her toiling masses at home, while her land, generous hearted Ireland, longing to inhale the air of liberty, languishes beneath the rod of oppression, and the millioned tribes of British India yield forced obedience to a regal power that despoiled them of their possessions. Italy lords kingly prerogative over a people debilitated by long years of tyranny. Russia tramples under her iron heel of absolutism the very name of freedom, and crushes out of existence the despot-eating nation of Pulaski and Kosciusko—the champions of American Independence. Brazil bows obsequiously before the dreaded throne of an Emperor, and Mexico, poverty-stricken Mexico, lacerated by contending factions and military domination, and bleeding at every pore, crouches in the dust, an object of commiseration.

The crowning glory of our country, and which distinguished her form and rendered her superior to all other lands, was that matchless edifice of free representative government the wise and patriotic fathers of the Republic founded. A Union of coequal States, resting beneath the expressly defined nationality of a General Government created by themselves as States, through the agency of specifically delegated and limited powers embodied in a written Constitution, and bestowed for the purpose of mutual protection and well being. A family of sovereignties, dwelling in blissful harmony, each regulating and providing for its own internal affairs, and each scrupulously regarding the rights and local peculiarities of every other member of the group. All yielding willing obedience to the conferred authority of a national unit, and all enjoying, unquestioned and unmolested, the powers and privileges Constitutionally reserved to the States respectively or to the people thereof. In our character as a united nation, and in the practical working of our nicely adjusted system of distinct, yet responsible commonwealths, we made emphatic and affirmative answer to the enquiry:—

What constitutes a State?
Not high raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No—Men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude,—
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain.
These constitute a State;
And sovereign Law, that State's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill."

Such was the resplendent diadem of the American Republic, the proud badge of American citizenship, and to extol its excellence and urge its restoration and preservation, is the especial object of the present writing.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Miscellaneous.

MARGARET ANDERSON'S CLOUD.

"Let it be a *true* story this time, Alice, please," and the mild blue eyes, old and faded though they were, pleaded so eloquently, that I had no heart to refuse their owner her simple request. Aunt Rachel's honest, truth-loving nature had no fellowship with fiction in any form. A romance founded on facts, was not to her half so objectionable as a strictly religious book that had no foundation. Of course I could not agree with the dear old lady's views of these matters, but she was a peace-keeper, as well as a peace-maker, so there was never on her part any seeking to get up an argument to prove this or that, and certainly no disposition to provoke one on mine, since next to falsehood, she hated quarreling.

"I have been looking over the pictures on your table," she resumed, "and find one uncommon face among them. There's a story in it, I'm quite certain; besides you have written some lines beneath it that help to strengthen the impression."

"But it is such a sad tale, aunt Rachel, and 'twould be a pity to cloud this sunny autumn day with dark reminiscences," I replied.

"If it is *all* dark, dark to the end, I've no wish to hear it," she said; "but there is a hopeful expression in the sweet, sorrowful face, that led me to think otherwise."

She was right. It was not dark to the end. I remembered vividly the beautiful, calm close of Margaret Anderson's young life; and to please aunt Rachel, I threw aside the humorous article I had just commenced, to pen instead this brief sketch of one of my early friends.

She was the eldest daughter of a large family, and it came hard upon her, the mother being a confirmed invalid. Her father was a day laborer, and had no hours at home except on Sundays, and after the little ones were quiet in their beds, so he could not know what a care they all were to a girl of fifteen; for she was that when our intimacy began. But she never complained; and her vivacity and invariably cheerful face were a theme of wonder and comment with all who realized what heavy burdens she bore at home.

"It will be the death of you, child, having so much put upon your young shoulders," I overheard a blunt neighbor say to her one day; and Maggie looked more serious than I ever saw her before, as she said, "Don't ever talk that way before my mother, Mrs. Watson; she borrows trouble enough already about me, and I find it impossible sometimes to convince her that there is not the slightest occasion. I am strong and healthy, and the children are very good; and besides, our faithful old nurse insists upon relieving me of the drudgery."

"Strong indeed! you're as slender as a sapling; and who ever saw a particle of color in your cheeks?" returned Mrs. Watson, not willing to yield her opinion.

"O, but color is not always an indication of health, you know; but I *really* am perfectly well, so don't try to persuade me that I am sacrificing either health or happiness; and surely with these blessings, which thank God, are mine, one should be content."

"Well, all I've got to say more, is that you've the patience of Job and I only hope you'll hold out;" saying which the blunt, but well-meaning neighbor took leave, and Margaret's face cleared instantly.

"It is really wonderful how you do hold out," *I began, but she put her fingers over* my mouth, declaring she would listen to no more croakings, and if I had nothing pleasanter to talk about, I might follow Mrs. Watson.

I have especial reasons for remembering that day. She was seventeen the week before, and after she had sent the children to school, and bathed her mother's aching head, she took me up to her room to show me the birthday gifts she had received. They were quite numerous, many of them from distant friends, showing in what kind esteem she was held abroad as well as at home. After we had together sufficiently admired the pretty and useful tokens of friendship and love, she produced a small oil painting, laughingly observing that she kept it back, fearing I would not bestow a glance upon the other things if that caught my eye first. It was exquisitely beautiful, and represented a fair young girl walking along a narrow and thorny path. Heavy clouds hung over her head, casting dense shadows around her, but making the beautiful face all the more radiant, from its contrast with the surrounding gloom. Her white robes were dust-soiled, and the unshodden feet, torn and bleeding. Afar, at the end of the toilsome way, the sun shone clearly, and on the distant brightness the traveller's gaze was fixed with longing eagerness.

On the margin of the picture the donor or artist had written in legible characters:

"The cloud may be dark, but there's brightness beyond it."

"And who, pray, was the donor of this perfect little gem, Margaret?" I asked, as she took it from me and put it in her writing desk, instead of laying it with the rest of the birthday remembrances.

"That's the oddest of all," she replied; "I don't know; haven't a suspicion; and then it came to me so curiously, or mysteriously, I may say. I found it a week ago, in my writing desk, which is always locked when I'm not using it, and the key I keep in my pocket, so if you can give me any clue to the mystery, I shall be infinitely obliged."

"You don't of course suspect me, Margie," I said, "considering I've only been in town three days for the last fortnight; but doubtless some of your family can account for the strange thing; any of them could easily obtain possession of the key while you were sleeping."

"Very true," she returned; "but they all, with one accord, from my father down to old Martha, who wouldn't tell a lie to save her right-hand, do most solemnly protest that they never saw the picture until I showed it to them, and moreover, are as ignorant as myself of the way and manner it was smuggled into my desk. I'm not superstitious, but (*pardon my vanity*,) I really have got a fancy into my head, that the maiden's face resembles mine, and that—— But you are laughing, and no wonder, yet only to please me, look again, and see if you can see any likeness; if not, of course it must be all imagination."

"It is a witch picture, Margie, and you had better burn it," I said with forced merriment; for there certainly was a resemblance, or else with her, I imagined one. No! it was Margaret Anderson's face; only so glorified and unearthly that the careless observer might fail to detect the likeness. And then came the thought that some dense cloud might be gathering in her life's sky; that the picture might be prophetic of her own earthly pilgrimage.

"*You* see it, then," she said, conjecturing the truth from my looks. "So we are both bewitched, I suppose, and it must have been a witch that sent or brought it to me."

"Or a wizard, which is altogether more probable," I suggested, upon which she laughed heartily, and expressed a wish that he would soon reveal himself in tangible form, and relieve her curiosity and suspense.

We dropped the subject here, introducing one which had prompted my present visit. A mutual friend of ours was to give a party the next night, and there were matters of dress and other things equally important to discuss; besides, Julia Clifford's brother from New York was to be there, so we talked as girls of seventeen *will* talk under such circumstances, until the declining October sun warned me that I could not prolong my stay without detaining my friend from her household duties.

It was at Julia Clifford's party we next met, and the first sight which met my eye upon entering the room, was Margaret talking animatedly with a very gentlemanly-looking stranger. It was not Harry Clifford, for he was my escort, having called for me at his sister's suggestion, as an engagement at home prevented my going until a late hour.

I had thought that Harry entertained a boyish fancy for Margaret, before he left home to try his fortunes in the great city, and curious to know if it still lived, I said, as we passed [illegible] door: "How very pretty Margie Anderson looks to-night, and I'm certain the gentleman she is chatting with thinks the same."

"Yes! his admiration is unmistakable, and Margaret talks as well as she looks. They are a handsome couple truly, and if the gentleman is worthy of such a prize, I hope he may win her," Harry returned, without betraying anything like jealousy or lover-like confusion, convincing me that what Julia and I had fondly anticipated would never come to pass.

"If! Then he is not, as I supposed, some friend you brought with you from New York?" I exclaimed.

"On the contrary, I never saw him until to-night," he replied. "He came with Lizzie Howard, and is to teach your High School next year, I am informed. It's a pity he's so handsome, as there's danger of his turning the heads of half the girls. I only hope he won't break any hearts."

Involuntarily a sigh escaped me. The picture of the maiden under the cloud came to my mind, and the foreboding which had oppressed me, returned. My companion laughed heartily, as he inquired if the sigh was ominous of any such mishap to myself; upon which I joined him in making merry over the affair.

Everybody agreed that Mr. Ralston was a gentleman, for although his preference for Margaret was too undisguised to be mistaken, he made himself generally agreeable, and by his easy politeness and intelligent conversation contributed greatly to the evening's entertainment.

"What a pity that Margie's school-days are over," I said to Harry, as he walked home with me that night; to which he responded, that being only seventeen she might resume her studies, though he thought she would see quite enough of the new teacher without going to school again.

"So you remember her age?" I said, for a sudden thought flashed into my head, that he had something to do with Margie's mysterious birthday gift.

"Yes! thanks to my sister, who wrote me a month ago, to get something rare and pretty for her to present Margaret on her seventeenth birthday, which was just at hand. I was puzzled exceedingly to decide upon 'something rare,' when, luckily, an artist, who lodges on the same floor, sauntered into my room. A photograph of Margaret, which Julia had enclosed in her letter, lay on the table, and caught his eye at once. He examined it attentively, and then begged the loan of it for a few hours, remarking that it was just the style of face he had been seeking for a picture he was then engaged upon. I consented on condition that he would paint me a miniature copy of the same, to which he readily agreed. But it is needless to tell you more, for of course you have seen the picture."

So the mystery was solved, and there was no witchery about it, after all. Harry had sent a writing-desk to his sister precisely like Margaret's, and one key would open both. Julia had managed to get access to her friend's room, unseen by any of the household, and to deposit her gift in the desk. She had confessed the mischief this very night to her brother and Margaret, so I was the last to be enlightened. This explanation of the matter did not at once dispel my forebodings of some evil threatening my cherished friend; but as weeks and months went by, and her earthly prospects brightened, instead of darkening, they were dismissed, and if not forgotten, were remembered only as foolish fancies.

It was in early autumn, that Mr. Ralston came to our village, and before Christmas he was the accepted lover of Margaret Anderson. Nobody seemed surprised when the engagement was announced, and, strange to say, nobody found fault with it. They were general favorites, and everybody rejoiced in their prospective happiness.

"I will never trust in presentiments again," was my remark to a friend who sat by me in our lyceum hall, one night of the winter following.

"A very wise decision," he replied, looking where I directed, to a seat just in front of us, occupied by the two who figure most conspicuously in our story. My companion knew about the picture, and had ridiculed what he termed "the absurd notion," it had put into my head.

I had never seen Margaret so radiantly happy as upon this evening. We were anticipating a rare treat: rare for a country village. A gifted and accomplished lady, whose public readings had charmed large audiences in almost every American city, [illegible] give us one of her entertainments. A murmur of admiration was audible throughout the hall, as the beautiful queenly woman gracefully entered and took her seat. Before her lips were opened, she had arrested the undivided attention of all; hence very few there were who failed to note what followed. Casting a hasty, careless glance over the assembly, her gaze was suddenly riveted on some familiar face which evidently awakened no pleasant associations, for she grew deathly pale, and with a smothered exclamation of distress, buried her face in her hands.

Some thought her ill, others said, "She is an actress, and it is done for effect;" and this all believed, when in a few moments she arose, with no trace of suffering, physical or mental, visible in look or mien. Only one in that spell-bound audience knew what a fearful shock the proud, stately woman had received. But the hideous truth was all revealed the following day, and the whole community were loud and bitter in their denunciations against the villain who had so successfully won his way to their confidence and esteem.

Mr. Ralston did not return to his lodgings that night, nor was he ever seen afterward in the village. The beautiful woman who had so delightfully entertained us, was his lawful wife, whom he had cruelly deserted a few years previous, leaving her friendless and penniless in a distant city. For her maintenance, she had taken up her present vocation, and under an assumed name, appeared nightly before the public, winning admiration and fame, as well as a liberal pecuniary recompense for her endeavors.

And what of Margaret Anderson? Alas! the cloud had gathered without warning over her defenceless head, and as yet she saw no brightness beyond it. The deserted wife, by careful inquiry, learned enough to confirm her worst fears, and eager to save the innocent girl she had seen by his side, found her way that same night to the home into which she was to carry so much sorrow. Margaret had already retired to her room, but the lady begged they would not call her; she would rather see her alone. Briefly she recounted to them her story, and they could not doubt it, for the seal of truth was upon her features, and the tears which mingled with the mother's were tears of genuine sympathy.

What *transpired* in that chamber through the long hours of a sleepless night, no mortal ever knew. The wife did not leave the poor girl until day had broken, and then none would have recognized in that white, haggard face, the brilliant woman of a few hours before. "It was a cruel task, but I [illegible] only by God's help; thank God that he permitted me to save her from a fate worse than death." These were her parting words to the mother, as she pressed her hand and went her way. Not less changed was Margaret, when she came below. There were traces of a fearful struggle in the sweet face, but tokens of conquest, too, were there. She had torn the unworthy idol from her affections, but it had left the poor heart hopelessly wounded and bleeding.

"Don't speak of it, mother! Let me forget, if I can," was her reply to some expression of indignation the poor woman could not repress, at Ralston's treatment of her child; and from that time no allusion to the unfortunate affair was ever made in her presence. It might have been better, perhaps, could she have spoken freely to her mother, for the buried grief was slowly, but surely, eating her life away. Every week her face and form grew thinner; one by one, her household tasks were given up, and when spring opened, she was not able to leave her room. The certainty that her days were numbered, brought no regret to her earth-wearied spirit, and she spoke of leaving life with as much composure and cheerfulness as if some pleasant journey was before her, instead of a passage over the dark river. The last time I saw her living, she sat by the window watching the sunset, and on her lap lay the picture which had so truthfully portrayed her destiny. "I am almost beyond the cloud," she exclaimed, joyfully. "I begin to see the brightness." A few days later, and the gentle spirit, too delicately strung to endure the storms of life, went triumphantly up into the clear, unclouded light of God's eternal day.

"It is good; very good!" was Aunt Rachel's verdict, when I had concluded, "but some parts of it seem too strange and romantic to be real. Are you sure it was *quite* true, that meeting of the husband and wife at the hall, and her [illegible] friend?"

"True as the gospel, Aunt Rachel. I can vouch for it, and you know it has been said, that 'truth is stranger than fiction.'"

"And better, too," she returned, with fervor, to which assertion I was not prepared to respond favorably, therefore remained silent, hoping, meanwhile, that my readers would be half as well satisfied as my [illegible] auditor, with poor Margaret's story.

Wise Sayings.

By others' faults, wise men correct their own.

Never say more than is necessary.

What is valuable can be reached only by climbing.

Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

He who knows not when to be silent knows not when to speak.

A little neglect may breed great mischief.

Debt is the worst kind of poverty.

A good and kind word is as easily spoken as a bad one.

Great minds have purposes; little minds wishes.

Modesty has more charms than beauty.

A man may talk like a wise man, yet act like a fool.

Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold.

A godly life keeps off wrinkles and disease.

He is idle who might be better employed.

The most bitter experience is often the sweetest to remember.

Be just before you are generous.

Life is made up of little things, as drops make the ocean.

A kind "*no*" is more agreeable than a rough "yes."

Never despair because some fail.

Patience, perseverance and industry are the conquerors of the world.

True merit, like a river, the deeper it is the less noise it makes.

He lives longest who thinks most, feels noblest and does best.

* * *

"I was a sugar-planter once, but I didn't make anything by it," said a Yankee sutler to a company of Maine capitalists, whom he overheard talking on the hotel steps about going South to buy up plantations, and work them on a large scale. "You a sugar-planter, Josh!" exclaimed one of the capitalists, with great surprise; when was that? Tell us what you know about it." "'Twas when I buried my old *sweetheart*."

* * *

A man named Tease has married a Miss Cross in St. Louis. That's a lucky Tease; He teased her till she agreed she wouldn't be Cross any more.

JOB PRINTING,
ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & SON, - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., January 2, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and maintenance of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas-corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

* * *

Democratic Association.

A regular meeting of the Democratic Association of Plainfield will be held at the Democratic Reading Room, on Saturday evening, January 4th, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual and general attendance is desired, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will then be in order.

JAMES CLARK, Pres.
JOHN M. GILLIGAN, Sec.

* * *

To the Public.

The getting up of a new journal is no insignificant task. To perfect every department requires time and practice. We must, therefore, crave indulgence for all the defects this, our first issue, may exhibit.

We intend making the CONSTITUTIONALIST deserving of public support, and now respectfully solicit general patronage on behalf of our subscription list. The kindness will be appreciated, *if every person who desires to become a subscriber will send in his or her name and address at once.*

Our paper will have a wide country circulation, and offers superior advantages as an advertising medium. We ask patronage in that line.

No effort shall be spared on our part to return to patrons full value for all favors received.

One year ago, we commenced business by opening a Job Printing Office in this place. We had no idea then of embarking in the newspaper enterprise, but circumstances have since induced us to do so. Our success in the jobbing business for the past year has more than met our utmost expectations, and we can attribute it to no other cause than that our work has given general satisfaction, both in regard to workmanship and price. We have lately made large additions to our stock of materials, and are now better prepared than ever to turn out good work at fair prices. We do our work ourselves, and have but one price, which is so low that none can complain. Thanking our friends for their past patronage, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

* * *

A Happy New Year.

Another year has dawned. Eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with its hopes and fears, its joys and sorrows, its bright and sombre memories, now dwells amid the shadowy past. The occasion is a fitting one for serious reflection and the registering of new and better resolves. The past we know, and thereby should profit. The future is a sealed book, and wisely so. That we cannot peruse, but may, if we will, live prepared to hear its decrees as day by day each page is opened. To all we sincerely wish the new year may prove happy, thrice happy.

* * *

Our Position.

The political character of THE CONSTITUTIONALIST will be honest and undisguised. We disclaim all relationship with the half-fish, half-flesh style of journalism. We despise that charlatanism which strives to encompass the feat of riding two nags at the same time, or of carrying water on both shoulders. We have no respect for a visage white on one side and black on the other. We detest hypocrisy, we abhor venality.

In this country, freedom of speech and of the press are constitutional prerogatives. Such we shall defend as jewels of rare value, but, at the same time, frown indignantly upon anything that partakes of licentiousness, whether of the tongue or pen.

The public sayings and actions of men in authority, or aspirants for office, from President to Constable, from Senate to Town Committee, are public property, and fairly open to criticism. Those we shall review without fear, favor or affection, and, if at times severely, with a constant regard for truth and propriety of language. The sanctity of private life shall never be invaded by us.

We shall zealously support the principles, measures and candidates of the Democratic Party, because we conscientiously believe they represent the practical well-being of the people, and the permanent renown of the American Republic.

* * *

Taxation.

No people in the world are taxed more onerous than those of this country at the present day. That unpleasant fact cannot be thrust aside. It stares every man and woman, rich or poor, full in the face. We are taxed for all we eat, wear and earn. Tax-gatherers levy tribute upon us at every turn and in every conceivable shape. We dare not draw a check or receipt a bill without paying tax. If sick, we swallow taxed medicine procured of a taxed druggist on the prescription of a taxed doctor. If cold, we light a fire with a taxed match, and if weary, we drink a cup of coffee or tea and smoke a cigar all redolent with taxation.

If revenue so derived is indispensable for the public weal, and reaches the public coffers uneshorn of just proportions, and is thence disbursed with fidelity and economy, we have naught to say, but if, on the contrary, it suffers undue discount in passing from tax-payer to treasurer, and is then dissipated to foster extravagance, encourage speculation, breed corruption, or subvert the principles of free government, in the name of the people we protest and demand reform. It is time to urge integrity and economy. *Not a dollar more should be added to the weight of taxation than is absolutely necessary, and every cent collected ought to be honestly administered and publicly accounted for.* Taxation is becoming a serious question. On behalf of the tax-payers we draw the sword and throw away the scabbard.

* * *

The way to do it.

There is a great deal said about paying the national debt in greenbacks. The only constitutional currency is gold and silver, and the way to put that into the pockets of the people, and into the Treasury for the redemption of every national obligation, is to eradicate Radical legislation and authority root and branch, wipe out official prodigacy of every description, inaugurate honesty and economy, stop short the enormous fraud and expenditure attendant upon negro domination, levy just and equal taxation, restore the co-equality of States and white man's government, obey the Constitution from A to Z, and enact laws for the encouragement of legitimate industry and the development of natural resources.

That is the only way to do it. It is the Democratic plan.

Then capital would flow into the South, and raise the rich products of that section to draw from the markets of the world, not printed promises to pay, but golden wealth. Then the farmer, mechanic, tradesman and laborer might enjoy the proud satisfaction of having in their purses dollars worth one hundred cents each, and the public creditor be spared the fright of repudiation. It is the only plan. All other schemes will prove futile, leading to bewilderment and ruin.

* * *

A National Want.

One of our greatest wants as a nation at the present time is genuine statesmanship. Politicians, of every grade and color, we have in abundance, but statesmen are lamentably scarce. The truth of this must be admitted by all impartial observers, be their political affinities what they may, and the existence of such a fact heralds national weakness, if not decay.

The Senate of the United States was once the abode of intellectual greatness and devoted patriotism. Men were commissioned to sit there, not as a reward for mere partisan services, but in recognition of high-toned personal character, mental ability, matured judgment, unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the Union and the country's best interests. Then the wearing of a senatorial robe betokened honor, and to look upon a Senate convened was to witness in reality the assembled wisdom and worth of the land. Counterfeits did not pass current in those days.

Times have changed, and sadly so. The mighty minds are veiled in death. Hushed is the fervid eloquence and patriotic counsels of Clay, Cass, Webster, Marcy, Southard, Crittenden, Benton, Dallas, Clayton, Preston, Garret D. Wall, Douglass, Silas Wright and others of that illustrious line. They were Senators in deed and not alone in name. They have passed from earth and who succeeds them? Lilliputians sport where giants once held sway.

A true statesman will soar above the miasma of faction and petty intrigue, and seek to know the welfare of the whole country. He will not chain himself as a galley slave to a fanatical idea, or exhaust his energies and sacrifice principles in unscrupulously endeavoring to secure a fresh lease of partisan power. His ambition is to win popular favor for himself and party by augmenting the people's good, and burnishing their national renown. He beckons to his side the angelic forms of charity and love, and drives away the demons of revenge and hate. He rears the glorious edifice of our Constitutional Government, and only such as he can prevent its crumbling into a ruined mass.

* * *

A Secession Loyalist.

We trust our Republican friends will not think we propose quoting the dis-union speeches of Toombs, Yancey or Slidell, as we have no intent of the kind, but on the contrary, the secession—*genuine secession* doctrine we are about to release, flowed from the loyal pen of one of the most vociferous *loyalists* the present *loyally* prolific century has produced. He is all over professedly loyal, even though he did go bail for Jefferson Davis. His name is Horace Greeley, and on the twenty-sixth day of November, 1860, through the columns of the New York *Tribune*, he declared for secession in the following language:

"If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based."

The President of the defunct Southern Confederacy never uttered a stronger secession manifesto than that. If members of Congress from Kentucky and other States are denied seats because of alleged disloyal sentiments uttered six or seven years ago, by what rule of propriety did a Republican Senate confirm the nomination of Mr. Greeley as Minister to Austria.

These are queer times, yet consistency remains a jewel.

* * *

Attention! Whitemen!

In the Sumner-Stevens Constitutional Convention now sitting at Richmond, Virginia, is a *Negro* called the *Honorable* Lewis Lindsay. The following is a verbatim report of a speech made by that distinguished *statesman* on the question of employing a stenographer:

"*Mis-ter Pres-i-dent*, I hope in dis late hour ob de struggle dat Old Virginia have been imperilled that no free-thinkin' man *can sup-pose* for a moment dat we desires to misapperniate de idee dat we want qualify de ability ob de stenography for dis convention. I hope ery good-thinkin' gentleman will observe de necessity of havin' a stenography, an' dat dey will be willin' in de desire to gain de ability of the commonwealth of Verginny to see dat de gentleman is justly de *mere*. I hope, sar, dat ery gentleman will now see de necessity of havin dis stenography, so dat we can then be able to understand de principles of dar proposition."

The *Honorable* Mr. Lindsay is also a candidate for Congress. Such stuff is Radical *reconstruction* made. The soldiers of New Jersey never fought to inaugurate that black programme—NEVER! NEVER!!

* * *

One of the charges preferred against President Johnson was that he surrendered Southern Railroad property into the hands of un-reconstructed rebels. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, Republican, exploded that missile by placing such a heinous offence *squarely upon the shoulders of Secretary Stanton*. Who will move to expel Mr. Wilson? It won't do. Somebody must be impeached.

* * *

General Grant, in his testimony before a committee of Congress, emphatically declared that the policy of President Johnson towards the Southern States was identical with that of President Lincoln. The General, is a competent witness. Who will move for his impeachment?

* * *

When the soldiers of New Jersey were braving bullets and sickness, battling for the Constitution and Union, the Southern negroes as a body, were voluntarily and industriously at work raising food and rearing fortifications for the Confederate armies. Now those same negroes are petted by Radicalism and made rulers over white men, because of superior black loyalty. What think you of it, Soldiers!

* * *

The country lately experienced a most wonderful relief. The heart of every genuine white man throbbed with joy. Congress adjourned for a fortnight. If the congressional negro minstrels had only closed their performance *sine die*, how the national honor and the people's welfare would have been enhanced. Nevertheless, thanks are due for some respite, even though brief.

* * *

A Verdict.

Among the resolutions adopted at the last Republican Convention in the State of New York was this:

Resolved, That, as Republicans of the State of New York, recognizing the obligations of consistency and straightforwardness in support of the great principles we profess, unhesitatingly declare that suffrage should be impartial; that it is a right which ought not to be limited by property or by color.

A few weeks after, the State went Democratic by nearly fifty thousand majority. Color will tell.

* * *

Precedents are dangerous things. Let the reins of government, then, be braced and held with a steady hand, and every violation of the Constitution be reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence.—*Washington.*

Currency.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Daniel Webster in the United States Senate is worthy of consideration now:

"A sound currency is an essential and indispensable security for the fruits of industry and honest enterprise. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium; such a medium as shall be a real and substantial representative of property, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but made stable and secure by its immediate relation to that which the whole world regards as of permanent value. A disordered currency is one of the greatest of political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy; and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been so effectual as that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow."

* * *

Pickell & Ramsey are selling Furs of all kinds at less than manufacturer's prices.

* * *

Negro Suffrage.

As the Radicals still insist upon forcing negro suffrage on the people of the South, it is well to look at the manner in which the proposition to confer the ballot on the negroes of certain States in the North has been received by white men. The figures are as follows:

	Against.	For.	Majority against.
Ohio	255,340	216,987	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	28,759	27,461	1,298
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Now, this is the verdict of white men against granting the elective franchise to negroes in States where the latter could by no possibility make such a combination as to hold the balance of power, much less elect their own color to offices of honor, trust, or profit. The annexed table will show the proportions of whites and negroes in the four States named above:

	White males.	Negro males.
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	286
Minnesota	[illegible]	126
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]

If the people of Kansas, where there are but two hundred and eighty-six negroes, and those of Minnesota, where only one hundred and twenty-six negroes claim a residence, will not entrust these with the ballot, why should negroes be made voters in States where they can control the elections? —[illegible]

* * *

Let Her Slide.

The Washington correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* says:

"The Republican party in Congress *is falling to pieces*. It is no use disguising the fact. The Republican party is not now one. There are two distinct parties in its midst."

And again he declares:

"Let Congress pursue the same course a few weeks longer it has for seven months in the past, and the Republican party need not worry itself about the next President. It will be defeated, and a Democrat will fill the Presidential chair *the next four years*."

* * *

Men's Undershirts and Drawers for 50 cents each, at Pickell & Ramsey's.

* * *

On December 1st, 1867, the outstanding indebtedness of the United States was twenty six hundred and thirty nine million three hundred and eighty two thousand five hundred and seventy two dollars and sixty eight cents. ($2,639,382,572 68.) In addition to that exists the tremendous aggregate of State, County, Township and City obligations, for which the tax-payers have to provide interest. Is it not time to lop off needless expenditures and to husband resources?

* * *

Legislature.

The Legislature of New Jersey meets next Tuesday. It will be composed as follows:

SENATE.

COUNTY.	SENATORS.	TERM EX.
Atlantic,	*David S. Blackman*,†	1869
Bergen,	John Y. Dater,	1869
Burlington,	Job H. Gaskill,*	1871
Camden,	*Edward Bettle*,	[illegible]
Cape May,	Leaming Rice,*	[illegible]
Cumberland,	*Providence Ludlam*,	1869
Essex,	*James L. Hays*,	1870
Gloucester,	*Woodward Warrick*,	1870
Hudson,	Chas. H. Winfield,	1869
Hunterdon,	Joseph G. Bowne,*	1871
Mercer,	*Augustus G. Richey*,	1869
Middlesex,	Amos Robbins,*†	1871
Monmouth,	Henry S. Little,	1870
Morris,	*George T. Cobb*,	1869
Ocean,	*George D. Horner*,	1869
Passaic,	John Hopper,*	1871
Salem,	*Samuel Plummer*,	1870
Somerset,	John H. Anderson,	1870
Sussex,	Richard E. Edsall,*	1871
Union,	*Amos Clark, Jr.*,	1870
Warren,	Alan. Wildrick,	1870

Republicans in *Italic*, 10; Democrats in Roman, 11; * new members; † re-elected.—Democratic majority 1.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic—*Jacob Keim*.
Bergen—*Cornelius Christie*, Henry G. Haring.
Burlington—John J. Maxwell, Charles E. Hendrickson, Wallace Lippincott, Charles Collins.
Camden—John Hood, James Wills, Chalkley Albertson.
Cape May—Samuel R. Magonagle.
Cumberland—Thomas D. Westcott, *Jos. H. Nixon*.
Essex—*Josiah Speer, James Peck, John Kennedy, Timothy W. Lord, Samuel Atwater*, Josiah L. Baldwin, *Francis Mackin*, Edward Hedden, Edward L. Price.
Gloucester—Wm. B. Rosenbaum, Charles T. Molony.
Hunterdon—John Williamson, Theodore Probasco, Baltes Pickel.
Hudson—Noah D. Taylor, Hosea F. Clark, John Van Vorst, Augustus O. Evans, John Dwyer, Henry C. Smith.
Middlesex—George E. Strong, Alfred W. Jones, William M. Cox.
Monmouth—Charles Allen, Francis Corlies, Thomas S. R. Brown.
Morris—Daniel Coghlan, *Geo. Gage, Jessie Sharp*.
Mercer—Absalom P. Laning, Thomas J. Corson, Thomas C. Evans.
Ocean—*George W. Cowperthwaite*.
Passaic—David Henry, *Joseph R. Baldwin*,† *Albert A. Van Voorhies*.†
Salem—*Henry M. Wright, Andrew Smith Reeves*.
Union—John H. Whelan, D. W. C. Hough.
Somerset—John J. Bergen, Abraham T. Huff.
Sussex—Hiram C. Clark, Sam'l. H. Hunt.
Warren—Andrew J. Fulmer, Jno. N. Givens, Nelson Vliet.

Republicans in *Italic*, 14; Democrats in Roman, 46. Democratic majority, 32.

* * *

As public men and private men—as good men and patriotic men—you ought, to the extent of your ability and influence, see to it that such laws are established and maintained as shall keep you and the South, and the West, and all the country together, as far as it is just and right, and as far as the Constitution demands.—*Webster.*

Local and State Items.

Our present local column must necessarily be limited, because of a dearth of incidents to record. Happily, our beautiful village has been exempt from startling accidents or stirring events, and it is not our province to serve up fiction for fact.

Plainfield is rapidly improving. Many new structures give evidence of it, and several others are contemplated the coming spring. A visitor here recently remarked: "I have been looking at all the places within convenient distance of New York, and have not found any that combined the advantages of Plainfield."

Attention is called to the meeting of the Democratic Association on Saturday evening next.

The Washington Monument enterprise, we are pleased to hear, has not been abandoned. Unexpected difficulties have arisen in the way of title to ground upon which the projected monument is to stand, but when those obstacles are removed, and the hope is entertained they will be soon, the patriotic effort is to go onward. It is a project worthy of universal encouragement.

Ere long the time-honored name of Scotch Plains will disappear from the vocabulary of the Central Railroad. The new station is to be called "Fanwood." New Market is also to be eclipsed by the poetic appellation of "Glenallen."

Those gentlemen who are fond of playing billiards can be well accommodated at the establishment of Mr. DeKlyn, corner Front and Mechanic streets.

If you want to buy Furs of any kind cheap, go to Pickell & Ramsey's.

A highly instructive and entertaining course of Lectures has been inaugurated this winter by the "Young Men's Christian Association." The lecturers are of the very first-class. One of them, Rev. Mr. Talmage, has addressed a crowded and delighted audience at Laing's Hall, and Rev. A. A. Willits is to follow this evening with his "Model Wife." The following intellectual bill of fare is yet to be offered: Jan. 1[illegible] H. Tiffany—"Work and its Wo[illegible] Rev. E. H. Chapin—"[illegible]"; Feb. 10th, Rev. A. Hyatt [illegible]—"From New York to Jerusalem."

Voorhees' Family Medicine Store is the place to get Pure Drugs, Medicines, &c. Why? Because the proprietor understands how to keep a first-class store.

[illegible] courteous and efficient [illegible] Central Rail Road is a [illegible] admirer of natural history. Specimens are ever welcomed by him, be they dead or [illegible], reptile, or quadruped. A few mornings since, in Mr. Wright's saloon at the Plainfield depot, might have been seen, snugly ensconced in one corner of the room, a fine fat living possum. Several American citizens of African descent gazed wistfully at him, as much as to say—"dat must surely be intended for some ob us higher type of manhood." The varmint's destination was, however, soon ascertained, by proclamation being made that he was deemed to be a fitting present for a "King."

There was a smash-up among coal cars on Saturday morning near Green Brook. Doughty's early train to New York was thirty minutes behind time in consequence. It will be an auspicious day for travelers when the coal traffic is restricted to independent rails.

On Friday night last, some miscreants burglariously entered the Rail Road Ticket Office in this village. The extent of money pilfered by them was between two and three dollars, and a portion of that was in bogus currency. Such trampers ought to be furnished with a direct pass to the State Prison. Their design was to steal more.

Pickell & Ramsey has a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

We learn that the Plainfield Gas Light Company design, at an early day, the enlargement of their manufacturing capacity. Such an improvement is requisite, as they cannot now meet the demand of customers, being compelled to withhold gas from several new residences that stand prepared to receive it. The Gas Works are in able hands. Mr. Squires, the controlling stockholder, is the very personification of enterprise and energy. Mr. Randolph is favorably known for his business integrity and efficiency, while Mr. Morse knows how to make good light just as our friend Thorndyke knows how to keep a hotel, and that is saying enough.

Every person should be insured. John T. Lee can procure the very best of policies in Fire, Life and Accidental Companies. Confer with him.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of our fellow townsman, John Mayher. Mr. M's establishment is No. 144 Liberty street, New York, close by the Central Rail Road ferry, and of him can be procured, good and cheap, every thing the farmer and gardener needs in the way of implements, seeds and fertilizers. Call upon Mr. Mayher. You will be gentlemanly treated and justly served.

FARMER'S ALMANAC.—This time-honored old-fashioned almanac may be obtained at J. R. VanWinkle's Stationary Store. Be sure you go there and get the genuine.

If you wish to get a good segar, go to Paff's New Segar Store, opposite Laing's Hotel. He has also a fine assortment of Meerschaum Pipes, &c. Give him a call.

GAZELLE, No. 1.—The regular meeting of Gazelle Engine Co., No. 1 is postponed one week, to Jan. 8. A full attendance is requested.

Petitions to the Legislature, worded as follows, are in circulation for signatures:

"Your petitioners, residents of the Township of Plainfield, in the County of Union, respectfully represent that the act known as the *Registry Law*, has, in its operation, proven to be both expensive and annoying to the people, imposing upon the tax-payers an unnecessary and heavy aggregate burthen, and depriving of suffrage large numbers of legally qualified voters without producing any practical benefits. Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully request your Honorable bodies to repeal the aforesaid enactment, simply retaining as a law, the provision that election officers, throughout the State, shall be selected by ballot from each political party."

And also:

"Your petitioners, residents of the Township of Plainfield, in the County of Union, respectfully represent: That the law making sunset the time for closing elections operates harshly upon many voters, especially among the mechanics and laboring men, without producing any good effect. Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully request your Honorable bodies to so alter and amend the law, that the hours for holding elections throughout the State, shall be from seven o'clock in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening."

Leeson & Boughton have a fine assortment of household furniture, which they will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Read their advertisement.

If you want a good set of Furs, cheap, go to Vermeule's. You can also get the "Grant Hat" there. Dan is always on hand and ready to show goods. Read the advertisement.

Jacob Zagarelski, the murderer of the boy Baird, at Somerville, whose sentence was commuted from hanging to imprisonment for life, was taken to the State Prison December 21st.

Levi Shepherd, of Newton, Wm Patterson, of Perth Amboy, and James S. Aitken, of Trenton, have been appointed by the Chancellor as Special Masters in Chancery.

Three of the five trustees of the African Church in Paterson, recently [illegible] the [illegible] against the Rev. Mr. [illegible] and kept him and his congregation from worshiping on Sunday.

The *Union County Herald* records a serious accident on Tuesday of last week, near the depot of the Central Railroad in Elizabeth, by which a brakeman of that road, V. H. Brian, lost a limb, and nearly lost his life. He was struck by a passing train, and had his foot so badly crushed as to render amputation necessary.

We also learn from the *Herald*, that Sheriff Pierson, last Saturday, escorted twelve prisoners to Trenton.

At a wedding in Sussex County recently, some of those chaps who think it smart to be mischievous, stole the bars from all the sleighs—twenty in number—in which the guests attended the wedding.

The *Rahway Democrat* says Benjamin Little, Postmaster at Bound Brook, was assailed by two robbers a few nights since, and robbed of $110 and his watch.

Numerous robberies have lately occurred in Trenton.

A woman over sixty years of age has been arrested in Sussex County for murdering a little girl in her employ.

A cunning trick was lately performed in Newark. A stranger who pretended to be tipsy, slipped on the step in front of a machinery wareroom near the Market St. depot, and broke a large plate glass window. The proprietors demanded payment, but the man pretended that he had no money. One of the partners proposed that the culprit should be searched. This was done, and the owner of the window was rewarded by finding a one hundred dollar bill in his pocket. He immediately changed the bill, and after taking out $12 for damages, handed the inebriate $88. To this the stranger made no objection, but staggered off, and was soon lost to sight. In a short time the machinist had occasion to make a deposit, and the one hundred dollar bill was sent to the bank. It was returned as a counterfeit. The stranger has not been seen since, and if arrested, he could not be prosecuted, as he did not attempt to pass the bill. This is a new dodge.

Joseph Bonaparte's old country seat at Bordentown, N. J. has been sold to a millionaire for $12,000.

Mr. T. Daggett Hunt, of Summit, was quite severely injured a few days since, during the collision of the ferryboat Morristown with a schooner, while crossing the Hoboken ferry. Mr. Hunt was struck on the head with the bowsprit, and medical attendance was necessary.

A rat match came off at Bordentown the other day. One dog killed 14 rats in 7 minutes.

Mr. F. W. Jackson, Superintendent of the New Jersey Railroad, has been placed in superintendence of the consolidated lines between New York and Philadelphia, including the New Jersey, Camden and Amboy, and Philadelphia and Trenton roads.

A melancholy accident occurred on the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad recently. A deaf and dumb man named William Nutt, while walking on the track about two miles from Hightstown, early in the morning, was struck by the locomotive of a construction train, and instantly killed. As soon as he was seen the whistle was blown and every effort made to stop the train. The unfortunate man was knocked from the track, but his foot caught in the truck of the tender and he was dragged about fifty yards. He was the owner of a small farm on the line of the road.

Pickell & Ramsey has a splendid assortment of Dress Goods of all kinds at reduced prices.

Marriages.

SHEPARD—FRENCH.—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. [illegible], by the Rev. J. H. Vincent, assisted by Rev. [illegible] A. Hubbard, Prof. Hiram P. Shepard of Madison [illegible], to Miss Maggie, daughter of P. M. French of Plainfield.

WHITNEY—FRENCH.—At the same time and place, and by the same, Rev. [illegible] H. Whitney to Miss [illegible], daughter of P. M. French.

TO PRINTERS.
A WASHINGTON HAND PRESS, with Patent Inking Apparatus as good as new, for sale. [illegible] at THIS OFFICE.

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. MAYHER.
144 Liberty St., [illegible]

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c.
FRONT STREET, Opposite Laing's Hotel,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A fine Assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Fearon's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Ladies' Work Baskets
AND FANCY BASKETS of all kinds at
LEESON & BOUGHTON'S.

1,000 POSTS & RAILS
DRESSED & BORED. CHEAP FOR CASH, by
S. L. HORTON.
Corner William and Second Sts.

STENOGRAPHY
OR SHORT HAND, AND QUICK WRITING, [illegible]
TAUGHT
expeditiously, thoroughly and publicly, by correspondence through the Post Office also.
TERMS, ONE DOLLAR.
[illegible]
PETER P. GOOD,
Plainfield, Union Co., N. J.

GLEANINGS.

The Detroit Fenians have organized a "Dramatic Association."

A defalcation of $50,000 in the Shawmut Bank of Boston is reported.

The Chief Justice of Colorado has been shot dead by a member of the Territorial Senate.

The loss of life on the Lakes during the year just closed, amounts to 241, against 171 last year.

Mr. Rice, warden of the Thomaston State Prison, Maine, has a chair one hundred and twenty-six years old.

Milwaukee has an old Indian whose name is Beautiful Shadow, which being translated means Se-be-sin Paw-ta-get-a-amkar.

In Danbury a deaf and dumb man has started a shop, and all his workmen are deaf and dumb.

A great ox, known as the Oregon Baby, died recently in San Francisco. He weighed three thousand pounds, and was growing.

A "temperance" hospital is to be established in London. The sick are to be treated without the use of alcohol.

A "mush and milk" social was recently held in Corunna, Mich., for the benefit of a church.

A quarry of marble of remarkable quality and texture has recently been opened in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. It is said to be superior to the Parian and Seravezza marble of Italy.

The report is that in the great wheat-growing counties of Central Illinois, a large breadth of land, more than half of last year, has been sown.

— A young scamp at Leeds, Me., locked the congregation in the church recently, and then robbed the store of one of the imprisoned deacons.

The "Bones and Banjo Convention" is the name by which the Virginia Reconstruction Convention is generally known in Richmond.

A Portland lady sent to Philadelphia for some elegant chairs to furnish her house. She found on their reception that they were made in Portland.

Several manufacturing establishments of "Heidsick Champagne, (cider and carbonic acid gas,) have been recently seized by the Internal Revenue officers in New York.

A financier lately absconded from Havana leaving liabilities to the amount of $700,000. If a poor starving creature steals a loaf of bread, the cry is thief, thief.

Horatio Ames, of Falls Village, Connecticut, has a contract to furnish the Pacific Railroad with two million dollars' worth of axles.

Two women in Chicago got into a fight because one of them called the other a "pedestrian." The indignant woman declared that she had always been respectable.

The *Army and Navy Journal* says there has been a decided improvement in the administration of the War office since it was placed in charge of General Grant.

A tobacco grower in the Connecticut valley has sold his crop of this year for seventeen thousand dollars. It amounted to twenty-eight tons.

Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor of the sewing machine, has left an estate of $618,000, according to an inventory just filed in the Probate Court of Fairfield county, Conn.

Brigham Young advises the bishops and Mormon people at Salt Lake to lay up from two to seven years' supplies of wheat and flour, as he expects a great famine.

The negroes in Georgia are grumbling since the election, because they "don't see nothing of de franchise dat was given to us." They suspect their white managers of cheating them.

A Michigan sewing woman, reported to be very poor, has had $50,000 in gold left her, which is now on deposit in the Bank of England. No better use of riches can be made than by bestowing them on the thrifty poor.

One of the three negro preachers in Pope's convention is said to be the identical humbug who passed himself off as Jeff. Davis's coachman in New York three years ago and made many stamps by it.

By the new Canadian tariff an import duty of fifteen per cent. is put on American silver coin. The people of the new Dominion hope to relieve themselves of the presence of the American eagle.

A locomotive in Mississippi, named "Booth," was "suppressed," the authorities supposing it named in honor of the assassin. It was named before the war, however, and the order was rescinded.

We learn from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions that the last revolutionary soldier is dead. The war of 1776, therefore, will hereafter only exist in tradition and history. The last of its living witnesses has disappeared.

They are talking in Georgia about passing a law making it a breach of the peace to dun a man for debt.

There are only a couple of ferry boats building on the New York shore of the East River, and only two steamboats and a sailing vessel on the Brooklyn side; and with some repairing, this is all the work which is being done.

The venerable Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, who was a contemporary with Clay, Webster and Crittenden, intimate with President Harrison and Tyler, is a model of the hale old gentleman. He lately went out hunting, and captured three possums and a coon.

Baron Rothschild, of Paris, has cut off, since November 1, the extra allowance of fifty centimes a day he formerly paid his one hundred clerks, so that they might breakfast at the counting-house. The Baron gives as a reason for the act that the "times are too hard."

Nevada is a treeless country. The want of fuel is a great drawback from the value of the mines in that State. The hills have been explored for supplies of the stunted cedars and nut pine trees, which compose the only fuel used beyond the reach of the Nevada mountains.

The St. Louis *Democrat* (radical) says: "It is time to understand that people have done voting about the war, and have begun voting about their pockets. Eloquent speeches about the disloyalty of this or that measure, this or that individual, will weigh less at the ballot box than one single dollar taken from the burdens of a nation praying for relief."

One of Weston's old shoes, with proper attestation of its genuineness, was received by mail at Portland, Maine, with the following inscription on the tag attached to the package: "One of Weston's shoes, procured at enormous expense by the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, and presented by them to the citizens of Portland, Maine, as a monument to the enterprise of one of its citizens."

Salmon are to be set afloat in Connecticut river next spring; forty-five thousand spawn have been deposited for this purpose in the Cold Spring trout ponds in Charleston, New Hampshire; about five-sixth of those are healthy, and it is expected they will hatch about the middle or end of January; they will be retained in the ponds until they are sufficiently grown to look after themselves before being transferred to the river.

Mr. C. McKnight, who went from Texas to Brazil, writes from Ilha Grande—an island thirty miles long and eight broad, situated 400 miles south of Rio de Janeiro—that he has purchased a coffee plantation, with a good house on it, and has three years to pay for it in. He says he has already gathered 15,300 pounds of excellent coffee which he has sold for $4 50 per arroba of 32 lbs. He says he expects to gather 1,500 arrobas more, and hopes to pay for his place the first year.

The distance from Philadelphia to San Francisco by way of Chicago, is three thousand three hundred miles. If a train should run at the rate of twenty miles per hour, including stoppages—which is perhaps, the average rate on railroads in this country, it would require a little less than seven days to accomplish the distance. As for grades, the traveler will ascend from the level of tide-water at Philadelphia or San Francisco to a height of eight thousand two hundred and forty-two feet, or over a mile and a half at Evans' Pass.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, President of Princeton College, has resigned the duties of that office, after a long term of service. In a communication to the Board of Trustees Dr. Maclean referred to his long connection with the college, commencing with his election to a tutorship in 1818. Not one of the Board of Trustees, who, fifty years ago, appointed him to his first office in the college now survive; a fact which is equally true, it is believed, of the faculty with which he then became associated.

In New York it is estimated that full 30,000 mechanics, artisans and laborers are at present out of employment. The hatters are working only one day in the week. The amount of work given out to the tailors is 30 per cent. less than this time last year. Iron working firms that formerly employed from 200 to 300 men, have now but 20 to 30 at work. Ship yards which used to have 1,100 men constantly busy, have not more than 60 now, and even these are not steady at work. Many clerks and servants are also out of employment.

The old Reformed Dutch Church at Kinderhook was destroyed by fire about two weeks ago. Nothing was saved but the cushions and pulpit fixtures. The church was built in 1814, and was enlarged and beautifully decorated in 1860. Its entire cost was about $25,000, exclusive of the organ, bell and town-clock, and was insured for $8,000. The church was for years the leading institution of Kinderhook. It was the place of worship of Martin Van Buren, and around it clustered many hallowed memories. The congregation is the largest and wealthiest in the county, and will replace the edifice.

Mr. Dellisier, a French savant, it is stated, actually predicted the earthquake and hurricane at St. Thomas and other parts of the West Indies. He gave the date—the 12th of November—and it was on the night of the 11th that the convulsions of nature commenced or were preceded by a "terrible display of electrical light." From that time to the 18th, Jamaica, St. Thomas and a large portion of the West Indies were in a fearfully convulsed state. Mr. Dellisier, it is said, made his calculations from astronomical observations, and from the influence of planets on the surface of the earth. It is reported he is preparing a work on the subject, to be read to the Academy of Sciences at Paris.

New Jersey Ship Canal.

An application is to be made to the next session of the New Jersey Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the incorporation of a company, with the requisite amount of capital, to construct a ship canal from Camden to some point on Little Egg Harbor or Mullica river, near South Bank or Tuckerton. The Bridgeton *Republican* says:

"The distance would be only about fifty miles, through an easily excavated soil and a section of country containing few impediments to the progress of the work.

"Should an enterprise of this character be prosecuted to completion, it would shorten the distance from New York to vessels which have to go up the Delaware about one hundred miles. These facts are of sufficient interest to elicit serious consideration, for the opening of such communication would be as advantageous to the business interests of New York as those of Philadelphia. The coasting trade carried on with the eastern cities would be largely benefited thereby, because during the navigable season, those engaged in it could make their trips several days sooner than if they were obliged to sail around Cape Island and up the Delaware river. Aside from this, a vast amount of inland business would be carried on in the shipment and conveying to market wood and agricultural productions of various kinds.

"The canal could be constructed at a comparatively small cost, and it is believed, would pay a handsome percentage on the capital invested. There is a sufficient depth of water at the designated point on the Mullica river, to float all ordinary vessels engaged in the business that would be carried on through such a canal, and if commenced and prosecuted with energy it could be completed in two or three years."

New England to New Jersey.

Hey! all ye Jersey farmer [illegible],
Who raise corn and pork,
Come up and buy our Yankee goods
And keep our mills at work.
Come up—we've got the tariff fixed—
You can't buy any cheaper.
The "moral party" rules the land
And we're its conscience keeper.

The poor South, this always kicked
Against our just protection;
We've got her safe, there's not a vote
From all that hated section.
And while they're out it gives us all
A most convenient season,
To [illegible] needs—and so we say—
They've lost their votes by Treason.

We tax your coats, we tax your hats,
We tax your bread and butter,
We tax your boots, your socks, your shirts,
And don't you dare to mutter;
And while we bleed you round and round
With strong and triple ties,
The tax on wool we deftly pull
Across your sleepy eyes.

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

The Old Meat Stand
ON THE CORNER OF
Front and Cherry Streets,
IS THE PLACE TO GET THE
BEST MEAT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.
INSLEY B. GARDNER.

GUANO.
No. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at MAYHER'S (New Store)
144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

Pickell & Ramsey's

COLUMN.

Read it Over!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

IN THE DECLINE OF

DRY GOODS!

WE ARE MAKING

Greater Reductions

Than have yet been made on all kinds of Goods. We will not mention the different kinds of

Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.,

But will guarantee to sell our Goods

Ten Per Cent. Cheaper

Than any other store in Plainfield, or any other town. In fact, we CAN sell goods cheaper than they can be bought at retail in New York City. Call and examine for yourselves.

Furs Furs Furs Furs Furs

Now for the Furs!

We will sell the remainder of our stock of Furs below the

Manufacturers' Prices.

As we intend to reduce our stock down, we can and will sell them Twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store, as we

Sell for Cash Only!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW OUR GOODS.

Respectfully,
PICKELL & RAMSEY.

M. VERMEULE'S

HAT, CAP,

AND

Fur Emporium,

FRONT STREET,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FURS! FURS!

Cheap as the Cheapest

REGARDLESS OF

"Manufacturers' Prices."

Buffalo Robes,
Lap Robes,
Foot Robes,
Ladies' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
Childrens' Furs,
Gents' Fur Collars,
Gents' Fur Gloves
Gents' Fur Caps,

GLOVES & MITTENS,

OF ALL KINDS,

Hats and Caps,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO

A First-Class Hat, Cap & Fur Store,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AND WE WILL

Guarantee Satisfaction.

Furniture! Furniture!

LEESON & BOUGHTON,
Front Street,
(Next to all Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Have a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

FREEMAN & PHILPITT

continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on

Cherry Street

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best recommendation we can give to it is that when our customers have once tried it they will have none other. We refer to

Freeman & Philpitt's

BEST

Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of

CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,
No. 77 Irving St.,
NEAR THE DEPOT, RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

Poudrette.
A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at
MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St. N. Y.

FISH, POULTRY
AND
VEGETABLE MARKET.

WE, the undersigned, beg leave to inform our friends and citizens generally that we still continue to keep in

CHERRY STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,
A good Assortment of

FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

We are prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.
CHAPIN & PARKER.

Picture Frames
LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale 20 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

GEO. McGHEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTELS,
MONUMENTS,
Tombs, Polished Slabs, &c.,
192 BROAD STREET,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

Bone Dust.
PURE BONE DUST at first prices, at MAYHER'S,
144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.
(One door from West St.)

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands
IN great variety at LEESON & BOUGHTON'S

Hope's Express Company
WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,
Money, Merchandise, &c.,
BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,
To All Parts of the Country.
OFFICES IN NEW YORK:
"59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST.

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD
For New York and East at [illegible] a. m.; [illegible] p. m.
For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at [illegible] a. m.
For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West at [illegible] a. m.
For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Chicago and intermediate stations, at [illegible] p. m.
A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at [illegible] a. m. to take orders from and return goods same day.
Goods for shipping [illegible]
All orders promptly attended to. Goods [illegible] will be delivered [illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent
OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP,

KINYON & SCHENCK,
Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths
Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Belts, &c., &c.
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER
PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO

THE CHEAPEST STORE

IS KEPT BY

WOODRUFF
AND
BAINBRIDGE,

Who keep a large & choice selection of

Dry Goods
& Groceries,

Wood, Willow, Stone and Earthen Ware.

We are now selling a fine line of

CALICOES
AT 12 Cts.

MUSLINS & DELAINES

And Other Goods Equally Low.

CLOTHING

Made to Order at Less than Newark Prices.

SUGARS
AND
MOLASSES,

That cannot be equalled for Price and quality.

CALL AND SEE

W. A. WOODRUFF, T. Y. BAINBRIDGE

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she will continue the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.
MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.

SLEIGHS!
THE best assortment of Hand Sleighs in town, may be had at Leeson & Boughton's

Looking for a Place.

"Well, Johnny, have you succeeded to-day, my son?"

"Nothing good to-day, mother. I have been all over the town almost, and no one would take me. The book-stores and groceries have plenty of boys already; but I think if you had been with me, I should have stood a better chance. O, you look so pale and thin, mother, somebody would have felt sorry, and so take me: but nobody knew me, and nobody saw you."

After reading a portion of God's holy Word, the mother and her little boy kneeled down together in their loneliness, and prayed the Lord to take care of them.—They was very poor, but they knew that God takes care of the poor. They knew also that God would do what was best for them. O, it is a sweet thing for the soul to be able to say, sincerely, "Thy will be done."

Next morning was the Sabbath day.—The Sunday school bell rang. The sun was shining bright and clear, but the air was exceedingly cold. The child had no overcoat, and was still wearing a part of his summer clothing. He was in his seat just as the superintendent and his teacher entered.

"Who is that little pale-faced boy in your class?" asked the superintendent of Johnny's teacher.

"His name is Johnny [illegible] Stone St., and I [illegible] him this very week. He is a well-behaved boy."

"I should like to know more about him, and I will see him after school."

The superintendent did not forget him, and when the class broke up, seeing him linger behind the other scholars, went up and took him by the hand kindly. "Did I not see you yesterday looking for a place in Water street?"

"I was down there, sir, looking for a place."

"Why did you not take the place which the gentleman had for you in the large grocery store?"

"I did, I didn't know then and ran there when I first went in; and when I saw what kind of a store it was, I was afraid. My father once kept a large store like that" and the child sobbed when he answered.

"Why did you not keep the piece of gold money that you found on the floor as you were coming into the store?"

"Because it was not mine, and I thought that the gentleman would find the owner sooner than I could."

"He did, my boy; it was my money. Did you not get a place yesterday?"

"No sir; all the places were full, and nobody knew me."

"Well, my boy, you may go now and tell your mother that you have a place. Come to me very early in the morning; your teacher will tell you where I live."

Johnny went home with his heart and his eyes so full that he could hardly see the street or anything else, as he went along.

He knew that it would cheer his dear mother very much, and so it did. His superintendent procured a good place for him, and they were from that time onwards comfortable and happy.

* * *

Rogues Outwitted.

Ben Davis, as his neighbors call him, had a very fine melon patch. One afternoon while in the village store he overheard some boys plotting to help themselves to the fruit without being invited. Ben said nothing, but on his way home set his wits to work to head them off. As he was passing along, a large black snake crossed his path, which Ben succeeded in capturing alive. He immediately went to his garden and selecting the very finest watermelon, cut it in two very carefully, scooped out the inside, and by means of pegs on the inside fastened it together so nicely that one could scarcely detect the seam. He then plugged it, and forcing the snake in head first, made all secure, and left it in plain sight. That night of course being concealed nearby to witness the sport. Shortly after nine o'clock, three boys came, and each selecting the finest melon he could find, started away, with Ben following at a safe distance.—They proceeded to an outbuilding not far distant, struck a light, and prepared for a good time, Ben looking on through the cracks. Boy like, the largest one was taken first. "I guess its hollow," said the boy, tapping through one side with his jack-knife, "we'll soon see what's in it," continued he, turning it over, and then came a scream of terror from all the boys as the snake glided out among them, and away they scrambled, leaving the other melons untouched, and it did not make them feel more comfortable to hear the uproarious laughter of Ben as they took flight. The story spread through the village, and they soon found they had paid a dear price for their free melons. For weeks, wherever the boys saw the thieves, they would set up a hiss, and the culprits would be glad to retreat out of sight to hide their shame.

This calls to mind the story of a clergyman who suspected one of his neighbors of stealing hay from his barn. One night he provided himself with a dark lantern, and watched for his coming. He saw the suspected man go to the barn, take out as much hay as he could carry on his back and start for home. The clergyman stole up softly behind him, and opening his lantern set fire to the hay behind his back.—It flashed up instantly and the man dropped it and ran away in the greatest terror. A few days after the culprit came to the clergyman and confessing the theft, asked forgiveness. He said that while he was carrying away some hay the fire of God came down upon it, and he could not rest until he was pardoned. The clergyman freely forgave him, but did not for a long time tell him how the hay came to take fire.

* * *

The American Squirrel.

Of this most beautiful, active and graceful of all the furred denizens of our woods and plains, there are no less than sixty known varieties, and the number will probably be increased when our Pacific possessions are more fully explored. To the sportsman east of the Rocky Mountains, the most interesting are the gray, the fox and the pine squirrel, called on the tide water of Maryland and Virginia the cat squirrel. The gray squirrel frequently migrates in vast numbers, and then is very destructive to the corn crop. To such an extent did their depredations reach in the colony of Pennsylvania, in the year 1740, as to excite the alarm of the authorities, and a bounty of three pence was offered for squirrel scalps; and the colonial treasury was depleted to the extent of eight thousand pounds, and rendered entirely bankrupt, six hundred and forty thousand scalps having been paid for in a single year. In view of this great fecundity, it is fortunate that the squirrel has so many enemies, and probably the least destructive to them all is man. The black snake ascends to his nest, and at one fell swoop destroys a whole litter; the rattlesnake, we are told, will paralyze poor bunny by the glitter of his eye, and draw him on, an unresisting victim into the jaws of death. But the owl is his greatest and most destructive enemy, as towards the close of day he flits on noiseless wing through the darkening woods and pounces on his unsuspecting prey. The red-tailed hawk is another of his foes, but he is an open enemy, and wages war unguardedly.

* * *

Between Kenosha and Milwaukie, an agent of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, entered the car, and having issued tickets to several passengers, approached an elderly lady, who it afterwards appeared, was deaf.

"Madam, would you like to insure against accident?" inquired the agent, at the same time exhibiting his tickets.

"I got my ticket down to Kenosha."

"Not a railroad ticket, madam. I want to know if you would like to insure your life against accident."

"I'm going to Oshkosh to visit my darter, who's married up there, and has just got a baby."

The agent raised his voice a little.

"Would you like to insure your life against accident?"

"She's been married two years and a half, and that's the first child. It's a gal."

Agent still louder;

"I am an insurance agent, madam; don't you want to insure your life against accident?"

"She's got along first-rate, and is doing as well as could be expected."

Agent at the top of his voice:

"I'm an insurance agent, madam; don't I insure your life against accident?"

"Oh, I didn't understand you," said the old lady. "No, her name is Johnson, my name is Evans, and I live five miles from Kenosha."

* * *

Base Ball in the Family.—An exchange tells of a man who became so infatuated with the game of base ball that he insists of running the "house" machine on the base ball system. His children, being quite numerous, are assigned their respective positions, and the servant ordered to take the "first base." His wife, whose word "none dare dispute," is styled "umpire," and himself the "batsman," his duty being to flog the children. When the youngest child cries, he designates this a "foul bawl," and orders the servant to stop it. A few evenings since he met the hired girl in company with her "feller" taking a walk. He told her to make a "short stop" on such proceedings, and warning her against being "caught out" again, told her to "make the home base" as quick as possible.

* * *

A gentleman about to travel on a French railroad, had, at the time of entering the car an unlighted segar in his mouth. Observing that there was a lady in the compartment, he was about to replace the segar in the case, when lo, from the lady's feet there rose a fierce dog, in a threatening attitude. At the same time the lady snatched the segar from the gentleman's mouth and threw it out of the window, with the remark: "I dislike smokers, they make me ill." The gentleman, with a polite bow, rejoined: "I do not like dogs, they annoy me." Then seizing the animal by the back of the neck, he pitched him after the segar.

* * *

Nature, as a mark of deformity, sometimes places a hump on a human back. Fashion, in a blind attempt at ornament, puts a hump on a female head.

Truthfulness of a Hero.

It is related of Lord Nelson, that while walking out one morning he met a little girl crying bitterly, and upon asking her what was the matter, she replied that she had broken her pitcher with which she had been sent for milk, and was afraid she would be whipped when she returned home. Seeing that he sympathized with her, she held up the fragments and artlessly said, "Perhaps you can mend it, sir." "No I can not do that," replied he, "but I will give you sixpence to buy another with." On looking in his purse, he found he had no change, and said, "I can not give it to you now, but if you will be here at this time to-morrow, I will meet you and give you the money." She went home comforted, and told her mother the story with such confidence that she was excused from punishment, on condition that the gentleman should keep his word. Before the time came, Lord Nelson received a letter asking him to go to a distant place to meet a person whom he greatly desired to see. He hesitated, and thought that such a trifle as giving a little girl a sixpence ought not to keep him away, but he had given his word and the little girl had implicitly relied upon it. No, he would not disappoint her, so he sat down and wrote to his friend that "owing to a previous engagement" he should be unable to see him at that time. Such an incident adds lustre to the world-wide fame of one of England's most celebrated heroes.

* * *

Marriage and Housekeeping.—There are a great many persons that are just beginning life, that are newly married, and that are just turning, I trust, away from the hotel and boarding house to keep house, for I think that next to virtue, house-keeping is the desirable thing for newly married persons. You will perhaps wonder what I have to say on this. I have this to say, that to any young person's life this is a change so marked, it is a step so different to any other, that if you know how, with this peculiar and critical step of your life, to take also one other, it will not be alone marrying for time—it will be love for eternity. Is there anything more beautiful than true love? No flowers show such colors or exhale such fragrance as does true love that makes one's life a sacrifice for and a service of another. Is there anything more beautiful this side of God's throne, than two right-minded and purely-loving souls beginning to live together, each one servant in love to the other. Now, just beginning a virtuous wedded life is not religion, but if you make this first step in a series, it will do more to lead to a Christian course of life than perhaps any other thing possibly could. —*Beecher.*

* * *

How susceptible the human mind is to excitement. Thousands of people flocked to see Weston the pedestrian; and what did they see? A mere man walking.

Some years since a man laid a wager in New York city that he could gather a crowd on every corner of the street for ten blocks, looking at nothing, and won his wager by standing on the corner himself and gazing at nothing.

A few weeks since a man who wished wanted exercise or fun, started and ran around several blocks at his utmost speed; but before he had finished his race, more than five hundred people were following, and several police officers. He returned to the steps of his own house, lit his pipe, and laughed at the mass of people who collected to look at him. He had done nothing but run, and old men and women, boys and girls, poured out of almost every house in the wildest excitement, and ran after him.

* * *

Cheerfulness.—A woman may be of great assistance to her husband in business, by wearing a cheerful smile upon her countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundred fold when his better half moves about with a continual scowl upon her brow. A pleasant, cheerful wife is a rainbow set in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who are appointed to torture lost spirits.

* * *

How much misery may be abated, how much suffering may be removed by the single tone and expression of the human voice. Upon the heart that is lone and desolate, how sweetly falls the voice of sympathy and consolation! Why is it then, since everything proves—and none are ignorant of the fact that all must lie down in mother earth together, since all are travelers in this highway to death—why is it, that each should be so sparing of that which costs him nothing, but which might raise the drooping spirits of his neighbor, and cheer him on his journey—a few kind words and kindly looks?

* * *

A beautiful oriental proverb runs thus:—"With time and patience the mulberry-leaf becomes satin." How encouraging is this lesson to the impatient and desponding. And what difficulty is there that man should quail at when a worm can accomplish so much from the leaf of the mulberry?

* * *

What is the difference between an editor and a wife? One writes articles to set, and the other sets articles to rights.

Drying Apples.

Dried apples are used as a necessity in the place of green apples. They are not to be compared, of course, with the fresh juicy fruit. This is in consequence of an error on the part of those who dry them. Almost any apples are taken to dry. Would a man take such to eat—to use for cooking? We don't eat bad apples only when we get them in the dried state. Not only that, we get them in a bad state, partially rotten, sticking together, often fly-specked. It is a habit more than anything else that gives us such apples; we are also somewhat careless and considerably ignorant. We are not aware, for instance, or do not realize it, that an apple dried is still much the same that it was before it was dried, excepting the juice. Thus a sour apple will be sour when dried, fully as sour as in its green state. If hard and immature, those qualities will be immeasurably retained. If your apple is sweet, you get it sweet, dried. If it is a good flavor when green, that flavor will be retained when dried. If the fruit is mellow when dried, it will retain its mellowness. The best dried apples, perhaps, that are used, are the Esopus Spitzenbergs—not when made up as soon as picked; but when in a mellow state, as they will be in February or March or earlier if the season is warm. Made then, when a fly has no access to them, and properly dried, there is nothing finer than the perfection of the green fruit itself. Thus winter drying of fruit is better than when made earlier. The dried fruit then is clean, bright and mellow, and not harsh and sour, not tasting of rotten apples or mould, unless carelessly managed, dried too slow and permitted to get damp during the process (as is the case somewhat at nights in the absence of fire), or after; for fruit when dry must be kept dry.

Treated thus dried fruit is but little below fresh fruit. Try it.

Dried apples may be made of an excellent flavor in the following manner: After stewing them, or cooking them down to a soft mass, add (a few minutes before taking them up) a lemon or two, sliced thin, and stir well into the mass. Some persons who were unacquainted with this method, took them for some very superior fruit. It makes nice sauce for the supper or breakfast table.

* * *

Eggs.—It is usual to estimate the fecundity of the hen by the number of eggs it lays in a year, but this is an error. It is not the total number but the gross weight, that is most ministering consideration; every means should therefore be adopted to increase their weight. There is no doubt that this result may be brought about by the exercise of proper judgment. We have stated that the average weight of the eggs laid down by the domestic hen is two ounces (875 grains), but this weight is attained only when the hens are well supplied with proper food, under ordinary circumstances the average will not exceed 750 grains. The eggs of the Spanish and the Crevecœur breeds weigh 1,200 grains. The following calculation will show the relative advantages of weight and number. Suppose the ill-fed domestic hen lays 100 eggs during the same space of time that the Spanish lays 70, which will be the most productive as regards quantity? 100 eggs, weighing each 750 grains, gives 75,000 grains, or 10 5-7 lbs. 70 eggs, weighing each 1,200 grains, gives 84,000 grains, or 12 lbs. This is a striking [illegible], and fully contradicts the [illegible] showing that the best layer is not the hen that lays the greatest number of eggs, but the one that lays the heaviest. It, therefore, becomes important to take this fact into consideration in selecting laying hens. We know that the first eggs laid by a hen are neither so large nor so heavy as those laid after she becomes a year older; and it is the same with the hen after she has passed her fourth or fifth year.

* * *

Said a poor old man: "Some folks are always complaining about the weather; but I am very thankful when I wake up in the morning to find any weather at all." We may smile at the simplicity of the old man, but still his language indicates a spirit that contributes much to a calm and peaceful life. It is better and wiser to cultivate that spirit than to be continually complaining of things as they are. Be thankful for such mercies as you have, and if God sees it will be for your good and His glory, He will give you many more. At least, do not make yourself and others unhappy by your ingratitude and complaints.

* * *

A lawyer, says an exchange, is something of a carpenter. He can file a bill, split a hair, make an entry, get up a case, frame an indictment, impanel a jury, put them in a box, nail a witness, hammer a judge, and bore a court.

* * *

A hod carrier who had spent most of his life upon a ladder, turned watchman, because, as he said, he had been accustomed to going the rounds.

* * *

The sweetest word in our language is Love. The greatest word in our language is God. The word expressing the shortest time is Now. The three make the greatest and the sweetest duty man can perform.

* * *

If you know how to spend less than you earn you have the key to wealth.

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

FALL & WINTER DRESS GOODS

AT

SNYDER'S

244 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

The recent [illegible] Auction Sales in New York have enabled us to add to our stock

SOME HIGHLY DESIRABLE

DRESS GOODS,

at prices much lower than have been prevailing. The [illegible]

Poplins, Empress, Alexandria Cords,
Reps, Bombazines, Saxony Plaids,
Merinos, [illegible] Alpacas, Cobourgs,
Empress Cloth Coll'd, Wool Plaids,

With Low and Medium-priced Dress Goods in great variety. Also, a large assortment of

Cloths for Ladies' Cloaks,

consisting of

CHINCHILLAS,
VELOURS,
WHITNEYS,
BLACK ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
BLACK CASTOR BEAVERS,
BLACK DOESKIN BEAVERS,
AND FANCY CLOAKINGS.

The latest Styles of

READY-MADE CLOAKS

constantly on hand and made to order.

BROCHE SHAWLS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
THIBET SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DOMESTIC WOOLEN SHAWLS.

Also [illegible]

DRY GOODS

of every description.

W. V. SNYDER,
244 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Next [illegible] Post Office.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos [illegible] first-class Instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & CO'S

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

The subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has reopened the Billiard Room formerly kept by [illegible]

ON FRONT STREET,

(opposite [illegible] Hotel)

And has [illegible] the rooms in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeKLYN.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the [illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

2 Express Trains Daily to the West.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—COMMENCING DEC. 4.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible]

Leave New York at [illegible]

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible]

Leave Somerville at [illegible]

[illegible]

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RESAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

in any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

Will save [illegible] per cent [illegible] by having their lumber [illegible]

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES.

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER,

[illegible]

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other [illegible] Call and examine our stock and be satisfied [illegible]

JAMES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. SOMERS.

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c. &c.,

constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year..........$2 00
" six months..........1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 30 cents.

	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
One square..........	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares..........	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column..........	8 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column..........	10 00	16 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column..........	18 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

F. W. THRALL & CO.,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Resawing, Sawing, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

ESTIL & VAN WINKLE,
Manufacturers of
SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., &c.,
FRONT STREET, OPP. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

GEORGE M. ANGLEMAN,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Plainfield, N. J.

HIRAM HORNISH,
DEALER IN CONFECTIONERY,
CHERRY ST., NEAR FRONT,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite F. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT.
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office over the Post Office,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M., M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S Drug Store,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 8 to 9 a. m.; 1 till 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL,
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. C. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

JACOB R. VAN WINKLE,
STATIONER & DEALER IN FANCY GOODS,
Front St., Opp. Cherry,
Plainfield, N. J.
Orders for Book Binding promptly attended to.

LAING'S HOTEL,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
John W. Laing, - - - - Proprietor.
Horses and Carriages to let. Parties conveyed to and from the Depot free of charge.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. Tenney, - - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. R. COWARD
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

PERINE & DOANE,
CARPENTERS & BUILDERS,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, BET 2d & 3d,
Plainfield, N. J.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, GRAIN, WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pomeroy's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, opposite Laing's Hotel,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 2. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 2.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

Poetry.

The Old Canoe.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep;
Where the rugged pine in its lonely pride
Leans gloomily over the murky tide;
Where the reeds and rushes are tall and rank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank,
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through,
Lies at its moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea-bird's wings that the storm has lopped,
And crossed on the railing, one o'er one,
Like folded hands when the work is done;
While busily back and forth between
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too-hoo,"
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern, half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding the mouldering dust away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles a falling tower;
While many a blossom of liveliest hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still,
But the light winds play with the boat at will,
And lazily in and out again
It floats the length of its rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noontide chime;
And the shore is kissed at each turn anew
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

Oh, many a time with a careless hand,
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream ran quick,
Where the whirls were wild and the storm was thick,
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the faces and boats were two
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see is graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a sober tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings
Have grown familiar with sterner things;
But I love to think of the hours that flew,
As I rocked where the whirls their wild spray threw,
Ere the blossoms waved on the green grass grew
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

For "The Constitutionalist."

OUR COUNTRY.

BY NATHAN HARPER.

[CONTINUED.]

It is both appropriate and profitable to here review, although hurriedly, the gigantic work of establishing the American Republic. That is a theme of surpassing importance. It unveils a picture towards which we cannot journey too often, or linger around too long, yet, unhappily, it is something we are prone to neglect. In the frenzied stimulation of the passing hour, we forget the sober wisdom of other times. Recklessly eager to grasp the fruit, we discard grateful remembrance of the giver. Such should not be. I would that over the entrance door of every institution of learning in the land were carved in letters of gold this injunction:—"Ponder often and well the cost of erecting and the source from whence strength was derived to perfect the symmetrical architecture of the American Republic." That kind of knowledge would be a hundred fold more valuable to the present and future generations, than all the mystic lore, abstruse theories, and foreign languages modern tuition is wont to impart. It would be practical, because of its home utility to each individual American. It would be inestimable, because of keeping alive national patriotism by showing the worth of an inheritance, which, if squandered or surrendered, can never be regained.

In contemplating the American Revolution, that grand struggle of embryo States for national existence, the mental vision is at once arrested by an object of commanding beauty—

> Like a towering
> Alpine peak clad in the spotless
> Purity of eternal snow—

it rivets attention and evokes admiration; as upon some old temple floor worn by the devout tread of worshipers ages ago summoned to the realms of death, we bow in reverential silence, so, before the mighty genius of the Revolution, the mind instinctively pays homage. It is the memory of Washington!

It would be superfluous to add any studied eulogy of that illustrious chieftain, that unsullied patriot, that christian statesman, for where breathes a true-hearted American, or where dwells a friend of Republicanism the wide world over, who has not the name and fame of Washington enshrined within his breast. I cannot, however, forego quoting those enchanting lines of an English poetess, which so admirably blend genuine melody with just tribute:

> "Land of the west! though passing brief the record of thine age,
> Thou hast a name that darkens all on history's wide page!
> Let all the blasts of fame ring out—thine shall be the loudest far:
> Let others boast their satellites—thou hast the planet star.
> Thou hast a name whose characters of light shall ne'er depart,
> 'Tis stamped upon the dullest brain, and warms the coldest heart!
> A war-cry fit for any land where freedom's to be won—
> Land of the West! it stands alone—it is thy Washington.
>
> He fought—but not with love of strife; he struck but to defend;
> And ere he turned a people's foe, he sought to be a friend.
> He strove to keep his country right by reason's gentle word,
> And sighed when fell injustice threw the challenge—sword to sword.
> He stood the firm, the calm, the wise, the patriot and the sage;
> He showed no deep avenging hate—no burst of despot rage.
> He stood for liberty and truth, and dauntlessly led on,
> Till shouts of victory gave forth the name of Washington."

The brightest page in history is that which chronicles the achievement of our country's independence. It stands illumined with deathless renown, bearing witness as it does to deeds of the loftiest heroism, a constancy of purpose amid difficulties and discouragements unparalleled, and above and superior to all else, an unfaltering reliance upon Him who is greater than human. Take that contest throughout, from the day of Lexington, where

> "The peaceful and the silent came,
> With darkling brows and flashing eyes;
> And peasants, that knew not glory's flame,
> Burned for the patriot sacrifice."—

to the grand finale at Yorktown, when the blackened mists of war vanished before the sun-burst of peace, and echoing to the vaulted sky arose the hearty cheer, as

> Liberty,
> With new and wondering joy,
> Assumed the victor's robe.

it forms the most brilliant and inspiring record of any age, and should impel every citizen, whether native born or adopted, with an energy, no less determined than he would put forth in defence of life or honor, to protect from assault and perpetuate unimpaired the sacred legacy that struggle bequeathed. It is beyond the measure of exchange. No equivalent can be offered for it. Wealth never purchased it, and the accumulated gold of the whole world would count as dross in comparison with its loss. It was a gift from kind Heaven, designed for the good of mankind for all time, and the duty is incumbent upon each individual loyalist to free institutions, North, South, East and West, to know that it is not frittered away through supineness or clutched and destroyed by the dastard hand of usurpation. True is the adage:—"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

Who can ponder the privations, anxieties, sacrifices, perils, and fidelity of that eventful period the American Revolution, and not feel love of country and of civic freedom strengthen? Who can follow in thought those scantily equipped, half fed, unpaid soldiers of Washington, braving the piercing blast and crimsoning the December snow with blood from their shoeless feet, as they marched silently but resolutely on towards Trenton, without knowing gratitude to arise or the patriotic tear unbidden start? Who can recall to mind that soul-inspiring scene, when the American army, on the eve of the battle of Brandywine, drawn up for religious devotion, heard ascending through the stilly autumnal air this solemn invocation: "Oh! God of mercy, we pray thee to bless the American arms! Make the man of our hearts strong in thy wisdom; bless, we beseech thee, with renewed life and strength, our hope, and thy instrument, even George Washington," and fail to respond with inborn prayer?

Who can contemplate unmoved the sublimity of Valley Forge, as Washington, withdrawn from mortal gaze and wrapped in forest seclusion, upon the bended knee of supplication besought the protecting aid and prospering smile of High Heaven on behalf of his and our country?

From thence came the strength "to perfect the symmetrical architecture of the American Republic." Those prayers were heard and answered, and

> Washington
> Renowned with might to struggle on—
> Such failed not—for in the fever of gloom
> When to mortal vision even Hope grew dim,
> The fainting heart was stayed, and the
> Faltering arm nerved to strike again in
> Freedom's cause, until she claimed
> The victor wreath and triumph dawned
> Upon a land that knew no King but God.

[TO BE CONTINUED].

* * *

A Beautiful Maxim.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And waits my coming too;
For the cause that needs assistance,
For the wrongs that lack resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

* * *

The young lady who gives herself away, loses her self-possession.

Miscellaneous.

A COUNTERSTROKE.

"I am going to Benton, Helen."

The lady addressed looked up from her book, inquiringly.

"To Benton! Pray what for?"

"Nothing in particular. I have taken a fancy to repeat my trip of last summer. That's all."

"And not to Nahant."

"No. I hate Nahant."

"How long since?" with a sarcastic smile. "If Edith Stoneman goes there is little danger of your remaining away long."

"Yes. So you seem to think," with an absent, musing face.

Helen Grant looked at her brother a moment keenly, and then said, abruptly,—

"I see you have a flame at Benton. Some country lass with rosy cheeks and smiling eyes, and manners so divine. Bah!" she drew up the folds of her blue silk with a shrug, and her cold blue eyes grew scornful.

Philip Grant's face was impenetrable as he answered,—

"Because I choose a quiet country place to fashionable follies, and true people to fops and flirts, my lady sister is surprised."

"Such goodness! Your lips and your heart agree, undoubtedly?"

"I am going, at any rate."

"Certainly. My brother has a perfect right to his own opinions and tastes; but do not bring your milkmaid to me, and say 'sister.' That is all."

She turned to her reading again, and Philip lounged out of the room, whistling softly an air from Norma. He met a lady caller upon the steps, Miss Edith Stoneman, and turning back, re-entered the parlor with her.

"You have come in a fortunate time, Edith," Helen Grant said, coming forward and kissing the beautiful lips raised to hers. "Philip has just been threatening to rusticate in New Hampshire this season, instead of Nahant."

The softest pair of blue eyes were raised to Philip's and a tinge of crimson colored Edith Stoneman's face, as she said—

"He has perhaps turned misanthrope. I have heard such a thing intimated before."

"And intends to quit this troublous world?" Philip asked, smiling, looking into the blue eyes until they drooped. "I may take Nahant on my return. I have not decided fully," he added, a moment afterwards.

"I accuse him of having a flame up there," his sister said, meaning to mortify him, if such were really the case, as she feared it was.

A quick color sprang into their listener's face, as she answered, with animation,—

"All men are obstinate."

Philip frowned upon his sister, but answered nothing. It would only make him more popular, to have such a report started, and Philip Grant loved power as well as any one. He was a flirt, or, at any rate, he verged pretty near to that. He was one of those men who easily win love, and prize it accordingly. But there was only one woman who could both win and hold his heart, and she, country-born and country-bred, had never given the slightest encouragement to his suit, save by quietly receiving his attentions and friendship. Her eyes had never drooped before his, as Edith Stoneman's had, her cheeks had never deepened their color at his approach. Cool, impenetrable, and immeasurably proud and stately, Philip Grant had as yet not touched the hem of her heart's garment.

Sometimes you meet such a woman as Catharine Leicester—but not often. She was far above the common level in her ideas, her comprehension, and her soul. She would never stoop to the smiles and flatteries of the fashionable world, be sure; hardly admit friends from that charmed circle, though Philip Grant was sure he had gained admittance.

Catharine was not surprised, when one dewy June twilight, a bearded and moustached gentleman stood before her, and said, while he bent low over the shapely hand extended to his,—

"I have come again, you see, Miss Leicester."

They walked that night over the old paths where many a time their feet had passed a year before. The moon was at its full. Nothing could have been grander than that night.

"You have had a gay and happy winter I suppose," Catharine said.

"Gay, yes, happy, no. You have not missed me, I am afraid. What pleasant days we had last summer. I have thought of them a hundred times."

"Have you?"

"Do you remember of our reading 'Maud' together?"

"Yes," her eyes brightening.

"I will read it to you again, if you will allow me, this summer."

"I shall be happy to listen to it. How long do you remain?"

"Until you send me away."

Catharine's face grew suddenly grave and chilling.

He tried to correct his mistake by adding, hastily,

"Excuse me. I remain for two or three weeks."

"There is to be a pic-nic to-morrow at the Pines. We are not so formal here as you are in the city, and you will please accept an invitation from me without further ceremony."

"Thank you. Will you permit me to be your escort?"

"I am sorry to have been previously engaged."

Philip bit his lips in vexation. She would drift away from him at last, perhaps. His voice, however, betrayed no signs of his disappointment, as he said,—

"I will certainly be there. I have never attended a picnic in the country, I believe."

After they parted that night, Philip Grant said to himself,—

"I love that woman, and I will win her, too."

Catharine, while slowly uncoiling her hair, and looking steadily into the glass, though seeing nothing, said, dreamily,—

"That man is not going to love me, is he?"

The woods were merry at an early hour the next morning. Children, old people and young folks all were there, and all entered with zest into the festivities of the day. Catharine was one of the first on the grounds, and was superintending the tables when Philip Grant arrived. He came up smiling, but his face changed when he caught sight of her companion. Who should it be but Alfred West, his neighbor from New York!

"Are you here?" he said, in the greatest surprise. "What could have taken you from the city?"

"Are you here? What could have taken you from the city?" he returned.

They shook hands, but their eyes shot first to Catharine, then back to each other. Rivals was written in their depths. Rivals now, perhaps enemies in the end.

Catharine saw more than they meant her to see. It was as well, though, for now she treated them both alike. Their cards were played desperately that day. If there was any such thing as winning this woman's heart, they meant that it should be done.

"Nothing could be more charming than such a sight," Phillip said to Catharine, as they happened to stand for a second alone upon an eminence overlooking the rest.

Just then a little child toddled up to them, and pulled Catharine's dress.

"Dat big boy tole all my tandy, he did," her lips said, while her eyes filled with tears.

"Never mind, little one, you shall have more," Catharine said, putting some into her hand, and kissing her lips.

"How they all love you," said Phillip, looking at her tenderly.

"I have lived here all my life, you know," she answered.

"Do you know that you ought to go out into the world.

"I am a country girl," she said, smiling, "and the world has not much charms for me as it must have for you. I am going to Nahant, though, for a few weeks this summer. I expect I shall be bewildered with the novelties of fashionable life."

"Are you going there? My sister is there."

"Is she?" A little interest crept into her face.

Alfred West came up.

"Excuse me, but Miss Leicester promised to show me the Haunted Glen before night, and the sun is setting, you see."—He pointed through the trees towards the western sky.

"True, I did. Mr. Grant, I will leave you with Miss Willis—Mr. Grant, Miss Willis," she said introducing a young lady near them.

He bit his lips in vexation, as they walked off together. That night the two men met on the hotel steps.

"Grant, you came up here to flirt with Catharine Leicester," Alfred West said.

"Did I? who informed you?"

"See here." He turned and laid his hand heavily upon the other's shoulder, "I mean to win that woman for my wife.—Woe to the man that comes between us."

"I mean to win her, too. Good night."

Philip Grant strode into the hall, leaving the other upon the steps. They met after that, but a cool bow was the farthest their formalities extended.

Philip read "Maud" to Catharine, and Alfred West read something just as sad and tender. Neither seemed to gain great precedence in her favor, and neither dared to ask the question which was to decide their fate one way or the other. So they left it for Nahant.

Nahant was in its glory. Fashion, and Pride, and Folly, the triple sisters, had met and ruled the hour with almost despotic hand. Helen Grant was there, haughty and elegant. Edith Stoneman, sweet and smiling. Philip Grant and Alfred West had just arrived.

Through the crowd of gay butterflies at the far end of the room, upon the first night after their arrival, Philip Grant saw Catharine Leicester enter, leaning upon a gentleman's arm. He was standing beside his sister, whose attention was also attracted towards her.

"Who is that lady, Philip. Do you see her?"

"Where? The one in blue?" he asked, though he knew she did not mean her.

"No. How stupid! That one with the handsome eyes, in white satin. Orange flowers in her hair, too. She must be a bride. She is the most beautiful woman I ever saw."

But Philip lost the last half of the sentence. He was making his way through the crowd, towards her. Before he reached her, he saw Alfred West before her, bowing profoundly; but he lost sight of him directly, in the crowd. She smiled, cordially, when Philip approached, and extended her gloved hand.

"How do you do! I am glad to see you," she said in such a kind tone that it made his heart bound. "My husband, Mr. Dean. This is the friend I mentioned to you, Mr. Grant, from New York."

I think if Philip Grant had dared, he would have struck the woman dead at his feet! This Mr. Dean, the Congressman from Benton district, had been her betrothed husband, then, all the while! It was a most comforting reflection. For the next half hour, perhaps, he experienced what he had caused others to endure several times in the course of his life. It was a good lesson for him.

Afterwards he went traveling for a year, and then coming home, suddenly married Edith Stoneman, and settled down. Alfred West is his nearest neighbor, and as they both lost the one they had quarrelled over, it did not disturb their friendship in after years.

* * *

Health Insurance.

A thin, cadaverous-looking German, about fifty years of age, entered the office of a health insurance company and inquired:

"Ish te man in vat insures te people's helts?"

The agent answered, "I attend to that business."

"Vell, I vants mine helts insured. Vot you sharge?"

"Different prices," answered the agent; "from three to ten dollars a year, and you get ten dollars a week in case of sickness."

"Vell," said Mynheer, "I vants ten dollars vort."

The agent inquired his state of health.

"Vell, I ish sick all the time. I's shust out of bed two or three hours a tay, and te doctor say he can't do nothing more good for me."

"If that is the state of your health," returned the agent, "we can't insure it.—We only insure persons who are in good health."

At this Mynheer bristled up in great anger. "You must tink I's a fool. Vot you tink, I come pay you ten dollars for insure my helt ven I vas vell?"

* * *

In a railroad station is a placard announcing "No smoking," posted over an oil lamp. Two Irishmen appear, one smoking. "Mike," says the other, "you are transgressin' the rules of the establishment."—"How is that?" says the smoker. "Don't you see there—no smoking?" "Yis; but can't ye see ye spalpeen, the remark is addressed to the lamp?"

* * *

One man asked another why his beard was brown and his hair white? "Because," he said, "one is twenty years younger than the other."

Pat and the Deacon.

Some months ago, as Deacon Ingalls of Swampscot, R. I., was travelling through the western part of the State of New York, he fell in with an Irishman who had lately arrived in this country, who was in search of a brother who had come before him and settled in some of the diggings in that part of the country.

Pat was a strong man, a true Roman Catholic, and had never seen the interior of a Protestant church. Ingalls was a pious man. He told Pat he was going to church, and invited his new made friend to keep him company thither, his destination being a small meeting-house near by. There was a great revival there at the time and one of the deacons who was a very small man in stature, invited brother Ingalls to a seat in his pew. He accepted the invitation, followed by Pat, who looked in vain for the altar, &c. After he was seated, he turned around to brother Ingalls, and, in a whisper that could be heard all around, he inquired,

"Sure, an' isn't this heretic church?"

"Hush!" said Ingalls, "if you speak a word they will put you out."

"Divil a word will I speak at all at all," replied Pat.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the pastor.

Pat was eyeing him very closely, when an old gentleman, who was standing in the pew directly in front of Pat, shouted "Amen!"

"Hist, ye devil!" rejoined Pat, in a loud whisper, which was heard by the minister; "be dacent, and don't make a blockhead of yourself!"

The parson grew more fervent in his devotions. Presently the deacon uttered an audible groan—"Amen!"

"Hist, ye blackguard. Have ye no decency at all?" said Pat, at the same time giving him a punch in the ribs, which caused him to lose his equilibrium.

The minister stopped, and extending his hands in a suppliant manner, said:

"Brethren, we cannot be disturbed in this way. Will some one put that man out?"

"Yes, your riverence," shouted Pat, "I will do it."

And suiting the action to the word, he collared the deacon, and to the utter horror of the pastor, brother Ingalls, and the whole congregation, he dragged him up the aisle, and with a tremendous kick sent him into the vestibule of the church.

* * *

"Bob, that is a fine horse you have, what is he worth?"

"Three hundred and fifty dollars."

"Not so much as that?"

"Yes every cent of it, and another fifty on top of it."

"All right."

"What are you so darned inquisitive for?"

"Merely for assessing purposes; I am assessor for this ward, and only wanted to know what you valued your nag at."

* * *

A servant, newly engaged, presented to his master, one morning, a pair of boots, the leg of one of which was much longer than the other. "How comes it that these boots are not of the same length?" "I really don't know, sir, but what bothers me the most is, that the pair down stairs is in the same fix!"

* * *

"Madam, at what price per yard do you sell this broadcloth?" asked William of a miss.

"Five dollars, sir!"

"You're a little dear."

"Yes," replied the blushing maiden, "so all young men tell me!"

* * *

A lady took her little boy to church for the first time. Upon hearing the organ he was on his feet instanter.

"Sit down," said the mother.

"I won't," he shouted, "I want to see the monkey."

* * *

Cuffy said he'd rather die in a railroad smash up than a steamboat bust up, for this reason: "If you gets off and smashed up, dar you is! but if you gets blowed up on the boat, whar is you?"

* * *

A modest individual in the Nutmeg State announces that his golden wedding will come off just thirty years from now, and offers a liberal discount on any presents his friends then design to make him.

* * *

Why is a good cook like a woman of fashion? Because she dresses well.

* * *

First see that you are right, then go ahead despite enemies.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., — — Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., January 9, 1868.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, In its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Democratic Association.

An adjourned meeting will be held at the Democratic Reading Room, on Saturday evening, January 11th, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES CLARK, Pres't.

W. L. FORCE, Sec.

Cling to the Constitution.

The declaration of principles at the head of our paper will, we are confident, elicit the approval of every Democratic and Conservative reader—every man who values the true glory of the Republic, and yearns for its perpetuation.

That platform is built of sound constitutional timber. There is not a Puritanical wind shake, or a speck of African dry rot to be found in a single plank. It is broad and strong enough to uphold securely the national honor, the dignity of States, and the rights and prosperity of the people, for all time to come. We purpose commenting upon it section by section, but, at present, will confine our remarks to the first, which reads as follows:

"Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities."

That comprehends the sum total of *loyalty*, and is the only guaranty for the *permanency of free institutions* in this country.

The Constitution has its positive limitations, beyond which, all power dwells with the States respectively, or with the people thereof, and for any department of the General Government, Executive, Legislative or Judicial, to act *outside*, and, consequently, in contempt of those limitations, *as Thaddeus Stevens openly admits the Radicals in Congress have done*, is just as disloyal, as for South Carolina to defy constitutional authority through an ordinance of secession. There is no difference in effect. It matters not whether your purse is stolen by the bold highwayman or the sneaking pick-pocket, in either case crime has been committed and its penalty incurred. Violation of the Constitution is precisely the same offence in Massachusetts as it is in Alabama, at Washington as at Richmond.

The Constitution also has its stern authorities, and the yielding of unreserved and ready obedience to all such mandates, is the duty of every State and every individual citizen. It is likewise the sworn duty of President, Senator and Representative.

There is no other loyal course. *No other safety for the Republic.* In the patriotic and beautiful language of Daniel Webster;—"Cling to the Constitution as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank when night and the tempest surround him."

That is now, ever has been, and ever will remain to be the motto and action of the Democratic party.

When the storm of passion rocked the land, and the darkness of usurpation reigned apparently supreme, the Democratic party, with unfaltering faith in God and the People, clung to the Constitution.

When the minions of arbitrary power hunted the land far and wide for victims, and the gates of gloomy bastiles swung open to receive and incarcerate unoffending civilians, the Democratic party resolutely clung to the Constitution.

When those sacred attributes of liberty, the writ of habeas corpus, and the freedom of speech and of the press, staggered beneath the blows of partisan malevolence, the Democratic party, defying the threats of foes, scorning the treachery of professed friends and the allurements of official patronage, still clung with unfaltering grasp to the Constitution.

And for such devotion to principle, such adherence to civil freedom, no body of men, in any age of the world, ever encountered more bitter vituperation or wanton misrepresentation than have these sturdy constitution-loving Democrats.

> "Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again;
> The eternal years of God are hers;
> But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
> And dies among his worshippers."

Truth is arising. The black and poisonous vapors of falsehood are fast dissolving. Thousands of honest men, deceived into opposition, have already recanted error, abjured Radicalism, and avowed fidelity to the Democratic cause. Tens of thousands of others are on the way to that sure and only goal of national peace and prosperity. CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Hear Phillips

The mighty man of Radicalism, Wendell Phillips, scolds and frets unappeased.—Hear what he says about General Grant.

"Grant's reticence was at first, the silence of a soldier who had no ideas. After a while it became the trick of a clique, who had him in training, and who were doubtful which section of the Republican party would prove strongest. They kept him uncommitted (so far, at least, as words go) that he might be ready, at any moment, to declare for the successful side. At last it became doubtful whether such great States as New York and Pennsylvania can be carried for either of the Republican sections or creeds, even with General Grant for candidate. Though Fessenden and his clique have thrown off everything but the Republican name, cautious men begin to fear that even that will be overweight even for Grant in his race with the Democratic candidate. Grant's reticence has therefore got a new value. He must still keep his lips shut, *waiting till the summer of 1868, to see* just how great the reaction has been and where he shall plant himself. Things may have assumed such shape by that time, that instead of Henry Wilson for Vice-President, or Yates, the only safe and available ticket will be 'Universal amnesty,' with Grant and Lee for candidates. If Grant's record is all ready to be made up in that form, and the timid office-peddling majority of the Senate will rally for his retinue, such an alliance will be the fitting sequel to the '*Magnanimity*' of Appomattox."

His fears regarding the States of New York and Pennsylvania are well founded.—*No screw candidate can carry them.* They are going to vote for a Democratic white man. So will New Jersey. So will Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, California and Oregon.

A Mystery Solved.

It has been a source of much perplexity to ascertain what terrible offence President Johnson committed in the eyes of *impeachers* Ashley, Boutwell and Butler. The mystery is now solved. The black cat has jumped out of the bag. *The President spoke the truth.* Here is the evidence:

"The following is the testimony of Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, who commanded a regiment in Tennessee, sworn July 1, 1867:

State whether you saw Andrew Johnson at Cincinnati in February, 1865. Answer—I had an interview with Mr. Johnson in February, 1865, at the Burnet House, in Cincinnati, Ohio. During our conversation, and while sitting together on a sofa he (Mr. Johnson) remarked: 'You and I were old Democrats.' I said yes. Mr. Johnson said, 'I will tell you when it is, if the country is ever to be saved it is to be done through the old Democratic party.' Immediately afterwards, I took my leave."

If telling the truth merits punishment, Andrew Johnson ought not only to be impeached, but shot.

Southern Law-Makers.

The Stevens—Sumner Reconstruction Convention in Alabama embraced the following *beautiful* material:

Negro barbers,	18
Negro preachers,	5
Negro cotton pickers,	8
Yankee peddlers	14
Yankee colporteurs,	5
Freedmen's Bureau men,	7
Escaped convicts,	2
Tribune correspondent,	1

One of the convicts had his ears cropped, and the other was branded as a deserter from the Federal army.

Such are the men Radicalism convenes to make Constitutions for the Southern States. It is an insult to the white men of America, and will be so considered when reason takes the place of passion.

◆

Reports of business prostration and the unprofitableness of industrial pursuits reach us from every quarter. Shipbuilding, the great interest of Maine, is so dead, that a recent public address of those engaged therein makes this startling announcement: "Many yards lie idle, and grass has grown where *formerly* was the busiest tread of the workmen."

It is chargeable to the insane negroism of the present Congress. The *National Intelligencer* thus speaks of that body:

"Let the country bear in mind that Congress does not intend to grant relief of any sort, or to heed the appeals which an outraged people have sent up to the capital.—This session is to be given up wholly to partisanship, and to the perpetuation of Radical rule. There is but one remedy left, and that the people have in their own hands. Let them confirm and repeat the recent verdicts at the ballot-box until these destructives are hurled from the places which they now discredit, and send representatives to Washington who preserve respect for the Constitution and Union, and who will at least strive to reform the abuses and to arrest the widespread corruption which radicalism has fastened upon the country."

◆

We learn from Montgomery, Alabama, under date of December 28th., that the county Republican nominating convention to-day nominated eight negroes and sixteen whites, and four whites and two negroes for the State legislature. A majority of the whites are Northern men, and are connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.

These is another choice specimen of Radical reconstruction and amalgamation. Ponder it well, *white men!*

◆

General John Pope has been relieved of command of the Third Military District and Major-General George G. Meade ordered to take his place. That is a change most proper to be made. Pope is the great bombastes who, just prior to the second battle of Bull Run, pompously declared his "Head Quarters to be in the saddle."—The Head Quarters were seen one night taking quick time towards Washington.

◆

Massachusetts is not the only State which is wincing under the effects of the Radical policy upon the business of the country. From Maine we have a wail of distress, and the Belfast *Journal* says, "that four or five ship yards that a few years ago turned out their half dozen ships yearly, are now idle; not a solitary keel lies along their idle ways. The shipwrights lounge in the streets; the mechanics want employment; a blight has fallen upon industry, and the whole coast is desolate." These are facts for the men who insist upon the military plan of reconstruction being carried out. They will not allow the States to resume their old places in the Union, to build up their broken fortunes, and again become customers of the North. They have placed negroes in the seats of power, and deserted ship yards, closed manufactories, and bankrupt merchants are the fruits of their policy. How long will business men allow this party to rule and ruin this country?" —*Philadelphia Age.*

Sumner's "Are We A Nation."

A nation is a community of men united under the Social compact.

The United States are States united under a Federal compact.

Every citizen is the subject of two governments—a Federal government and a State government.

Under each he has rights and duties.

This is the distinction between the United States and France, England, Russia Spain, &c.

It may not be the best system in the world, though we used to boast that it was.

There are now and always have been a set of men, of whom Mr. Sumner is a fair exponent, who did not believe in our system and want to get to the old European system.

Their attempts have always made great trouble, have entailed great losses, and produced at last a war. All that sovereignty which each State, if independent, would have exercised internationally, is vested in the Federal government.

Some few of the powers which each State would have exercised internally are vested in the Federal government.

Some other of the powers which each State, if independent, would have exercised internally, are agreed not to be exercised.

One would think that these facts were too clear for dispute, and that the very word United States was sufficient.

So long as the Federal government keeps within its sphere, there never has been and never will be any difficulty.

So long as the States keep within their sphere there never has been and never will be any difficulty.

So long as a man exercises his federal rights within their sphere there never will be any trouble.

But if a man confounds his rights as the citizen of a State with his rights as a citizen of the United States, there will be trouble.

As the citizen of a State, the whole field of legislation, except where it is fenced off by the Constitution of the United States, is his, with no other restraints save those of expediency.

As the citizen of the United States all his rights are confined within the limits of the law of Congress, and if he goes beyond these limits he does so at his peril. Then he rejects the law of the Union and invokes the law of force.

By a Union of States our ancestors supposed that they secured the advantages of a small community, which are many, with the advantages of a large community which are many.

It is now held by a very large party, and the dominant party, that they were wrong, and that the fusion of the States is preferable to their union.

Voltaire was never supposed a man given to religion, but he had to admit that if a God had not existed it would have been necessary to invent one. So if the States had not existed, it would have been in the interest of the government necessary to create them. Mr. Sumner's theory has not the advantage of novelty. The plan which Hamilton submitted in Convention would have created a nation. It did not receive even discussion. No one dared to come before his fellow-citizens with such a plan, and if the Constitution had been supposed to create a nation in the Sumner sense, it would have been rejected by every State.

The word Union occurs several times in the Constitution, the word nation never, nor was the word nation used in the Convention. National was, and was stricken out *nem. con.* Mr. Sumner might as well attempt to prove that the earth is a plain, by citing the number of plains in it, as to attempt to prove the United States a nation by showing that the government exercises so many of the functions of a nation. A may give B a power of attorney to do three-fourths of the acts he could do himself, but does A become B by conferring that trust on him. It is impossible to argue a delusion out of the heads of some people. Millerites have prepared robes several times, and some such insanity will be as prevalent a thousand years hence as to-day. The nation theory is always adopted to get something which other people have. It will never die so long as the unjust live. The value of it is that it excuses disobedience to law and justifies the exercise of will, because the will of the nation, the benefit of the nation, the life of the nation, cover any stealing, from secreting old junk to the issue of legal tender, and any tyranny, from imprisonment of individuals to imposing constitutions on States and carrying elections by soldiers.—*N. Y. World.*

The Widow's Soliloquy.

Here I am, with five children to support; their father died in the army.

Have to wash all day and sew half the night to get a scanty living.

Oh! how my fingers ache and my eyes pain me.

Congress establishes bureaus for the support of fat, lazy negroes, but no bureau is talked of for my poor fatherless children.

My husband was a white man, and they tell me his place at the election will be filled by a negro.

I wish I had a vote.

I would cast it for the Government my husband died to maintain.

I don't know how it is, but they tell me the rebellion was put down and the Union preserved; and then the Congressmen at Washington say the Union is divided, and can only be restored by making negroes equal with the white people.

They let the negroes free, and now tax white people to support them.

I can't understand why I am compelled to work for a living, and negroes are kept at the public expense.

How my eyes do hurt.

The tariff bill will make me pay fifty cents more for a pair of shoes for Thomas, a dollar more for a dress for Jane, ten cents a pound more for coffee, and make all the goods I have to buy much higher.

I have hard times ahead.

The tariff won't increase the price of flour, pork, potatoes, and such articles as the farmers raise, which is one consolation to me.

If there wasn't so many officers, and they didn't get such high salaries, those high tariffs would not be needed.

I must wash to-morrow for the income-tax assessor. It will be a hard day's work.

He will pay me fifty cents for it.

He gets four dollars a day for tax-assessing.

I work harder than he does.

What will I do with the fifty cents?

Susan needs a dress, but I can't buy it.

We have no butter,

No coffee;

No meat;

Poor Willie is sick, I must spend the half dollar for medicine for him, but drugs are taxed so high, it will buy but little.

I don't know what to do.

Winter is coming, and we have nothing ahead to prepare for it.

The postmaster says we can go to the poor-house.

A poor-house for the wives and families of soldiers.

A bureau for negroes.

If we were negroes the government would care for us.

Things are not fixed right.

We have a white population and black Congress.

The population ought to be made black or the Congress white.

But my candle has burnt out, and I must retire to my hard bed for a little rest.

May God protect us since we are forsaken by those who took away my husband and the father of my helpless children.

Forsaken by those who induced him to volunteer.

Forsaken by those who promised to care for us in his absence.—*Holmes County Farmer.*

◆

The Radicals are constantly in the habit of proclaiming the doctrine that all "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Yet how do they act! The law establishing negro suffrage in the District of Columbia was passed against the well-ascertained wishes of ninety-nine out of every one hundred white men in the District, and it is now proposed to go further, and force the same doctrine upon all the Northern States.—When it is remembered that no State has yet endorsed negro suffrage, but Ohio declared against it by thirty-eight thousand majority, Kansas by eight thousand, Minnesota by twelve hundred, and New Jersey by sixteen thousand, the injustice of the proposed action of the party in power is set forth in bold relief. If the people are the source of all power in this country, what right has the Radical party to violate their will as expressed at the ballot-box? The truth is, the Radicals now govern the South by despotic power, and they propose to extend that system to the North.—*Philadelphia Age.*

Local and State Items.

☞ We learn that the following remonstrance will be offered to the people of Plainfield for their signatures:

"*To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Assembly of the State of N. J.*

Your remonstrants, residents of School District No. 1, in the Township of Plainfield, in the County of Union respectfully ask your Honorable bodies to withhold legislative assent from any application, which has been or which may be made, for the passage of an act or supplement to an act authorizing the raising of any additional sum or sums of money, by the issuing of bonds, the levying of taxes, or in any other way, for the purpose of erecting, altering, completing or furnishing any School House, or for any other School purposes whatsoever, within the aforesaid School District; unless such act or supplement carries with it the positive injunction, that no such indebtedness or taxation shall be valid, until first ratified by a majority of the votes cast by the duly qualified voters of said District, at an election regularly advertised and held for such purpose."

☞ A large and highly intelligent audience assembled at Laing's Hall, on New Year's eve, to partake of the rich intellectual treat offered them by the Rev. A. A. Willits. The distinguished lecturer claimed undivided attention to the close of his beautiful and instructive discourse, and with rare artistic power, portrayed that greatest of all earthly treasure—"a model wife."

☞ At a meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens' Building & Loan Association of Plainfield, held at Laing's Hall on Monday evening, Jan. 6, 1868, Zachariah Webster was appointed Chairman, and J. R. Coward, Sec. After a calling of the names of the stockholders by Elias R. Pope, the following persons were unanimously elected a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, with power to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the said Association:

Zachariah Webster, Joseph R. Coward, Elias R. Pope, Oliver Runyon, Dr. John C. Sutphen, William C. Ayers, James F. Hubbard, Edward P. Thorn, Jonas H. Platt, Elston M. Dunn, William Mell, Coriell and Marvin Giles.

A number of shares were subscribed, and an opportunity is still offered to any one by applying to either of the Board of Directors. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Directors.

☞ On Sunday, the 27th of Oct. last, a young man by the name of Charles Trumpore, broke into the residence of L. H. K. Smalley, Esq., at Scotch Plains, and also into the residences of Mr. Henry Hetfield and Wm. H. Enders, on the road leading from the above place to Rahway. The thief was identified, and upon complaint being made to the Grand Jury of this County at its last session, an indictment was found. The prisoner upon being brought into court, plead "not guilty." He afterwards retracted the plea, and plead "guilty." He was sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison.

☞ During the past season, there have been some very decided improvements made in and around Scotch Plains. The store recently built by Mr. Wm. Bartle, and now occupied by James A. Baker as a Dry Goods and Grocery Store, is a great improvement to that place. The Central Railroad Company, in laying out Fanwood Park, grading its streets, avenues and sidewalks, have given an impetus to the spirit of enterprise and improvement not likely soon to be forgotten, and that will cause the spirit of "old fogyism" to seek retreat in some more retired locality.

☞ We understand that Mr. Humphrey, the great amateur billiard player, who was here a short time ago, will be at DeKlyn's Billiard Room some day next week.

☞ The skating has been fine for the past few days at the Lake, and the attendance has been very large, the young folks flocking there night and day, and all seeming to enjoy themselves, especially the fair sex, who attend in large numbers. Mr. Tier has commenced to fill his large ice-house, which some of the youngsters do not appear to relish, as it slightly interferes with their skating.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the new meat stand of Tingley & Coriell, in the basement of the Bank Building. They are obliging, and sell cheap for cash.

☞ The desirable residence on Seventh Street, *formerly* owned by Mr. Crowell, and of late by Mr. Warren, was sold by Sheriff Pierson, at Thorn's Hotel, on Thursday last, for $11,500. We understand that Mr. Yates was the fortunate purchaser.

☞ The large hog "Beauty," which was to be guessed for at Holcombe's Hotel, Boundbrook, on New Year's day, but was postponed until Saturday evening last, was won by Mr. D. J. Sommers, of Boundbrook. The "pig" weighed 465½ pounds, Mr. Sommers guessing within half a pound of his weight.

Mr. Ellis Campbell, of this place, raffled off his fast trotting horse, together with a wagon and harness, at the Mansion House, on New Year's Eve. Mr. Charles Fisk was the fortunate winner of the horse.

☞ Do you wish a Piano, Organ or Melodeon? If you do, call on A. Vanderbeek, and he will furnish you with one at low rates.

☞ The communication of "J. J. M." is unavoidably crowded out this week. It will appear in our next issue.

☞ At a regular meeting of the Democratic Association of Plainfield, held on Saturday evening last, S. O. Horton in the chair, the following named officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

President—James Clark,
Vice President—Levi Hatfield, Jr.,
Treasurer—Wm. S. Gardner,
Corresponding Secretary—Nathan Harper
Recording Secretary—W. L. Force,
Assistant Secretary—John H. Dunning.

☞ The next lecture at Laing's Hall, under the auspices of the "Young Men's Christian Association," will be by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, Tuesday evening, Jan 14th, on "Work and its Worth."

☞ The new Common Council of the City of Elizabeth organized 1st. inst.—James F. Wiley was unanimously elected President of Council, and Jacob Sciple City Clerk.

☞ A child of our friend Sibley, of the Union County *Herald*, was buried on Sunday. We sincerely condole with him in such bereavement.

☞ The 5:10 train from New York ran over a woman near the Elizabeth port station of the Central Rail-road on Friday evening. She was instantly killed, her body being terribly crushed.

☞ The New Jersey R. R. Co. have adopted another safeguard against accidents to the effect that hereafter two trains shall not enter the Bergen Cut at the same time. Telegraph stations have been established at each end of the Cut.

An Institute has been organized in Gloucester county, having for its object the instruction of Sunday School teachers; the communication of information on the best means of conducting Sunday Schools; teaching classes; preparing lessons; illustrating truth; and in every way possible fitting those who are engaged in imparting religious knowledge to the young for the responsible duties of their great vocation.

☞ The Morris and Essex Railroad Co. have removed their stock and transfer books from Newark to their new offices in Hoboken, where the office business of the company will hereafter be done.

☞ A Trenton editor was recently shown a list of subscribers to a raffle for a horse in 1802, comprising 60 of the most prominent citizens at that time, of whom only 14 are living.

☞ An interesting daughter of Hon. John P. Stockton died on the 2nd inst.

☞ Hugh Murray, engineer of Armstrong's Paper Mill, Trenton, was killed last week in consequence of being caught in the machinery he was oiling.

☞ A large number of boats are frozen up in the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

☞ Thomas Welsh was executed at Newark last week for the murder of Patrick Tormey. Welsh was only 19 years of age.

☞ Captain John Smith, of Salem county, one afternoon recently, shot and secured forty-four wild ducks.

☞ The Westfield Skating Club will hold a Grand Skating Carnival on their pond in the village on Thursday evening Jan. 9th. A good time is expected.

Marriages.

ADAIR—SWAYZE—On the 25th ult., at the residence of the bride, by Elder [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible], daughter of [illegible] Swayze, Esq., of [illegible].

BENBROOK—KENDALL—At New Providence, Dec. 26th, by Rev. J. T. English, [illegible] Benbrook of Liberty Corner to Miss Hannah E. Kendall, of New Providence.

VAN NESTE—LONG—At Martinsville, Dec. 26th, by Rev. J. T. English, Mr. George W. Van Neste to Miss Mary Long, both of Martinsville.

Deaths.

AMES—At [illegible], Dec. [illegible], Harriet, daughter of [illegible] Ames, aged 34 years.

DOTY—In this place, Dec. [illegible], Louie R. [illegible] of Josephus and Mary Doty, aged 4 months.

DRAKE—Near Plainfield, Jan. 4th, Eliza, wife of Ephraim B. Drake, aged 51 years.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, [illegible] Westfield, N. J. [illegible]
J. M. C. [illegible],
Westfield, N. J.

Building Lots for Sale Cheap.

THE subscriber offers for sale 8 Building Lots on 3d Street, between Liberty and Willow [illegible]
S. O. HORTON.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
NEW MARKET, N. J.

THE CHEAPEST STORE

IS KEPT BY

WOODRUFF

AND

BAINBRIDGE,

Who keep a large & choice selection of

Dry Goods

& Groceries,

Wood, Willow, Stone and Earthen Ware.

We are now selling a fine line of

CALICOES

AT 12 1-2 Cts.

MUSLINS & DELAINES

And Other Goods Equally Low.

CLOTHING

Made to Order at Less than Newark Prices.

SUGARS

AND

MOLASSES.

That cannot be equalled for Price and quality.

CALL AND SEE

W. A. WOODRUFF, T. C. BAINBRIDGE.

JOSEPH R. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
[illegible]
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop over [illegible] National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing of every description, done in a neat, durable and workmanlike manner.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(MANNING'S ROW.)
Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'
BOOTS & SHOES
of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.
Gents' Fine Calf Boot,
Made to order in the latest style;
☞ REPAIRING [illegible]
S. C. CONKLIN.

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE.
144 Liberty St., N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. MAYHER.
144 Liberty St., [illegible]

Ladies' Work Baskets
AND FANCY BASKETS of all kinds at [illegible]

1,000 POSTS & RAILS
DRESSED & SOLID. CHEAP FOR CASH by
S. L. HORTON.
Corner Williams and Second Sts.

STENOGRAPHY
OR SHORT HAND, AND SHORT WRITING [illegible]
TAUGHT
[illegible]
TERMS, ONE DOLLAR.
[illegible]
PETER P. GOOD,
Plainfield, Union Co., N. J.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
[illegible] AND DEALER IN [illegible]
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

[illegible]

GUANO.
No. 1 Peruvian Guano [illegible] MAYHER'S [illegible]
144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

GLEANINGS.

Milwaukee, Wis., has 80,000 inhabitants. Thirty years ago it was a wilderness.

A prophet predicts thirty-six snow storms this winter. Whew!

Russia has ordered 30,000 Berdan rifles in Hartford.

The gross earnings of the Chicago horse railways last year were $726,000.

There are now three thousand miles of paved streets in New York city.

The income of the Boston and Worcester Railroad for 1867 was $2,044,561, and its surplus after paying dividend, $281,421.

General Hancock has issued another order, enforcing the supremacy of the civil law in his district.

Napoleon used a gold-mounted tooth-brush, which was recently sold at auction in the Isle of Man, for $50.

New buildings are to be erected in St. Paul, Minnesota, this year, at a cost of about $800,000.

The loss of property last year by steamboat disasters on western rivers amounts to $4,000,000.

Foreign emigrants to the number of 241,049, arrived at the port of New York during the past year.

The mortality in Philadelphia for the year 1867 is only 14,930 against 16,803 for the previous year.

The heaviest woman in Paris, Elizabeth Vetompue, has just died. She weighed five hundred and twenty English pounds.

The general government continues the work of reducing the force of mechanics employed at the various navy yards.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has given $1,000 to the Washington (Va.) College, of which General Lee is President.

The Radicals look only to the interests of the blacks. They have no whites in their eyes.

The revenue of the Croton Aqueduct Department last year amounted to $1,279,729, against $1,113,203 for the year 1866.

The State census of Iowa, just completed, gives the population of the State at 902,040—a gain of 147,000 in two years.

Charles Lobdell, associate editor of the Lacrosse Democrat, who was burned to death at the Angola disaster, was on his way to Bridgeport, Conn., to be married.

An exchange says "the fall styles of ladies' bonnets is very tea-tableish. It is round at the back like a tea cup, and turns over at the front like a saucer."

A negro was shot dead the 27th ult., on the plantation of Mr. Merriweather, near Montgomery, Ala., for declaring himself opposed to the Union League.

The Philadelphia city railway companies ask for a new local ordinance permitting them to use salt, *provided their tracks are connected with the underlying sewers.*

The scholars in the public schools at Clinton, Iowa, attend school but half a day; the boys in the morning and the girls in the afternoon.

Chicago, imitating New York, is to have a grand charity ball. The receipts, which may be $1000, will go to the poor. The ladies will spend $50,000 on their dresses.

King Theodore, of Abyssinia, is said to have been frightened by the advancing British expedition into a release of his captives.

A public meeting in aid of the families of the Fenians who were recently executed at Manchester, England, is to held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the 31st of January.

A few months ago, a lady proprietor in Central Florida owned one thousand sheep. Now she cannot count one. The "universal suffrage" have stolen, killed and eaten the whole flock.

Dr. Franklin said that the residence of a good Christian could always be known by its having ashes sprinkled on the sidewalk in slippery times.

Vessels carrying 18 feet of water can now come to New Orleans from the sea. The passes have been dredged out to accomplish this, and the channel is better than ever before.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, has written a letter, in which he deprecates and denies the current charges that he ever publicly accused President Johnson of any complicity in the assassination plot.

The Board of Education of Chicago, after a long and tedious discussion, passed a resolution severely reprimanding a teacher in one of the public schools in that city for a case of severe punishment of a pupil.

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton complains that in a recent speech, whenever she referred to her beloved missing men as "white males," she was reported as having addressed them as "white snakes."

An agent of a Farmers' Club in England is said to be negotiating for one hundred thousand acres of land in Illinois, on which it is proposed to settle three hundred European families, including a number of grape growers from the Rhine.

The directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad have decided to use steel rails in place of iron in relaying the track of their road, and President Bishop has ordered two thousand tons from a manufactory in England.

Major Schurg, the Kings county N. Y., Register, himself a one-armed veteran, has, since assuming control of his Department, appointed Capt. Frank Doyle, a one-armed soldier, collector, and Samuel Tompkins a one-legged soldier as clerk.

Among the London fashionable news is that of a horseflesh dinner cooked by Francatelli, and eaten by a dozen swells.—The victim was a pony, 18 years old, well fatted, not very tough, and cooked with all the devices of the gastronomic art.

The report of the superintendent of the Girard estate, at Philadelphia, for 1867, just issued, shows that the receipts from all sources amounted to $400,588 59, and the expenses to $346,046 77, leaving a balance in the treasury of $54,498 82.

The Dyersburg, Tennessee *Gazette* says the county elections come off soon, and our colored people have imbibed a thirst for office. We are informed that "Uncle Arch," the colored individual that cuts wood for our office, will make a vigorous race for sheriff.

The recent severe snow storm which swept through Tennessee and Virginia to the eastern coast is believed to have commenced on the Pacific side about December 21st, taking nearly a week to cross the intermediate space.

Gen. Hancock has accepted the resignation of Gov. Flanders, of Louisiana, and appointed in his place Joshua Baker, an old citizen, a member of the Philadelphia Conservative Convention, and fully qualified under the reconstruction acts.

Postmaster Kelly, of New York, has succeeded in obtaining permission from the Post Office Department to sell postage stamps and stamped envelopes to druggists, stationers and others in different parts of the city, at a small discount.

The Fenians of Philadelphia, have held a large meeting for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the action of the British government in the late execution of Allen, O'Brien and Gould. They agreed to have a memorial funeral on New Year's day.

The New Orleans *Times* says the value of the freedman as a productive laborer (*while under bureau protection and tuition*), may be judged from the fact that he has almost invariably failed when working as a partner in the products of a plantation, to make enough for his own subsistence.

Mr. Charles Dickens has an effectual mode of dealing with the numerous applications for his autograph. The process is summary. Applicants receive printed answers saying: "To comply with your modest request would not be reasonably possible."

The New Bedford Mercury says that in a neighboring city, a young gentleman of large wealth and fine taste, has a turnout exceedingly neat and quite novel. He has a tasty English coach, two spans of Normandy horses, two dogs who bark in French, a Parisian coachman and a footman.

The Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., has all the students it can accommodate, and as new applications are constantly received, the trustees have determined to petition the Legislature for a grant of $50,000 with which to erect new buildings.

In the Scientific American, mention is made of a machine for kneading dough. There are many people in the country who need it *in the natural way*, and no doubt they would thank the inventor to suggest a plan whereby needing it can be abolished entirely.

It has been discovered by Professor Cermark, of the University of Jena, that the Egyptians took off the skin from the soles of the feet of those who were to be embalmed, rolled it up and deposited it under the stomach of the deceased. He thinks this was symbolical of the eternal separation of the dead from the earth.

The Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, Scranton, Pa., whose shops have for some weeks been running on eight hours time, notified its employees, of whom there are nearly one thousand at that point, that a reduction of ten per cent in wages would be made, commencing January 1st.

An elderly man named Peter Zeher, of Reading, was arrested charged with publishing and selling a libelous book. It was a black list of citizens of Harrisburg, who were indiscriminately put down as poor pay for honest debts contracted. He was bound over to appear at Court, as was also a citizen who gave him some of the names.

Dr. Knight, of Waterbury Conn., who was so seriously injured at Naugatuck about two years ago, brings suit against the Goodyear India Rubber Glove Co., of that village for $50,000 damages, on the ground that the accident was caused by his horse taking fright at their factory whistle.

In a recent case tried in the New York Supreme Court, before Judge Nelson, as to whether, during the war, the government prohibition of "horses, mules and other live stock," to Nassau and other ports, for the South, included chickens, his Honor was of opinion that chickens were not live stock in the meaning quoted.

Many of the Negroes in the Southern States refuse to make contracts for 1868, unless they can be boarded, lodged, secure medical attendance, and wages higher than the average of farm laboring people in the North. They prove their own worst enemies in doing this, and show what ill-advisers they have had in the Radical politicians who have been among them.

A rich old lady, 90 years of age has just died at Clifton, in Somersetshire, who for a long time past believed that she never could sleep except in her carriage. She used, therefore, to ride out in her carriage every afternoon with the blinds drawn to take her daily rest. The carriage was seen daily traveling at a snail's pace over Clifton Downs.

Remarking upon the suffering condition of the negroes in many places through the South, the Richmond *Whig* says:—When they learn that they are not to be kings and queens, that they are not to be supported by the government, and to have the lands and other property of the whites, but that they either have to work or starve, they will go to work.

Mahlon Halderman, of *Bucks County*, Pa., lost 8 cows during the latter part of the summer, out of 16. The disease was caused by an infested animal which was brought out of a drove. Mr. Halderman's cattle were very fine ones; the disease went through the whole flock with one exception. Other farmers in the same section of the country have suffered losses, but less in extent.

While *the steamship* [illegible], *which* plies between Liverpool and Greece, carrying the British mails, was loading at her wharf, one of the boilers exploded with a loud report that was distinctly felt throughout the whole city. Thirty-three persons were killed outright, and many others injured. The steamship was entirely destroyed.

The Post Office Department has on hand, taken *from* the dead letters which accumulated during the war, more than 10,000 photographs of Union soldiers. Although it is believed that many of their relatives would be glad to obtain such pictures, especially of those who died since the pictures were taken, the Department has not yet been able to decide upon a plan by which the gratification may be afforded.

H. Vielie, living near Aurora, Ill., died recently, *from the effects of inoculation* in doctoring a sick cow, in May last. The cow, it is supposed, had the hydrophobia, and Mr. V. received the inoculation while attempting to thrust a piece of fat pork down her throat, the saliva coming in contact with a sore on his hand. He was taken with spasms and continually grew worse till his death.

Excavations are in progress at Turner's Falls, Mass, *for a flour and grist mill, and* on the rocks twenty feet below, the surface have been found the prints of a foot resembling that of a wolf, though larger than that made by a horse. Prints of small fishes are also found, with the eyes, fins, scales, &c., all perfectly visible. These, with other specimens, are taken from the banks of the Connecticut, on the Gill side, from a solid ledge of rocks.

The Italian government has been the first to recognize by law the devotion and disinterestedness of the medical profession in their attendance upon cases of cholera. By a recent law the Chambers have provided that an annual pension of four hundred francs shall be paid to the widow, and a thousand francs to the children of any physician who dies from such exposure. The pension of the widow ceases if she marries again, and that of the children on attaining majority.

It is amusing to read Horace Greeley's advice to young men on money matters, while all the time poor Horace is so careless of money that he does not know whether he has ten cents or ten dollars in his pocket, on any day in the year. Then again, Horace goes around the country lecturing on agriculture, to teach old farmers how to raise turnips and other things, as though he had followed farming all his life; whereas he was brought up a printer, and knows no more about practical agriculture than a sailor who never saw salt water knows about commanding a seventy-four gun ship.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, finding that its trains could not be run safely during the late heavy snow storm, suspended their movements for a space of twenty-four hours, notifying the passengers that the company would provide refreshments and blankets for those who choose to remain in the cars during the delay, and would pay the bill of such as preferred to stop at a hotel; and that all who wished to use the telegraph to notify their families and friends of their whereabouts, would be at liberty to do so free of charge. The cars were kept comfortably warm throughout.

Pickell & Ramsey's

COLUMN.

Read it Over!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

IN THE DECLINE OF

DRY GOODS!

WE ARE MAKING

Greater Reductions

Than have yet been made on all kinds of Goods. We will not mention the different kinds of

Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.,

But will guarantee to sell our Goods

Ten Per Cent. Cheaper

Than any other store in Plainfield, or any other town. In fact, we CAN sell goods cheaper than they can be bought at retail in New York City. Call and examine for yourselves.

Furs Furs Furs Furs Furs

Now for the Furs!

We will sell the remainder of our stock of Furs below the

Manufacturers' Prices.

As we intend to reduce our stock down, we can and will sell them Twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store, as we

Sell for Cash Only!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW OUR GOODS

Respectfully,

PICKELL & RAMSEY.

1-6m

M. VERMEULE'S

HAT, CAP,

AND

Fur Emporium,

FRONT STREET,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FURS! FURS!

Gheap as the Cheapest

REGARDLESS OF

"Manufacturers' Prices."

Buffalo Robes,
Lap Robes,
Foot Robes,
Ladies' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
Childrens' Furs,
Gents' Fur Collars,
Gents' Fur Gloves
Gents' Fur Caps,

GLOVES & MITTENS,

OF ALL KINDS,

Hats and Caps,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO

A First-Class Hat, Cap & Fur Store,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AND WE WILL

Guarantee Satisfaction.

1-6m

Furniture! Furniture!

LEESON & BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(Next to 2d Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Have a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

FREEMAN & PHILPITT

continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on

Cherry Street

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling every choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best [illegible] It they will have none other. We style it

Freeman & Philpitt's

BEST

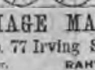
Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of

CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,



CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 77 Irving St.,

NEAR THE DEPOT, RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

8-6m

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

1-6m

FISH, POULTRY

AND

VEGETABLE MARKET.

WE, the undersigned, beg leave to inform our friends and citizens generally that we still continue to keep in

CHERRY STREET,

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,

A Good Assortment of

FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

We are enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

CHAPIN & PARKER.

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale by per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. [illegible] Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

In great variety at LEESON & BOUGHTON'S

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP, AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE.

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are Less than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmith

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple dry goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

1-6m

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

in a manner satisfactory. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

1-6m

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizbbeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of [illegible]

Bone Dust.

PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at MAYHER'S,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

1-6m (Two doors from West St.)

The Beacon and the Rush-Light.

There lived once upon a time, long ago, two brothers, one of whom was very rich and the other pitifully poor. The castle of the rich brother stood upon a rocky eminence overlooking a great dark forest, in a lonely nook of which stood the hut of his poor, despised brother. Here he lived humbly with his only son, going every day to work in the mines across the forest and returning wearily at eventide, often with not enough bread to make a supper, while the rich brother spread his royal feasts at every meal.

It was a black tempestuous night in winter, the wind was shrieking round the castle-walls, but entering with a softened sound into the rich man's room, where he sat beside a glowing fire, listening to the storm as it raged without. A sudden roar of wind drew him shivering to the window, and pushing back the silken curtain he looked out into the night. Glancing up at the lofty tower that rose to the right of his window, he saw that the beacon that usually burned there at night, was out.—He was very proud of that light, which shone there across the forest, even as far as to the ships at sea, proclaiming him the richest man in the land. "My servants have forgotten to light it," said the rich man, "and it is too cold to go up now, and do it," so saying, he dropped his crimson curtain on the storm and belated traveler, and drew again over the comfortable fire.

Drenched by the rain, chilled by the wind, every step impeded by swollen streams and falling trees, the poor miner and his little son were making their difficult way across the dark forest.

"It is a fearful night, father," said the boy, as after many times losing their way, they at last stood in their humble home and groped about until a light was struck —"I pity a stranger in these woods to-night."

A fire was soon burning on the low hearth, and the miner's wet garments smoking around it; they warmed their stiffened limbs, while the ruddy blaze springing up the chimney showed their faces white with the pallor of hunger, and wan and hollow with long privation. "There is nothing left to eat to-night, my son," said the old man, without raising his troubled eyes to the boy's thin face. "But let us try to forget it in thankfulness, at having crossed the forest."

"Some traveler may be crossing it now, father," replied the boy with a shudder. "I will put a rush-light in the window; but it is so useless," he exclaimed, as putting it there, a sudden gust tore through the crazy window and extinguished it: "our cottage is so low, and our window so small, that no one ever sees the light."

"Nevertheless," said the old man mildly "keep it burning. God sees little efforts." So the boy lit it again, and threw himself on a wooden settle near the fire and fell into asleep, broken every now and then by a gust of wind, which would awaken him just in time to re-light the rush which it had extinguished.

It was towards midnight when the storm was at its height, that a horseman was endeavoring to make his way through the forest. Among falling trees, rocks, and across deep ravines, he wandered guideless, until at last his spent horse stopped, and the rider looked round in despair. "I have heard much of my kinsman's lofty beacon, he muttered: I would gladly see something of it to-night." But as he sat looking into the black darkness, it seemed to grow blacker, the din of the awful storm grew louder around him—he had no thought save to perish, when suddenly far off among the swaying trees, he caught sight of a light. "I am saved," he cried, and spurred his horse onward towards the small spark that burned steadier and brighter, till he stood at last before the rush-light window.

"Some one calls, father," cried the little miner, and both sprang to open the door, and let the exhausted traveler in. New logs were soon piled in the hearth, and the stranger warmed himself beside their genial glow, regarding as he did so, how the boy kept his watchful eye on the rush-light, and re-lit it when the wind blew it out.

"Your humble light that twinkled when the rich man's tower was dark, saved my life," said the stranger. "That man of the beacon, as he is called, is my kinsman."

"Indeed!" cried the old man, "he is my brother!" "Then I am your uncle," returned the stranger grasping his hand.

"I had heard long since that you were dead, and but just returned to this country, was on my way to your brother's, to give him all my wealth, but you have certainly shown to-night the heart to use wisely your small opportunities, and I shall henceforth place larger charities in your hands."

The thin, wasted hands of the two miners that held up rush-lights with so beautiful a humility, were afterwards enabled in their wealth to set "lights upon hills," but with all their greater charities none will shine more brightly in eternity than their humble rush-lights earnestly watched.

* * *

There appears to be a new currency, supplementary to the greenbacks, in some of our county towns. We heard a farmer aver, the other day, in expressing his scorn of a neighbor's horse, that he "would not give ninety-nine cents for that animal and pay in beer."

Are our feet properly clothed.

It is somewhat surprising that, with all our boasted improvements, we, have not as yet produced a proper covering for the feet. Barbarous people, if their climate admits, go with bare feet, or wear sandals, covering only the sole of the foot. We, however, encase the whole foot, and a portion of the leg, in a material almost impervious to air and moisture, and generally uncomfortably hard and tight. The color and polish of our boots are directly calculated to attract the sun's rays; and the enamel on patent leather, and the blacking on ordinary calf-skin, tend to harden and solidify the substance, closing the pores and making air-tight cases for a portion of the body which excludes more perspiration than any other, and is subjected to greater strain. Our boots in summer parboil our feet in a warm bath, and in winter freeze them in an icy envelope. It is doubtful if wet feet are, in themselves, very conductive to disease, some medical men to the contrary notwithstanding; but cramped confinement of the feet, in an icy cold envelope, generated by perspiration and chilled by the external atmosphere, thus shutting the imprisoned feet almost air-tight, is as unhealthy as it is uncomfortable.

For hot weather there is hardly any shoe so agreeable as that introduced within the past three or four years, known as the army shoe, and extensively used by base ball players. It is a heavy canvas and unblacked leather. It is cool and remarkably easy to the feet. The texture of the canvas allows the escape of the perspiration, and the color of the shoe does not attract the heat of the sun. It would seem that the plan of covering other portions of our bodies with material pervious to air might advantageously be extended to our feet.—There is no natural reason why our feet should be so much less sensitive than our hands. They become indurated and deprived of their natural activity by long, close confinement. The people of warm climates, who use toes as we do our fingers and the bare-footed schoolboy, who picks up and throws pebbles with his feet, show that the feet of the civilized adult in our climate is a much abused member. A more flexible and porous material for our boots and shoes might save us from many of those terrible annoyances, which, in the form of corns and bunions, make our pilgrimage one of pain.

* * *

The Wonders of the Ocean Bed.

Mr. Green, the famous diver, tells singular stories of his adventures, when making search in the deep waters of the ocean. He gives some sketches of what he saw at the "Silver Banks," near Hayti: "The banks of coral on which my divings were made are about forty miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth. On this bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth, and so clear that the diver can see from two to three hundred feet when submerged, with but little obstruction to the sight.

The bottom of the ocean, in many places, is as smooth as a marble floor; in others it is studded with coral columns, from ten to one hundred feet in height, and from one to eighty feet in diameter. The tops of those more lofty support a myriad of pyramidal pendants, each forming a myriad more, giving reality to the imaginary abode of some water-nymph. In other places the pendants form arch after arch, and as the diver stands on the bottom of the ocean, and gazes through the deep winding avenues, he finds that they fill him with as sacred an awe as if he were in some old cathedral which had long been buried beneath old ocean's wave. Here and there the coral extends to the surface of the water, as if the loftier columns were towers belonging to those stately temples that are now in ruins.

There were countless varieties of diminutive trees, shrubs and plants in every crevice of the corals where water had deposited the earth. They were all of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they received, although of every shade, and entirely different from plants that I am familiar with that vegetate upon dry land. One in particular attracted my attention, it resembled a sea fan of immense size, of variegated colors, and the most brilliant hue. The fish which inhabit these "Silver Banks" I found as different in kind as the scenery was varied. They were of all forms, color and size—from the symmetrical goby to the globe-like sun-fish, from the dullest hue to the changeable dolphin; from the spots of the leopard to the hues of the sunbeams, from the harmless minnow to the voracious shark. Some had heads like squirrels, others like cats and dogs, some darted through the water like meteors, while others could scarcely be seen to move.

To enumerate and explain all the various kinds of fish I beheld while diving on these banks would, were I enough of a naturalist so to do, require more than my limits allow, for I am convinced that most of the kinds of fish which inhabit the tropical seas can be found there. The sun-fish, star-fish, white shark and blue shovel nose shark were often seen.

There were also fish which resembled plants, and remained as fixed in their position as a shrub; the only power they possessed was to open and shut when in danger. Some of them resembled the rose when in full bloom, and were of all hues. There were the ribbon fish, from four to five inches to three feet in length; their eyes are large, and protrude like those of a frog.

Another fish is spotted like a leopard, from three to ten feet in length. They build their houses like beavers, in which they spawn and the male or female watches the egg till it hatches. I saw many specimens of the green turtle, some five feet long, which I should think would weigh from 400 to 500 pounds.

* * *

Not Anybody's Business.

As a people the Americans are not supposed to be exclusively confined to their own business. Many of them in every city, and especially in the country, take quite a lively interest in the affairs of other people. Where the houses crowd thickly together, and unlimited acquaintance is impossible, the citizens are not quite so curious about the time the people over the way go to bed, and good housewives do not inquire so minutely after what their neighbors have for dinner, as in more sparsely populated districts where the subjects of comment are more limited; but in its way the city counterpart hunts with equally as keen a scent after that which does not concern it, as any scandal-monger in a gossiping village. In this respect human nature is alike in town and country, and the difference is mainly in the objects to which the impertinence is applied. That which is nobody's business but the one or more immediately concerned, becomes everybody's business through the wrongful appropriation of all whose noses are long enough to get a scent of it.

As a natural result, the converse of this is made equally true, and what is (*i. e.* should be) everybody's business becomes nobody's business, and is therefore sadly neglected.

We thought of this the other day, as our reporters brought in the account of the bold robbery at the corner of Wall and William streets, when the bank messenger was seized and under the constant blows of stalwart ruffians, dragged half a block along a crowded thoroughfare after a horse and sleigh. Some of the spectators said they thought the young man was "skylarking;" others supposed he had "done something and was catching it" for his misconduct; both classes thought it was "none of their business," and did not interfere.

Three little children, the oldest not quite eight years old, were found huddled together the other morning in the attic of a tenement house. They were half frozen, and had passed two days of this bitter winter weather without a particle of fire, and but a morsel of food they had picked from the refuse thrown upon an ash heap.

The mother who had supported and cared for them was dead and had been properly buried. The children were left alone, and had they not been accidentally discovered in a search after an escaped criminal, must have perished before the close of another light. Many must have known that the mother left these helpless ones behind her—was it nobody's business to look after the poor orphans?

Not long ago, just at the evening twilight, an old man, chilled by the keen frosty air, sank upon the pavement benumbed.

Crowds, in whose young veins the warm blood was flowing vigorously, passed him as he lay, but not one stooped to see whether he was drunk, as he appeared, or only sick and faint. At last a young girl (God bless her!) only fourteen years of age, paused as she went by alone, bent over him, parted the thin gray locks from his forehead, saw only a stricken and not a dissipated face, and called for help. The crowd paid no attention or only jeered, and it was several minutes before she could attract the notice of any one disposed to assist her.

His life hung on a thread, and was barely saved to a circle of loving friends by this timely aid. The physician said that ten minutes more of the stupor would have carried him beyond recovery. Was it anybody's business in all that jostling throng whether he lived or died?

Our readers cannot have failed to notice the recent reports that a number of young girls have been enticed from their homes and then forcibly taken to dens of infamy. It may be that they knew not what was in store for them, and went peaceably with their captors; but suppose they had made an outcry! Do you say that they would have been instantly rescued? The chances are that no one would have interfered.

We knew a case where a young lady was carried the whole length of the city, making all the noise and resistance she could, and struggling valiantly all the way with those who half strangled her in the effort to stifle her outcries for help, and yet no one came to her rescue, and she was successfully abducted. More than a score of persons afterward testified to hearing her appeals; some thought she was drunk or crazy, and others thought it was none of their business what was the matter with her.

The poor, the ignorant, the depraved, crowd every cellar and garret of this city; and the sick, the suffering and the helpless are to be found in every community all over the land. A little help, a fragment from our abundance, a word of cheer, a tear of sympathy, would go a great way, even amid such a world of wretchedness, while organized plans for relief devised and executed with thoughtful kindness, would heal more than half the fountains whence all this misery flows. But are we not too busy for such a beneficent task? And after all, is it anybody's business?

Young men whose lives might be bright with promise are sliding rapidly down the sharp declivity, where help will soon be impossible, and others are playing heedlessly along its narrow brink. A word of warning, a friendly hand, might save them now; but is it anybody's business if they perish? The hearts that would ache if they knew of this peril are far away in country homes, or it may be are silent in death: why should we interfere?

Does all this seem a heartless trifling with the bitter fact that selfishness is the rule and benevolence the exception in human conduct? But why should we cover our eyes when this picture is unveiled? Is it not somebody's business to begin the work of amendment? If each one of our readers should begin this task of reform with the offender he ought to know best, we are sure he would not be meddling with anybody's business—but his own!—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

* * *

Three Important Things.—Three things to love—Courage, gentleness, and affection.

Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity, and gracefulness.

Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—Beauty, frankness, and freedom.

Three things to wish for—Health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to pray for—Faith, peace and purity of heart.

Three things to like—Cordiality, good humor, and mirthfulness.

Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity, and flippant jesting.

Three things to cultivate—Good books, good friends and good humor.

Three things to contend for—Honor, country, and friends.

Three things to govern—Temper, tongue, and conduct.

Three things to think about—Life, death, and eternity.

* * *

Boarding Around.—Not many years ago, in West Plymouth, N. H., it was the custom for the schoolmaster to "board around" among the families of his pupils, to save expense. Sometimes of course the days did not come quite even—there would be eight and a half days at one house and nine at another. One man who was notorious for his meanness, just before the schoolmaster began his dinner, said to him: "Mr——," said he, "I suppose, by rights, that your time is up just about half-way through this dinner. That's as near as I kin make it, and I've calculated pretty close. But I don't wish to be small about it, and you kin eat as much as you would do for ordinary."

* * *

To Clean Tin Covers.—Get the finest whiting; mix a little powdered with the least drop of sweet oil, rub the covers well with it, and wipe them clean; then dust over them some dry whiting in a muslin bag, and rub bright with dry leather. This last is to prevent rust, which the cook must guard against by wiping them dry and putting them by the fire when they come from the dining room; for if but once hung up damp, the inside will rust.

* * *

Lumbering is very dull in Canada. Most of the mills this winter will be run on half time.

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

[illegible] DUDLEY B. GARDNER

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

FALL & WINTER DRESS GOODS

AT

SNYDER'S

244 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

The recent peremptory Auction Sales in New York have enabled us to add to our stock

SOME HIGHLY DESIRABLE

DRESS GOODS,

at prices much lower than have been prevailing. The assortment includes

Poplins,	Biarritz,	Alexandria Cords,
Reps,	Bombazines,	Saxony Plaids,
Merinos,	Bl'k Alpac's	Coburgs,
Empr's Cl'th Col'd		Wool Plaids,

With Low and Medium-priced Dress Goods in great variety. Also, a large assortment of

Cloths for Ladies' Cloaks,

consisting of

CHINCHILLAS,
VELOURS,
WHITNEYS,
BLACK ESQUIMEAUX BEAVERS,
BLACK CASTOR BEAVERS
BLACK DOESKIN BEAVERS,
AND FANCY CLOAKINGS,

The Latest Styles of

READY-MADE CLOAKS

constantly on hand and made to order.

BROCHE SHAWLS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
THIBET SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DOMESTIC WOOLEN SHAWLS.

Also desirable

DRY GOODS

of every description

W. V. SNYDER,

244 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Next to the Post Office.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PACE, POTTER & CO'S

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP.

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

The subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by [illegible]

ON FRONT STREET,

(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeKLYN.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Region.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—COMMENCING DEC. [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

Leave New York at [illegible] a. m., 12 m., [illegible] p. m.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

Leave Somerville at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

The [illegible] a. m. train from N. Y. connects at Somerville for Flemington, and at Easton with trains for Mahoney City, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre.

The [illegible] a. m. train for Junction connects at Somerville for Flemington, arriving there at [illegible]

The [illegible] a. m. train for the West direct, without change of cars to Pittsburg.

The 12 m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Columbia, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Somerville.

The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Easton.

The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, Williamsport, Corry and Erie.

The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Somerville and connects for Flemington.

The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Somerville.

An Express train leaves N. Y. at [illegible] p. m., but does not stop at Plainfield. Passengers for the West can take the [illegible] p. m. train from N. Y. and go to Somerville [illegible]

[illegible]

Freight trains are run daily, and freight transported on liberal terms.

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DESPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York and East at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at [illegible] a. m.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West at [illegible] a. m.

For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and intermediate stations, at [illegible] p. m.

A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at [illegible] a. m. to take orders [illegible] same day.

Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.

All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered direct from each train.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

In any desired shape

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

Will save 100 per cent. on labor by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER,

All Lumber and Timber delivered, FREIGHT PAID, at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. SOREIS.

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank,

(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.

SLEIGHS!

The best assortment of Hand Sleighs in town may be had at Leeson & Boughton's

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 3. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 3.

The Constitutionalist
is published weekly at
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(near A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year ... $2 00
six months ... 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, [illegible] cents; each additional insertion, [illegible] cents.

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One square	1 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	2 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column	10 00	15 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
One column	15 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

E. W. THRALL & CO.,
STEAM
FLOURING MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c. &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Splitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

ESTIL & VAN WINKLE,
Manufacturers of
SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., &c.,
FRONT STREET, OPP. 1ST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to Repairing.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop over Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing of every description, done in a neat, cheap and workmanlike manner.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS.
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE [illegible],
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite F. S. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH R. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL,
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN COURT STREET, BET. 2D AND 3D,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. V. Thorn, Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. R. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

PERINE & DOANE,
CARPENTERS & BUILDERS,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, BET. 2d & 3d.
Plainfield, N. J.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. French's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.
Front Street, opp. French's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,

Poetry.

Music in Camp.

BY JOHN R. THOMPSON.

Two armies covered hill and plain,
Where Rappahannock's waters
Ran deeply crimsoned with the stain
Of battle's recent slaughters.

The summer clouds lay pitched like tents
In meads of heavenly azure;
And each dread gun of the elements
Slept in its hid embrasure.

The breeze so softly blew it made
No forest leaf to quiver,
And the smoke of the random cannonade
Rolled slowly from the river.

And now, where circling hills looked down
With cannon grimly planted,
O'er listless camp and silent town
The golden sunset slanted.

When on the fervid air there came
A strain, now rich, now tender;
The music seemed itself aflame
With day's departing splendor.

A Federal band, which, eve and morn,
Played measures brave and nimble,
Had just struck up with flute and horn
And lively clash of cymbal.

Down flocked the soldiers to the banks
Till, margined by its pebbles,
One wooded shore was blue with "Yanks,"
And one was gray with "Rebels."

Then all was still, and then the band
With movements light and tricksy,
Made stream and forest, hill and strand,
Reverberate with "Dixie."

The conscious stream, with burnished glow,
Went proudly o'er its pebbles,
But thrilled throughout its deepest flow
With yelling of the Rebels.

Again a pause, and then again
The trumpets pealed sonorous,
And Yankee Doodle was the strain
To which the shore gave chorus.

The laughing ripple shoreward flew
To kiss the shining pebbles—
Loud shrieked the crowding Boys in Blue
Defiance to the Rebels.

And yet once more the bugles sang
Above the stormy riot;
No shout upon the evening rang—
There reigned a holy quiet.

The sad, slow stream its noiseless flood
Poured o'er the glistening pebbles;
All silent now the Yankees stood
And silent stood the Rebels.

No unresponsive soul had heard
That plaintive note's appealing,
So deeply Home, Sweet Home had stirred
The hidden founts of feeling.

Or blue or gray the soldier sees,
As by the wand of fairy,
The cottage 'neath the live oak trees,
The cabin by the prairie.

Or cold or warm his native skies
Bend in their beauty o'er him,
Seen through the tear-mist in his eyes
His loved ones stand before him.

As fades the iris after rain
In April's tearful weather,
The vision vanished as the strain
And daylight died together.

But memory, waked by music's art,
Expressed in simplest numbers,
Subdued the sternest Yankee's heart,
Made light the Rebel's slumbers.

And fair the form of Music shines,
That bright, celestial creature,
Who still 'mid war's embattled lines
Gave this one touch of Nature.

Miscellaneous.

PRUE'S RUSE.

"O, Prue! Prue! I can't let you do it, so don't ask me."

Prue put her prim little mouth in trim for smiling and said:

"Why not, Amos? There's no harm in it."

"No," he replied, with a half sigh. "I don't know as there is; but people will make harm of such things very often.—Never mind, Prue, I'll be well by-and-by, and we must pinch as well as we can until then!"

"Pinch! pinch!" croaked a wrinkled-up old woman, shivering over the stove. "It's nothing but pinch and save, and save and pinch. You envy me the bit I eat and the bed I sleep in; though, for the matter o' that, you'd be welcome to it, since it's an old creaky thing, not fit for a slave. Oh me! me! that I ever should live to be treated so by Lizzy's children! I wish I was dead and gone."

"I'm not going to pinch you, grandmother," screamed Prue; for the old lady's ears were only good for catching words which she should not hear. "You shall have all you want, Amos," with a pretty determined bend of the brows, "I'm going."

The sick man with his white face on the pillow, replied: "No! no! Prue, I can't let you! I can't let you! You make me miserable to talk of it. Just wait, dear, till I get about again."

Prue shook her shining brown head in a little determined way, which might mean a great deal or nothing at all; but which, in this instance, certainly did mean, translated into prose, for the motion was poetic, "I'll do as I've a mind to, Sir."

She said no more, but stitched away quite and fast; and Amos, with unhappy eyes, watched her swift needle flashing in and out of her work, keeping time to the merry little tune which flashed from her lips.

"Oh dear!" he said, at length, with a deep sigh. "I wish I was a thread, Prue, so that you could work me into some sort of paying shape!"

"Better wish to be Prue, so that you could work some body else into paying shape," answered Prue, laughing.

Again a long silence, unbroken until Amos said:

"Come, Prue, I wish you'd dress this limb."

"In a minute, Amos. Just wait until I get this budding rose."

"First the limb and then the bud," said Amos, punning upon the names. "I never heard of it being reversed."

"In that case, I shall have to attend to the limb."

So Prue laid aside her work, and began dressing her brother's poor crushed foot and ankle. He had crushed it in some machinery, and the wounds were long in healing; but he waited patiently, hoping for health; and in the meantime, penny by penny, Prue saw her tender stock of money decreasing, until, alarmed lest the wolf should stand at the door, she took work from an embroidery-store, without Amos' knowledge, however and so with her weak fingers increased her slender store. She was so cheerful and happy withal, so free from discontent, that when she had finished binding his limb, Amos laid his hand half tenderly on her head and said:

"You're a good girl Prue!"

"Am I?" she replied. "What new proof of my goodness have I given just now?"

"Just now! Why giving up your plan when you had set your heart on it, without a word of complaint."

Prue's face flushed, and she did not once lift it as she replied:

"We must humour invalids, you know. Wait until you are about again, and then I'll have my own way. Now, I must take Kate's apron to her; so lie down, like a good boy and keep grandmother company till I come back."

"Why isn't Kate make her own aprons?" growled Amos. "Does she think you're a seamstress, I wonder?"

"Not at all. But you see, Amos, she wanted the apron, and I wanted the dollar, so we made a fair exchange. She's a relative, you know, so you needn't frown. I'm sure I'm glad to have something to do: but I must run up-stairs and get ready now, so *au revoir*."

With a sunshiny face, Prue went up to her room to prepare for her trip; presently little trills of half-suppressed laughter ran trickling down the stairs, so clear and glad and infectious, that Amos laughed in spite of himself, and the old grandmother rubbed her bony hands together and chuckled. Again and again came the musical laughter flashing in and out of the room, bursting irrepressibly from its restraint, until Amos, unable longer to endure his isolation from so much fun, called out:

"Prue! Prue! what's the fun? Do tell me."

"Oh!" shouted Prue, between her peals of laughter, "there's the funniest little mouse up here. You'd die laughing at it!"

"Bring it down, Prue. There's nothing laughable in a mouse."

"Oh I can't catch it!" shouted Prue, in return. "But it's the funniest little gray hunchbacked creature. Oh dear I've laughed until I am crying!"

A few moments afterward, a little demure old lady stepped briskly out from the front door of Prue Clifford's home, and took her way down-street. She was dressed in a plain Quaker dress and bonnet, and seemed such a sweet motherly old lady, that you could not help feeling an inclination to throw your arms around her and tell her all your secrets—such a neat, clean, sweet old lady, that you instinctively loved that quiet face looking out from the snowy cap-border. There was a dash of laughter in the brown eyes and on the pale lips; but even this faded away as she ascended the marble steps of a handsome house standing out boldly from the neighboring houses. Her timid ring was answered by a pompous servant, who completely shaded the little drab lady in his pomposity.

"Can I see Mr. Leithwait?" she asked, in a quiet gentle little voice.

"Engaged," answered the servant, insolently, half closing the door.

"Tell him that a lady has come to engage as governess," replied the lady, in a tone which somehow awed the man, and

"Oh, in that case you can walk into the library. You're the tenth one to-day."

He preceded her down the long hall, and, opening a door at the far end, said:

"What name?"

"Mrs. Prue."

When he announced her, and the little old lady found herself in the twilight richness of Mr. Leithwait's library. Books and statuary and flowers all united to render the room attractive, and singing birds swung in gilded cages to their own sweet music. Mrs. Prue took all this in at a glance, and also that there were two occupants in the room—a handsome man, with lines of care about his brow, and a coarse-looking English-woman, dressed in mourning.

"Sit down, Mrs. Prue," said the gentleman, smiling; and Mrs. Prue wondered at the beauty of that smile.

"Mrs. Hobbs," he said to the English-woman, "are you competent to teach French, music and English?"

"I'h can teach Hinglish, Sir," was the reply.

He smiled again.

"Oh, you'll never do. I must have the other qualifications, too. Good morning, Madam."

The Englishwoman, who had ruined her fortunes by too great prodigality in the use of her h's, passed sullenly from the room, and Mr. Leithwait turned towards the latest comer.

"I saw by the advertisement," said Mrs. Prue, "that thee wishes a governess for thy children who must not be under forty years of age; and I being in great need of such a situation, came to thee."

She spoke with the most quiet self possession, but her cowardly little heart was beating a perfect tattoo against her bosom lest she should not suit.

"Can you teach French and music?" asked Mr. Leithwait, resigning himself at once to the charm of her quiet manners.

"I have studied both for many years," replied Mrs. Prue. "I shall endeavor to please thee if thee does not object to my persuasion."

"Oh, not at all: my mother was a Quaker."

"I am glad to hear thee say so. I can bring thee references if thee wishes."

Mr. Leithwait, was a man of impulse.—He looked into Mrs. Prue's quiet face, and decided instantly.

"No matter for those. I have six children and I require six hours a day to be spent in the schoolroom. The salary is five hundred a year."

"Five hundred a year!" Mrs. Prue's face flushed and her eyes brightened.—She had not hoped for half of that.

"Of course," said the gentleman. "I pay monthly. Are you willing to attempt the charge?"

"Yes, certainly; and I thank thee for thy liberal terms."

"When can you come?"

"To-morrow, if thee wishes."

"Very well, its settled then. Stay a moment, Mrs. Prue, and I'll show you your pupils." Mr. Leithwait rang the bell, and almost instantly childish ringing voices and pattering feet were heard along the hall, the door burst open, and the children tumbled in pell mell, unheeding the rebuking. "Gently, gently, young savages"—such a trio of rosy happy faces as one does not often see in a city. As the children discovered the strange lady, they hushed their noisy clamor, and stood bashfully awaiting an introduction, the little girl hiding behind her curls, the boys making an effort to look manly.

"This is your governess, Lillie," he said to the little girl "Mrs. Prue, this is my little daughter, and my two sons Charles and Harry.

Mrs. Prue held out her hand to them; and, won by the kindness of her smile, each child in turn placed their trusting little hand in hers.

"They have been sadly neglected, poor children," said Mr. Leithwait. "I have had so many young governesses, and they have all proved inefficient. The last one that I had ran off with my butler, hence my advertisement for an elderly person. You will find these young savages and romps, I am afraid, Mrs. Prue."

"Thee loves sport, does thee, dear?" asked Mrs. Prue, smiling upon Lillie.—"That is natural; the young should be gay and happy."

"Then we shall expect to see you to-morrow-morning at nine o'clock?" said Mr. Leithwait, and the interview was over.

An hour afterward, Prue Clifford went down from her room demurely enough, and prepared to set the tea-table.

"Where have you been, Prue?" asked Amos.

"Oh, I've been everywhere," said Prue, animatedly. "I've seen the greatest amount of funny things. Amanda Gal is let in a lemon-colored silk and brown double shawl. Only think—and she had no gloves on, but every finger wore diamonds. I do think that oil runs to diamonds, as naturally as sparks fly upward."

"Did you see Kate?"

"Yes, and I've to go there at nine every morning, and stay until evening; so grandmother you'll have to get dinner. I'll get all ready for you to put it on the table though."

"Me git dinner," growled the old lady. "Ain't it just as I said? Don't they make a slave and a kitchen-gal on me. Git dinner indeed! When I was a gal I'd as soon a thought of cuttin' off my hand as asking my grandmother to git dinner."

Here the old lady burst into a passion of tears, and rocked to and fro in distress.

Amos knit his brows.

"Kate must be careful," he said. "My sister don't hire out—"

Prue put her pretty hand over his lips.

"Hush!" she said, playfully. "Kate is a dear good girl, and if I can assist her I shall do it. Clara wants a teacher now, and prefers aunt Prue, so I am in office as a teacher. Now, Amos, put aside that ugly frown; for it's far, far better to earn money honorably and enjoy it than to starve. We need money, brother, and here's a way open; so don't groan in that doleful way and shut your eyes, or I shall at once administer some rhubarb."

"I suppose it's got to be," he said dubiously. "At any rate, it's better than that terrible thought you had a while ago. I declare I've been thinking ever since about it. Why, you shouldn't do it if grandmother and I both starved."

"Of course, it's got to be," said Prue, replying to the first part of his sentence, "But here, let me prop you up for tea—there that's comfortable—come grandmother here's tea, draw up your chair."

"Oh, oh, oh," groaned the old lady.—"That it's come to me bein' called after me own grandson, and bein' told to 'draw up me cheer,' while me grandaughter never turns her hand. I wish to the gracious that I was dead an' gone, I do."

Days and weeks passed by, and Mr. Leithwait's gentle little Quaker governess continued to give the most perfect satisfaction. The children loved her and obeyed accordingly. They were by no means angels—children are not, excepting in books—but being healthy and happy and rosy, full of life and love, they were upon the whole very good children, and nestled closely to the heart of their governess. Mr. Leithwait was delighted. He liked the quiet ways of the demure little old lady, and fell into the habit occasionally of dropping into the school-room to hear the children's recitations. On one occasion he happened to be there during the children's recreation-hour. The room was vacant; so he took his paper and quietly ensconced himself behind the heavy curtains of the bay-window to await the reassembling. He was deeply engrossed in reading, when suddenly a light quick step aroused him. It was too elastic and rapid for the gentle, slow step of Mrs. Prue; too regular and determined for any of the children. He was just on the point of looking to ascertain the intruder when a sweet gay voice sang out. "O you beauty, I'll catch you.—How dare you come into a musty old school room." Then indeed he did look; and what was his surprise to see demure little Mrs. Prue chasing a butterfly about the room like a school-girl—her little form was all a quiver with excitement, and her frilled white cap bobbed about like a snow-flake in a strong breeze. Over stools and desks and chairs she sprang lightly, reaching laughingly after the little creature, who seemed cunningly to lead her on. Mr. Leithwait shut his teeth hard together, lest he should laugh outright at the spry old lady as she bobbed about, dashing her white neck handkerchief in every corner of the room but the bay-window. Probably the pretty butterfly did not like the dusky curtains, but he finally, with a tantalizing flutter, opened his pretty sails in the blue deeps of the sky, and Mrs. Prue, panting and exhausted, laughing to herself.

"Oh wouldn't it look funny to see me racing after that butterfly in this dress! I wish there'd been plenty of glasses in the room, so that I could have seen myself—Oh dear, I'm tired to death. Prue, Prue, who ever heard of a middle-aged Quaker lady chasing a butterfly and jumping over chair-backs?"

A light step sounded; and nothing could be more unlike the quick, clear voice which had spoken than Miss Prue's gentle "Lillie dear, hadn't thee better come to thy lessons now? Where are Charles and Harry?"

"Coming," said Lillie. "But Mrs. Prue, how red your cheeks are, and your eyes are just as bright. What makes them?"

"The reflection from thine, perhaps," was the smiling answer.

In the racket of the boys' reappearance as they came stamping in, Mrs. Prue did not observe Mr. Leithwait slipping silently out; and it was not long afterward that she was aware that undignified chase had been observed. That evening, Mr. Leithwait was guilty of following his governess home, and he was further guilty of stopping a few doors below and inquiring who lived in the brown frame on the corner.

"The Cliffords, Sir," said his informant, who happened to be a little inclined to gossip. "They're nice people in the main Sir; though Amos do hold his head a little higher'n there's any use for. He's a machinist. Sir. Had his foot crushed some time since; and what with that and fever and sore-throat, he aint been out o' his bed for the matter o' four months. Just as soon as he gets well over one thing, another strikes in, and so it goes!"

"Are there many in family?"

"Only him, his sister Prue and the old grandmother who, I must say it, Sir, if she's your own mother's born sister, which, I hope, she ain't, is the aggravationest old imp and the crossest old bag of bones 'at ever lived. Now, there's Prue. Why, she's a born angel, Sir. I go in now and then and sit with Amos awhile, for Prue's got something or other to keep her out the best part o' every day but Sunday, and I never heard her say a cross word to that are old she, though I've been on the point o' shakin' her a dozen times, I do vow she's been that aggravatin."

Having gleaned this information, Mr. Leithwait went home. After that evening, there was always a funny laugh in Mr. Leithwait's eyes when he looked at Mrs. Prue; and yet, did she happen to glance up, he was grave as a bishop. He went oftener to the school-room, began taking an interest in Lillie's music, remained through her practice-hour. And Mrs. Prue, her cheek grew to redden at his approach, and in spite of the powder (which she certainly used) would have a little sea-shell tint of pink. She grew more distant to him, and her gentle thee and thou were oftener addressed to the children than to him. But he took such an unbounded interest in the school-room and was there so much, that Mrs. Prue grew accustomed to him, and lost some light in her smile if he were missing.

One evening—it was getting late—the children had been dismissed, and Mrs. Prue arose to close her bonnet and school, when Mr. Leithwait said:

"Don't hurry, Mrs. Prue. Come look at this gorgeous sunset with me."

"Thee knows it is getting late, and I must be going," said Mrs. Prue advancing to the window as she donned her prim little shawl. "It is beautiful; but I must say farewell or I shall be late."

"I will see you home, Mrs. Prue."

"No, I should dislike to inconvenience. I am not afraid."

Mrs. Prue turned to leave the room, but a single word suddenly arrested her.

"Miss Clifford"—she started and turned!—"sit down," he said, gently. "I know it all, the whole story, and believe me that I was surprised to find so strong a heroine in the demure little Quakeress."

Mrs. Prue buried her face in her hands, then impulsively burst out crying:

"You think I'm an artful, deceitful hypocrite. I know you do," she sobbed; "and you're going to send me away as I ought to be sent, for I'm not a hateful old Quakeress, and I would'nt be one for anything."

She paused for want of breath, and Mr. Leithwait said:

"My dear Miss Clifford, don't be alarmed for I don't think anything of the kind; and I'll never send you away if you will stay, for I have the highest regard for you as a woman and teacher, above all" (here Mr. Leithwait laughed a little) "do I appreciate your celerity and success in catching butterflies."

Poor Prue! That was too much. She was on the verge of a good cry, when suddenly the thought of the ludicrous picture she must have made occurred to her, and she laughed. Such a hearty ringing laugh, that in its radiance all embarrassment died away, and she spoke calmly enough after a few moments.

"It is due to myself and to you Mr. Leithwait, to account so far as I can for this singular freak of mine. I will do so briefly. I needed money. There was no other offer which promised me such remuneration as yours. I accepted, trusting to luck to prevent my being discovered. Now that you have made the discovery, I at once resign my place! Ugh," removing her bonnet with disgust—"hateful old thing." Mr. Leithwait offered to see his quondam governess home, and I don't know how it was—whether the way was longer than usual, or they had taken "the long path," but certain it is, Amos was fretting himself into a fever at the long delay of his sister's return, and the old grandmother was sobbing aloud, and declaring "that she allus told Lizy that child 'ud die young, and she knew just as well as if she'd a seen that she'd been stabbed and throwed into the river. She knew she was dead, Oh, oh, oh!" when the door opened, and Amos saw, to his joy, Prue safe and unharmed, but in such a funny Quaker dress, and attended by a gentleman.

"There!" ejaculated the old lady, mopping up her tears indignantly, with her handkerchief. "Didn't I tell ye she'd come back soon enough? Didn't I tell you I knowed she'd been up to some mischief or other, and 'ud come in soon enough.—But I'm nobody. You never mind me,—You wish I'd die; I know you do, and I'm sure I wish I could, to oblige ye that's all."

Here the violence of the old lady's grief permitted Amos to be heard.

"Where have you been, Prue, and where did you get that absurd dress?"

She came into the light, then, and spreading out her dress with both hands, made him a very low bow, saying by way of introduction.

"Please Sir, it's the queer little old mouse up stairs that I laughed at."

She looked so droll that Amos laughed too, and when Prue introduced Mr. Leithwait, of course he was not very grave, at which the old lady, looking at Prue through her tears, cried out:

"Prudence Clifford; them's your mother's things—your mother 'at's dead and gone, and little did I ever think I'd live to see Lizy's gal laughin' at her dead mother's dresses. But I knowed it would be so; I told Lizzy on her dyin' bed how it 'ud be."

Prue soothed the irritable old lady, and having induced Mr. Leithwait to sit down, slipped upstairs, from which she shortly returned in her own neat little brown dress, with its dainty linen collar, and the prettiest of blushes upon her face. Evidently, Mr. Leithwait and Amos who was able to sit up in his easy-chair, had been exchanging confidences, for the eyes of both were shining, when she went in, and Amos said tenderly:

"Come here, little sister."

She went to him half shyly, and kneeling by his side, put her shining little head on his knee. He lifted it between his hands, and looking gravely into the sweet eyes, said:

"Mr. Leithwait has told me your secret, Prue, and his—you are a dear girl, darling, and I suppose my 'no' would, in this instance, amount to as much as it did when you had the grace to ask my consent about the advertisement; therefore I need not say it. What shall I say?"

Prue hid her face in her hands, and said shyly:

"If thee pleases I would rather hear yes."

Of course, the word being easy of pronunciation, was spoken, and Mr. Leithwait took tea with them, and spent the evening, at which the grandmother asked him "if he meant to eat them out of house and home, and then stay to see 'em starve,—'Lizy's children 'ud see her starve anyhow, and she wished she was dead." Then Prue saw the old lady to her room, and after that the two spent a happy evening.

Two months later, there was a quiet wedding at St. James. The witnesses were an old lady, and three rosy happy children, who clung to the hand of a gentleman leaning on a crutch, and the bride and groom were none other than Mr. Leithwait and his quondam Quaker governess, who said sweetly as she passed out from the church, in reply to a whisper from him:

"I hope I shall be able to please thee."

"Prue, Prue, dear little Prue!" sighed the gentleman on the crutch. "For myself I weep. I could almost regret that you went governessing, since it has cost me a sister, and our house its sunshine."

"And I allus said," groaned the old lady, "'at Lizy's children 'ud desert me and leave me to die in the work'us, 'an so they will. O, miserable me!"

But Amos cleared his face. Prue caught her husband's smile; and after all, the demure little governess was not so very demure, and the old lady was not so very miserable, seeing that a handsome box of snuff from the bridegroom so made her sneeze, that she forgot to groan.

As for the rosy children, they insisted upon "Mamma Prue" putting on her Quaker dress again; "for," said they, "you look so good in it."

JOB PRINTING.
ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, BALL TICKETS, &c., &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., January 16, 1868.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or monied.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Democratic Association.

An adjourned meeting will be held at the Democratic Reading Room, on Saturday evening, January 18th, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES CLARK, Pres.

W. L. FORCE, Sec.

The Object of the War.

The dismion enactments of Congress against the Southern States and against the vitality of free government are disturbing the Radical leaders terribly, and justly so, for a more wanton outrage upon the Constitution was never conceived, let alone perpetrated. To violate the Constitution is a crime, and crime begets torment.

The Jacobins in Congress fear a decision of the Supreme Court, and are plotting how to throttle that coordinate branch of the General Government. One project is to pass an act requiring two-thirds of the Supreme Court Judges to coincide in declaring a law unconstitutional; and the other aims at reconstructing reconstruction, by commencing anew, sponging out all civil government in the South, disregarding the President entirely, and vesting the General of the Army with dictatorial powers.

Are the American people so debased, as to calmly witness the Judicial ermine torn into shreds and trampled under foot by any political party?

We think not.

Are they so recreant to the cause of liberty, as to willingly acquiesce in the installation of a Dictator over any portion of the American Union?

We cannot believe it.

The whole difficulty centers in the fact, *that the object of the war has been by Radicalism prostituted from patriotic to partisan purposes.*

We speak from the record. Here it is:

"*Resolved*, That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of *oppression*, or for any purpose of *conquest*, or for interfering with the *rights or established institutions* of those States, but to DEFEND and MAINTAIN the SUPREMACY of the CONSTITUTION, and to preserve the Union with ALL THE DIGNITY AND RIGHTS of the several States UNIMPAIRED."

That was the object of the war, as declared by Congress, July, 1861. *It was the only object.*

In obedience to that, troops were enlisted, means raised, and victory won.

It was a solemn pledge, and to this day stands unaltered and unrepealed.

To faithfully redeem it, is the intent of the Democratic party.

To dishonor it, as the Radical leaders have done and are seeking to do, is treason against the Constitution and Union.

Treachery towards the people, North as well as South.

An insult to the memory of every soldier and sailor who died battling for the "Red, White and Blue," and an insult to each surviving comrade.

We have truth on our side, and duty bids us utter it boldly.

We abhor a Military Dictator as we do a Negro Governor.

We stand for civic freedom and white supremacy.

We want a Constitution unblemished and a Union unsevered. Not the black and mutilated, substitute Stevens, Sumner and Boutwell would give us.

◆

The "dead Democracy" has appeared to the Radicals in several States, and they don't seem to like the looks of the ghost. He's a little too healthy for them.

The Higher Type.

In the radical *Constitutional* Convention of Georgia is a negro member called Bradley. The Convention had to adjourn for a few days because it could not raise money to pay board bills. Some of its distinguished members went to polishing boots for a living, but the *statesman* Bradley, by hook or by crook, got back to Savannah and there made a speech to his ebony constituents. That the white men of New Jersey may see of *what material* Radicalism is seeking to govern the country, we give an extract from the oratorical effort of the Hon. Mr. Bradley. Here it is:

Fellah-Citizens, I believe de darkie good as de white man. De darkie gemman be just as good as de white gemman. I tink dey ought to ride in de car tegeder. Ise for 'spectable people sittin tegeder. Ise seen in New York thousands dirty Irishmen who didn't know as much as you does.—When I was in Atlanta I heard dat de editor ob dis yere venal sheet here in Savannah had his head split open, and I got rite up in de Convenshun and I prayed to God dat it would never close.

Fellah-Citizens. Ise want to go back and finish de reconstruction. Ise big man in Convenshun. Dey can't git long widout me. Ise more to say dan any ob dem. Ise de mose onceaty individual on de floor. Ise keep watch dat de dirty whites didn't snub de darkies.

Fellah-citizens, Ise want a few more fifty centers to pay my spences to Atlanta. Its all for de work ob your salvation. Ise a patriarch and I wouldn't take a cent, but dose dirty whites won't let me ride on de cars or board for nothing.

That is a specimen of the negro *elected*. Here follows a sample of the *intelligent negro elector*. The Shenandoah *Herald* speaks of a newly enfranchised American citizen of African descent named Cæsar, who voted at the late election:—

"The day of election came. Cæsar put his little slip of paper in the mysterious ballot-box. He had voted! He expressed his opinion—yes, his opinion on a great question! He was met by one of his white friends, who accosted him thus:

"Well Cæsar, did you vote?"

"Yes, sah, I did vote."

"Well, how did you vote?"

"Don't know sah; 'twon't be known for several days. When de vote's counted den I'll know all about it."

How do you like the complexion of things, white men?

Senatorial Stars.

New Jersey is most shamefully *misrepresented* in the Senate of the United States. One of those radical luminaries, Cattell, has electrified the world and "the rest of mankind" with a speech, in which he endeavored to prove, not that the earth rested upon the backs of four elephants, but "that resumption of specie payment could never come from contraction of paper currency." Wonderful genius. Matchless statesman! *To secure gold and silver, we must augment the volume of irredeemable paper.* That is worthy of a Cattell, and can only find counterpart in the logic of his colleague, Frelinghuysen, who deems a State anti-republican without negro suffrage, and styles the African a higher type of manhood.

Banging a Drum.

The New York *Tribune* waxes wroth at the proposed Radical nomination of General Grant. It says:

"We cannot win this fight by merely banging away on a drum; and here is just where we apprehend that the managers of the Grant movement are sadly mistaken."

But, if Grant should be nominated at Chicago in May next, we doubtless shall find Mr. Greeley wearing his fingers out "banging away on a drum," just as he expended his lungs shouting "loyalty" after openly advocating the right of secession.

Doctors Disagreeing.

"When doctors disagree, who shall decide?"

During a debate on the currency question last week, Senator Williams, of Oregon, eulogized greenbacks as a superior form of money, and Senator Conness, of California, denounced them as the worse possible currency, containing on their face a promise to pay on demand with no provision or ability to redeem it. Both Senators are intensely radical. The California gentleman has, however, been recently thrown high and dry by the wave of popular indignation in his State, and that thump may possibly have set him to thinking about something besides the lovely negro. Thumps will tell.

◆

The path of progress of the Democratic party is strewn with the carcasses of leaders—of men whose names were our watchwords, but who placed themselves in the road of its march to stay or swerve it, and so they perished. The policy of the party is based upon the necessities of the country. It applies eternal and unchanging principles to those necessities; and as its policy grows, shifts or changes, with the progress of the nation, but the principles never change.—*Thomas Dunn English.*

◆

Every individual should inquire how he may best promote the interests of his State and country; how he may extend to others all over the Continent the freedom he enjoys himself; how he may best increase the dominion of that starry flag—not the black flag of a section—but that bright National ensign which, on every sea and in every harbor, commands the respect and admi-

Read and Reflect.

Hear what Attorney-General Stanberry declares:

"Where does Congress find its warrant in time of peace to suspend the *habeas corpus*, to take away the inestimable privilege of trial by jury, to remove the civil officers of a State and substitute Federal officers in their places, and finally to try, to condemn, to punish, to *imprison*, *to hang* these people for civil offences or pretended offences by the judgment of a military court? Where does Congress find its warrant in the Constitution for a State, by voters of its own creating, to pass a suffrage law for a State? Where does it find authority to say who shall vote and who shall not vote in State elections? Lastly, where does it find authority to make a new class of citizens and to give to that class of citizens greater rights than were ever conferred before by the Constitution upon any class, and to take away from those who always enjoyed the rights of citizenship the most precious of those rights. Gentlemen, I have been at the bar for nearly half a century, and I have been a constant student not only of the common law, but of our own constitutional law, and I do not hesitate to say that the whole of these Reconstruction acts of Congress from beginning to end, first, second and third in the series, are unconstitutional and void. There are times when to be silent is unfaithful—There are times when men must speak out."

Harken to Secretary Seward:

"The unerring instinct of a great and enlightened people has promptly discovered the exact political situation. It is, therefore, no longer necessary for those who are engaged in administering the executive department of the Government to show that chronic disintegration would be as fatal as violent separation, or that prosperity, peace and harmony can be obtained only by laying aside the sword without delay, and by restoring to the subjugated States all their faculties and franchises."

Give ear to Governor Perry of South Carolina:

"The Southern heart, crushed and broken by terrific calamities, social and political, appeals at this time to every generous and manly feeling of the North.—Never before in the history of Christian and civilized people, has such infamy and ruin, wide spread and universal, been inflicted upon a whole section of the country, without distinction between the guilty and the innocent. It is well known that a large portion of the Southern people were opposed to the secession of the States from the Federal Union, and did all they could do for years, to prevent the happening of so dire a calamity to the republic. They have suffered the destruction of their property, the loss of their homes, and the death of their sons and husbands, and now as a reward for their devotion to the Union they are doomed to negro supremacy and the barbaric rule of their former slaves steeped in ignorance and vice. Virtue, innocence, refinement, wealth and intelligence are disfranchised and subjected to the government of ignorance, pauperism and selfish cruelty."

Ponder the sentiment of John Quincy Adams, Jr.:

"The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and every patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angel of our nature."

Note well the remarks of Senator Doolittle:

"If General Grant accepted a nomination in favor of the policy of negro domination over the whites of the South, General Grant would be like Sampson in the lap of Delilah. He would be like any other man. Who the Democratic candidate would be, he could not tell till after the convention should have met and nominated him; but whoever he might be he must be a living man, standing on the living issues of the hour. If the simple question were whether the white man and civilization should rule the States of the South and hold the balance of power, the Democratic candidate would be elected President of the United States."

And resolve to free your country from the deadly incubus of Radicalism.

Done with the Party.

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Dec. 31, 1867.

To the Hon. E. H. Rollins, Chairman Republican State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR:—Having seen in the proceedings of the late Republican State Convention, that I was chosen a member of the Republican State Committee, I take the earliest opportunity, after learning of its organization, to inform you, as its chairman, that I cannot serve in that capacity, and to give you some of the reasons which have led me to this conclusion.

I think that the leadership of the Republican party has fallen entirely into the hands of extreme and radical men. Attached as I have been to this party, events have forced me, in spite of myself, with much regret and great reluctance, to this conclusion. My conscience will not permit me longer to act with the Republican party. I feel that I have, as an American citizen, obligations of a higher character than mere fealty to party. I am, sir, for peace. I am for a restored Union and for the maintenance of the Constitution.—Throughout the varying fortunes of the late civil war down to its triumphant close, I gave the government a firm and unwavering support. I was unable, through an accident which deprived me of the use of my right hand, to actively participate in the dangers and hardships of the field, but did contribute a son to the army of the Republic, who was shot through the lungs at the battle of Fair Oaks, but whose life, through the mercy of God, was spared almost by a miracle. When the shock of arms was over, and the South was overthrown and entirely submissive, I looked for the speedy restoration of the Union under the Constitution. I need not say how sadly I have been disappointed, and how, day by day, my confidence in my party has waned, until now it is clean gone. I have become satisfied that the short-sighted policy of looking only at measures with reference to their effect upon the party; and of utterly disregarding their effect upon the welfare of the nation, guides and controls our leaders.

To strengthen the Republican party the attempt is being made to introduce negro equality, which will amount to negro supremacy in some sections. I wholly condemn the scheme of negro equality, and believe to have negro supremacy in any section unwise and dangerous. To do this the Constitution is trampled under foot.—The common sense of the people is outraged, the business of our whole country is paralyzed, and distrust and anxiety everywhere awakened.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES LIBBEY.

Supreme Folly.

Congress is engaged upon three measures having in view—

First—The Control of the Judiciary;

Second—The Control of the Executive;

Third—The Restoration of Stanton.

No wonder, in the face of such legislation, that gold advances in price, property decreases in value, and taxes increase in amount. If the great Chief of Darkness himself presided over the legislative deliberations of the country, he could not do better for himself, or worse for the Government, worse for the people and, as a whole worse for the white men and negroes of the South. A rising party need not object to such legislation on party grounds, for in time it will surely accomplish the overthrow of the dominant party, but as those sincerely wishing once more to behold peace in the land and prosperity within its borders, and as men who feel that vengeance or hatred does not become the people, we protest against it. What Congress proposes will only do harm at the South. It will put off practical and satisfactory restoration, and with this putting off destroy one-half of the productive resources of the South. Why will not Congress see that even to elect a Radical President will not compensate for so much real injury to the country.—*N. Y. Express.*

◆

Columbia, Penn., has just given a Democratic majority, the first time within twelve years. Columbia is in Thaddeus Stevens' county of Lancaster. Santa Clara county, California, a few days since elected a Democrat to the State Senate, in place of a Radical, deceased. So it goes, good old fashioned Democratic thunder all around. Roll away. The more the better for the country and the people.

Democracy Alive.

The Democracy of Ohio and Indiana held enthusiastic Conventions on the 8th inst. That of Indiana placed in nomination for Governor Senator Hendricks; and the Ohio assemblage with unanimity named as a most fitting candidate for the Presidential nomination, that foremost of living statesmen, the Hon. George H. Pendleton. Mr. P. acknowledged the compliment as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Language fails me to express the emotions of my heart at this moment. I thank you for the compliment you have done me; I thank you for your approval of my convictions and conduct, and character; and, gentlemen, I thank you still more because this compliment comes from the tried, true, and triumphant Democracy of my native State. A Democracy which, by its patient faith, its devoted courage, its heroic efforts, its unswerving fidelity to sound principle, has achieved within the last year an unparalleled success, and in the short space of five years has brought us from a minority of a hundred thousand to a majority in the State. The issues which were presented last year were well worthy of the struggle. They were to maintain the supremacy of our white race. They were to prevent the Africanization of the States in the Union, and the hybridization of the State of Ohio. (Applause.) to lift from an over-taxed and oppressed people the burden of taxation and indebtedness, that they might exert, without trammel, their energy, activity, and vigor in the career of prosperity and power upon which they are again about to enter. These same issues are to be presented in the coming contest, not only in our State, but in the Union. If the people of Ohio shall do their duty in the future, as they have done it in the past, whoever shall be selected by the National Convention as your standard-bearer will have the pleasure and the honor of placing your flag of victory in the high places of national power. (Applause.) Again, gentlemen, I thank you.

Success in Business.

One of the chief main-springs of success in business is attention. Few men succeed in wealth or competence, while their attention is constantly being diverted from regular business by the calls of pleasure, or speculative delusion. One of the principle causes of trouble and apparent dejection at the present time in this country, is the sudden change from speculation to the ordinary avocations of business life.

The public must learn sooner or later that there is no speculation now. That to succeed now is to work, and that the atten-

Local and State Items.

☞ The press throughout the State make flattering mention of the CONSTITUTIONALIST, for which we return thanks.

☞ We are pleased to greet the return of our esteemed townsman, James Clark, Esq., who has been on a business trip of several weeks duration to the West.

☞ We learn that a movement is on foot to provide street lamps for Plainfield. That is a move in the right direction, if it can be accomplished without burdensome taxation.

☞ An Anti-Monopoly Party is projected in this State. A Convention is called to meet at Trenton, January 22nd. E. W. Runyon, Esq., signs the call on behalf of Union County. We know not the platform of principles, but hope it won't have the everlasting negro underneath, alongside, or on top.

☞ Mr. Humphreys and Mr. John Reeves, two New York gentlemen, and crack billiard players, will be at DeKlyn's Billiard Room on Thursday of this week. Mr. Reeves is well known in this place, and some good playing may be expected.

☞ GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.—The members of "Gazelle Engine Co., No. 1," of this place will give a Grand Promenade Concert at Laing's Hall on Thursday Evening, February 20. This will be one of the finest affairs of the season. Seundeshafts' Brass Band of Newark has been engaged for the occasion, and as the Gazelle boys know how to get up an affair of this kind, a good time may be expected. Committees are appointed to make all the necessary arrangements, due notice of which will be given.

☞ The following officers were elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association of Plainfield, held on Monday evening, Jan. 13:—Zachariah Webster, President, J. C. Sutphen, Vice President; E. R. Pope, Sec. and Treas; J. R. Coward, Solicitor; Wm. C. Ayres, J. F. Hubbard, and Oliver Runyon, Finance and Security Committee.

☞ The "New Jersey Dramatic Troupe" made our citizens a flying visit on Friday last, performing for three nights to crowded houses. We do not intend making it a practice of puffing every travelling "show" which comes in town, but we can safely say the above troupe does not come under that head, but rather that of a first-class dramatic troupe with first-class performers. Miss Katie Glassford's rendition of "Fanchon," on Monday evening was exceedingly well executed, and admirably supported by the rest of the company. They go to Boundbrook from here, performing there three nights, Thursday being the last night. We hope they will return to this place again soon.

☞ Read the card of R. Conaway in another column, and if you wish your watch or jewelry repaired, give him a call, and he will guarantee satisfaction.

☞ Mr. Egbert B. Lansing will give one of his grand Concerts in Laing's Hall, on Thursday evening of this week. His last concert, given in this place some two months since, was one of the finest concerts it has ever been our pleasure to attend. The names of the artists engaged for the occasion are: Mrs. Annie Mixsell, soprano; Mrs. Jenny Kempton, contralto; Mr. W. J. Hill, tenor, and Mr. Gustavus Hall, baritone. We predict a full house for them.

☞ A friend handed us a card the other day, on which was inscribed the name of "S. K. Spencer, Supt. of Central Park Garden & Restaurant, N. Y." If any of our Plainfield boys, while visiting the city, should give "Sam" a call, they will find him a firstrate fellow, and one who knows how to keep a hotel.

☞ Especial attention is directed to the advertisement of O. Runyon. He has constantly on hand a fine assortment of Household and Office Furniture, and sells cheap.

☞ The "Scotch Plains Theft Detecting Society" held their regular yearly meeting at the Lecture Room, Scotch Plains, Saturday evening, and the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Dr. Joseph Clark, President; G. R. Nichols, Vice President; W. H. Brower, Treasurer and O. H. Putnam, Secretary.

This Society has been in existence for a number of years, and always act with united exertions to hunt up thieves and stolen property. They are about to make application to the Legislature for a charter with power granted to make the society a complete terror to all thieves. The limits of the society for membership extends three miles around the centre of the village, and any one living within these limits, and not being a member, can become so by applying to the President or Secretary, or presenting himself at the regular meeting and complying with the rules of the Constitution. The regular meetings are held on the first Monday of every month, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the village.

☞ We would call the attention of

☞ Several parties have informed us that Vermeule's advertisement is upside down. Singular.

☞ The rigor of winter is upon us. There are many poor creatures in our midst who are suffering for the want of food, fuel and clothing. Should not every person possessing the ability ask him or herself the question—"what can I do to relieve the wants of others." A little aid—a word of good cheer—will often cause joy to arise and what greater pleasure can exist than the consciousness of having made a desponding mind happy.

☞ The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the First National Bank of Plainfield, for the ensuing year, at the annual election, held at the Bank on Tuesday of last week: Zachariah Webster, Alfred Berry, John D. Titsworth, Jeremiah R. VanDeventer, Wm. McD. Coriell, E. W. Runyon, Manning Stelle, John Simpson and Isaac S. Dunham.

☞ A large audience listened to the Rev. Mr. Tiffany's lecture at Laing's Hall, on Tuesday evening. The gentleman advanced many sound ideas and clothed them in beautiful language. His reading was excellent, especially that of the "Song of the Shirt," but we thought, at times, he soared so high on "spread eagle" wings as to lose sight of his subject. Some of his comparisons were also hard strained.

☞ The whole number of deaths in Newark last year was 2,134, of which 412 were men, 606 boys, 492 women, and 594 girls. The number of deaths in 1866 was 2,283.

☞ President McLean, of Princeton College has been appointed one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

☞ The proposed ship canal across New Jersey is favorably regarded in this State.

☞ An inventive genius in Newark, has recently produced "a steam man," complete in all its parts, which is capable of drawing quite a heavy load at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

☞ The citizens of Princeton are agitating the question of introducing water into that place.

☞ The Communipaw drove yards received during the past year, 70,028 cattle, 489,753 hogs, and 172,025 sheep.

☞ James Merkerey died suddenly in Jersey City the day after New Years Cause, drinking liquor to excess for thirty-six hours.

☞ 492,000 letters were received at the Trenton Post Office in 1867.

☞ Burglars recently attempted to rob the Phillipsburg Bank. The barking of a dog frightened them off.

☞ Mr. Darcy of Passaic county, was struck by a locomotive and thrown down an embankment. He was picked up for dead, but strange to say, is recovering.—Pedestrians on the Central Railroad track are less fortunate.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—As the Empire freight train was coming west, when near Bloomsbury, the engine Sussex exploded, killing instantly the engineer and fireman and mortally injuring two brakemen. The bodies of the engineer and fireman were found 90 yards from the engine. One of the brakemen was found between the rails on the track and the other a short distance therefrom. These last were taken to Phillipsburg alive, but were so severely injured that both died before 8 a. m.

The names of the killed are:

Charles Stearns, engineer, aged 30 years, leaves a widow and two children in Phillipsburg.

John R. Smith, fireman, married, of Phillipsburg.

Ferdy Smith, fireman, single, of Phillipsburg.

Andrew C. Heckman, brakeman, aged 27 years, of Easton; brother of Dr. John Heckman.

The engine was blown clear off the track up an embankment fifteen feet high, and the driving wheels were found one hundred yards from the engine. Stearns must have been instantly killed by a blow on the forehead. The sole of his left boot was blown off and the sole of the other loosened. His face is much discolored. Heckman's death must also have been instantaneously, as the back part of his head was smashed in a shocking manner and his right leg broken. His face was livid and evidently flattened out by the concussion. The bodies of Stearns and Heckman were brought up to the freight house at half-past nine on Thursday morning, and conveyed to their respective residences. As all the poor fellows who would be likely to know anything of the cause of the explosion were killed, it is impossible to determine as yet how it originated. All these unfortunate victims of this accident were in the prime of life, young and vigorous. Their sudden death has cast a gloom over the whole town, truly and sadly verifying the Scriptures that "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Easton Express.*

☞ Both houses of the New Jersey Legislature organized at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Marriages.

CORIELL—GASKILL—At the Baptist Church, New Market, on Wednesday, January 8th, by Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Richard F. Coriell, of [illegible], N. J., to Miss Sarah [illegible] Gaskill, of the former place.

[illegible]—At the residence of the bride's father, New Market, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8th, by Rev. C. E. Little, Mr. [illegible], of New York, to Miss [illegible].

VOORHEES—HOAGLAND—At the [illegible], by the Rev. [illegible], to Miss Mary E. [illegible], daughter of Peter J. [illegible], all of the former place.

Deaths.

WEBSTER.—In Plainfield, January 9th, Lewis Webster, aged [illegible] years.

SAFFORD.—In Plainfield, January [illegible], John L. Safford, aged [illegible] years.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

For sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land, [illegible] situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. In tracts of [illegible] acres [illegible]. For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,

Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

ROBERT CONAWAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

You will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. A great variety of [illegible]

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

on hand or made to order. Goose Feathers made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order, Picture Cord, Fancy Brackets, [illegible]

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattresses. All repairing Cash when delivered or when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They will attend to Funeral and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 77 Irving St.,

NEAR THE DEPOT, RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of [illegible] cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

STENOGRAPHY

OR SHORT HAND, AND QUICK WRITING [illegible] a [illegible] and [illegible] useful and important to every one,

TAUGHT

expeditiously, thoroughly and perfectly, by correspondence through the Post Office alone.

TERMS, ONE DOLLAR.

[illegible]

PETER P. GOOD,

Plainfield, Union Co., N. J.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof. [illegible] at Westfield, N. J. [illegible]

J. S. C. [illegible]

GLEANINGS.

There are 135,000 volumes in the Astor Library.

Two basement offices on Broadway rent for $7,000 a year.

Two oxen weighing 1,975 lbs. each, are gladdening the hearts of Jersey City-zens.

Why do birds in their little nests agree? Because they fall out if they don't.

Atlanta, Geo., was visited by a rainbow, Christmas day.

The funded debt of Newark, N. J. is $2,150,204.

Thirty-two hundred dwellings were erected in Philadelphia last year.

A grandson of Daniel Boone is in Colorado.

There are 512 protestant Sunday Schools in New York.

A fighting giant has just come over from Ireland, being six and a half feet high.

The cattle trade of Buffalo for the last year amounted to $44,000,000.

A North Carolina Conservative State convention has been called to meet February 5.

A Vermont bank which was closing up its business, redeemed $2,850 more bills than it ever issued.

A company of Chinamen in San Francisco a few days ago shipped by the mail steamer 20,000 Mexican dollars.

The first California paper was published twenty years ago. The total Pacific press now comprises 214 papers.

Three newspapers at the South have nominated Andrew Johnson for the Presidency.

Two schooners with 50 tons of powder on board, are anchored in the river near Jersey City.

McDevitt beat Goldthwaite at billiards the other night. He made a run of 1,483 points.

Nearly 19,000 dwellings have been erected in New York and Brooklyn within the past year.

The Providence City government has refused a license for the exhibition of Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe in that city.

Petitions against any West Indian island purchase are receiving numerous signatures in Boston.

A livery stable-keeper at Independence, Mo., bought five hundred bushels of corn at half a dollar a bushel recently.

A Vermont horse-thief acknowledges that he has stolen and sold forty horses since date.

There are now about 1,600 applications per day for relief at the office of the almshouse department in New York.

A well organized gang of ten-year old thieves has been broken up in San Francisco.

Trouble has already commenced with the Indians in our newly acquired Russian territory of Alaska.

"George Washington," colored, was sent to the Penitentiary in New York last week, for assaulting another African gentleman.

The inebriate asylum on Ward's Island, authorized by the Legislature, is now completed. It can receive 400 patients.

An article has been inserted in the French army bill, obliging every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard.

The ship Leibnitz from Hamburg has arrived at New York having had 105 deaths upon her passage.

The second teller of the City Bank, New York, is a defaulter, and rumor places the amount abstracted at large figures.

A good resolution—a resolve to take the Constitutionalist and pay for it in advance. Better still—to do it.

A Methodist Episcopal chapel in East Seventh street, N. Y., was dedicated on Sunday. Bishop Janes preached.

A Lancaster (Pa.) paper speaks of a considerable mortality in that country from cattle disease.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been completed to within ten miles of the summit of the Black Hills, the highest of the Rocky Mountain ranges.

The Loyal Leaguers of Ridgeville, S. C., recently compelled a negro boy to give up working where he only received food and clothes for his labor.

Mr. George W. Childs, the popular proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, presented his editors and reporters with $50 each as a Christmas gift.

Minnesota sent seven million bushels of wheat to market last year, and as much more is believed to be still in the farmer's hands.

A Southern savings bank, established by negroes, suspended two weeks ago because the depositors withdrew all their funds to attend a circus.

A lady recently died in Bristol, England,

The peanut crop of North Carolina this year is estimated by some as high as 100,000 bushels, of which 30,000 have been shipped.

A New Orleans thief was informed that if he would return a watch he should be informed where he could steal one worth two of it, and no questions asked.

Sheridan kissed five hundred white school girls of Chicago, but refused to dispense like favors in the colored schools. Cruel distinction of color.

Napoleon has $1,500,000 a year for spending money; Francis Joseph half as much; King William $3,000,000, and Victoria even less.

Roebling, builder of the Niagara suspension bridge, has retired to farming life in Iowa. His little garden contains 23,000 acres.

Chicago, which in 1831 contained only 12 families, has increased during the years 1860 to 1868 from a population of 109,263 to 220,000.

It is said that Butler will run for the Presidency. He will have to run some distance before he overtakes it. He has squinted in that direction for sometime.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says there is a lady there past the meridian of life, who has lately cut a new set of teeth. She had obtained a false set, when the new ones started. Hope they will be wisdom teeth.

The steamer Harry Dean exploded her boiler and burned to the water's edge near Gallipolis, Ohio, on Saturday, resulting in the loss of several lives and numerous lesser casualties.

A small boy from Providence who was begging in Hartford recently with a tablet on his breast testifying that he was a deaf mute, talked bad and saucy when the police caught him.

A grand national fair for the benefit of the destitute widows and mothers of those fallen in the late war, is to be held in New York commencing on the 14th of April next.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company mined and shipped to New York 861,736 tons of anthracite coal during the year 1867,—an increase of 325,000 tons over the previous year.

The Masonic brotherhood of Philadelphia are about to build a granite structure 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, with a tower 300 feet in height. It will cost nearly $1,000,000.

The enumeration of youth, for school purposes in Ohio, is as follows: white males, 506,090; females, 487,881; colored males, 12,032; females, 12,192; total 1,016,195.

Within the last few months twenty-one newspapers in France have been fined in sums varying from a few hundred to ten thousand francs, to which imprisonment was added in several instances.

All accounts from our new possessions agree in reporting an abundance of fish of various kinds in the waters of the north, and, what is of more importance, great quantities of the true cod are there found, and facilities for drying and preparing them for market are very good.

A man in Illinois is stated to have had his boots taken off by a stroke of lightning. The operation was a rapid one. Whether it was a safe one, cannot be stated until we learn how the foot fared during the operation. We think, however, that lightning will not become popular as a boot-jack.

Advices from Madrid state that the official list of the victims by the hurricane and inundations at Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands has been published. At the former one hundred and fifty-eight perished, and at the latter place the dead numbered considerably over five hundred.

Mr. W. W. Thomas, of Portland, Me., for three years consul at one of the Swedish ports, has written to the Secretary of State at Washington, stating that 300,000 people in the northern part of the country are famishing on account of the failure of the crops.

Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, Eng., has received an extraordinary consignment of skulls, hatchets (flint and stone), arrow heads, spear points, and other implements and weapons from Illinois. The relics are the production of certain aboriginal grave-mounds opened by Mr. Southwell, of Winchester, Illinois.

In Ohio a fruit farmer is planting a mammoth orchard, which will consist of 5,000 apple trees, 10,000 peach trees, 8,000 pear trees, 2,000 cherry trees, 1,500 Chickasaw plums, six acres of quinces, twenty acres of strawberries, twenty acres of raspberries, eight acres of blackberries, and eighteen acres of grapes.

Mrs. Hubbard, of Port Dalhousie, Canada, has received $7,000 remuneration for the loss of her husband, who was killed at the Angola accident: $4,000 from the railroad company, and $3,000 on an accident insurance policy. A sister of Chas. Lobdell, who was slaughtered by the Lake Shore railroad accident at Angola, has become

The Corning *Journal* learns from R. L. Bundage, Esq., of Hornellsville, attorney for the Erie Railroad Company, that in the years of 1866 and 1867 not a passenger was seriously injured on the Erie Railway, which, with its branch lines, makes about seven hundred miles of railroad.

Some two weeks since, Samuel S. Keyes, a resident of Mississippi, reached our city in search of medical advice and that attention which the inferior facilities of country practice could not afford. In the month of August, 1865, he had received a bite on the hand from a rabid dog, but applying at once the remedies usually advised in such cases, he was soon, as he supposed, free from the effects of the bite. Several times, however, within the last two years, the place bitten would inflame and give exquisite pain for several days, and then get well. Still Mr. Keyes endured no uneasiness until about a month ago he began to feel, as he described it, a dull, heavy feeling, accompanied by partial blindness, wild, thrilling sensations, and aberrations of mind. This continued for two weeks, growing each day worse, and satisfied at last that it was the approach of the dreadful hydrophobia, he started for this city, accompanied by his brother, in search of medical attention. But each day the fearful disease made more rapid advances, and yesterday morning he died in all the horrible agonies of raging, foaming delirium. His disease defied human skill. The baleful poison had corrupted the whole mind and body, intensifying his fearful sufferings until death put an end to his tortures.—[*N. O. Picayune*, Dec. 28th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 6, '68.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Right glad was I to see the appearance of so respectable a sheet as was issued from your press last week. It was a beautiful New Year's gift, and something long needed in our thriving village. Coming as it does to illumine this darkened atmosphere, I hail THE CONSTITUTIONALIST as an auspicious event—as a champion of truth, that will fearlessly beard tyranny in its den, expose every species of moral and political corruption, denounce all attempts to impose unnecessary burdens upon an already overtaxed community, be instrumental in banishing from our midst the evils inflicted by an intolerant party, and boldly uphold the rights of the people.

I admire your courage, Messrs. Editors; you "draw the sword and throw away the scabbard." That's the way the people like to see the fight, not to skulk behind a tree and cry bravo when the battle is over.

Great reforms are to be secured in our State, a number of unjust laws should be wiped out, and some special enactments that seriously effect the people of this Township ought to be overhauled. I might make extended remarks on that subject, but for the present, will briefly mention that School House matter of fifteen thousand dollars, and the going *beyond the limitation of law* by the School Trustees several additional thousands. Then there is that *manifestation of Legislative wisdom* which made the Town Committee overseers of the roads, and originated the famous "*Riding Party*" at the tax-payers expense. "Riding overseers." What a collection of wisdom and dignity went over our roads and left them as bad as ever. I have more to say, Messrs. Editors. Go ahead and spare not, the people are with you.

J. J. M.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

jan1y. S. C. CONKLIN.

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. MAYHER.
144 Liberty St., 1 door from West.

Ladies' Work Baskets
AND FANCY BASKETS of all kinds at LEESON & BOUGHTON'S.

1,000 POSTS & RAILS
DRESSED & HOLED. CHEAP FOR CASH, by
S. L. HORTON,
Corner [illegible] and Second Sts.

Building Lots for Sale Cheap.
THE subscriber offers for sale 9 Building Lots, on 3d Street, between Liberty and William, [illegible]
S. G. HORTON.

GUANO.
NO. 1 Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at MAYHER'S (New Store)
144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

Pickell & Ramsey's
COLUMN.

Read it Over!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT
IN THE DECLINE OF
DRY GOODS!

WE ARE MAKING
Greater Reductions

Than have yet been made on all kinds of Goods. We will not mention the different kinds of

Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.,

But will guarantee to sell our Goods

Ten Per Cent. Cheaper

Than any other store in Plainfield, or any other town. In fact, we CAN sell goods cheaper than they can be bought at retail in New York City. Call and examine for yourselves.

Furs Furs Furs Furs Furs

Now for the Furs!

We will sell the remainder of our stock of Furs below the

Manufacturers' Prices.

As we intend to reduce our stock down, we can and will sell them Twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store, as we

Sell for Cash Only!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW OUR GOODS

M. VERMEULE'S
HAT, CAP,
AND
Fur Emporium,
FRONT STREET,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FURS! FURS!
Cheap as the Cheapest
REGARDLESS OF
"Manufacturers' Prices."

Buffalo Robes,
Lap Robes,
Foot Robes,
Ladies' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
Childrens' Furs,
Gents' Fur Collars,
Gents' Fur Gloves
Gents' Fur Caps,

GLOVES & MITTENS,
OF ALL KINDS.

Hats and Caps,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO
A First-Class Hat, Cap & Fur Store,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AND WE WILL
Guarantee Satisfaction

THE CHEAPEST STORE
IS KEPT BY
WOODRUFF
AND
BAINBRIDGE,
Who keep a large & choice selection of
Dry Goods
& Groceries,
Wood, Willow, Stone and Earthen Ware.

We are now selling a fine line of
CALICOES
AT 12 1-2 Cts.
MUSLINS & DELAINES
And Other Goods Equally Low.

CLOTHING
Made to Order at Less than Newark Prices.

SUGARS
AND
MOLASSES,
That cannot be equalled for Price and quality.

CALL AND SEE
W. A. WOODRUFF, T. Y. BAINBRIDGE

Furniture! Furniture!

LEESON & BOUGHTON,
Front Street,
(Next to 1st Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Have a full assortment of
Household Furniture
Consisting of
BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.
All of which we will sell at
New York Prices!

FREEMAN & PHILPITT
continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on
Cherry Street
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
We have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best endorsement we can give of it is that when our customers have once tried it they will have none other. We expect
Freeman & Philpitt's
BEST
Extra Family Flour.
We have a large variety of
CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

M. Vermeule's
HAT, CAP AND FUR
EMPORIUM.
Dealer in
FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,
Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags,
UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,
Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.
Furs at Cost!
A $75 sett for $70.
CALL AND SEE.
As we charge nothing to show our goods.
They are LESS than
"Manufacturers' Prices."

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.
KINYON & SCHENCK,
Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths
Main St., Plainfield, N. J.
Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

JAMES M. DUNN,
Cherry Street,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.
ALSO
PROVISIONS.
HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES.
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

BOOTS & SHOES.
Mrs. G. W. Stanford,
WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the Old Stand
ON FRONT STREET,
Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of
High Polish Pebble Goat Boots,
For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make
Cents' Fine Calf Boots
In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.
MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.
JOBBING
Punctually attended to with neatness and dispatch.
AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher
N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing [illegible]

Bone Dust.
PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at MAYHER'S,
144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Pleasures of Skating.

BY BRICK POMEROY.

Right beneath one of our windows, from morn till midnight, we see youngsters and oldsters twisting their legs into all conceivable shapes. We cannot pick up a paper, but an article on "skating" meets the eye. Everybody says it's fun—that's all everybody knows about it. Last night about gaslight time we tried it.

After reading a glowing description of life on skates, we prepared for our first attempt, and sallied forth to join the merry crowd. We had on a pair of stoga boots, unmentionables tucked inside, a Robert-tailed coat and white hat. We went down on the ice, and gave a boy two shillings in good coin of the realm, for the use of his implements. We have confidence, even as Peter's faith. We, with the assistance of a friend, fixed on the skates, and stood erect, like a barber's pole.

Encouraged at the sight of some ladies on the bridge looking at the skaters, we struck out. A slant to the right with the right foot—a slant to the left with the left foot—and just then we saw something on the ice, and stooped over to pick it up! On our feet again—two slants to the right, one to the left, accompanied with a loss of confidence. Another slide with the right foot, and we sat down with fearful rapidity, with very little, if any elegance! What a sit down it was, for we made a dent in the ice not unlike a Connecticut butter bowl! Just then one of the ladies remarked—"Oh look, Mary, that feller with the white hat aint got his skates on the right place." Which we thought true. Just then a ragged little devil sang out as he passed us—"Hellow, old timber legs!" and we arose suddenly and put after him. Three slides to the right—two to the left, and away went our legs—one to the east and the other west, causing an immense fissure in our pants, and another picture of a butter tray in the cold—*oh! how cold ice!* Then the lady—we know she was a lady by the remark she made—again spoke and said—"Oh look, Mary, that chap with a white hat has sat down on his handkerchief to keep from taking cold!" We looked about as graceful as a saw-horse, when Mary said—"Taint a handkerchief, Jane"—and Mary was right. It wasn't a handkerchief—not a bit of it! Just then a friend came up and proffered us his coat-tail as a "steadier." We accept the continuation of his garment, and up the river we went about ten rods, when a shy to the right by the leader caused us, the wheel horse, to scoot off on a tangent, heels up! But the ice is very cold this season.

We tried it again. A glide one way, a glide and a half the other, when "whack" came our bump of philoprogenitiveness on the ice, and we saw a million of stars dancing around our eyes, like ballet girls at the Bowery theatre. How that shock went through our system and up and down our spinal column. Lightning couldn't have corkscrewed it down a greased sapling with greater speed, or more exhilerating effect. Boarding house butter, nor a warranty deed, could not have stuck stronger than we did—and a dozen ladies looking at us—and our "fissured" pants!

"Hello, old cock," sang out that ragged imp again, and we were helpless! Soon we got up and made another trial, with better success. Perhaps we had skated, in our own peculiar style, fifteen feet, when a blundering chap came up behind, and we sat down with our tired head pillowed in his lap—and he swearing at us when it was all his own fault! How cold the ice was there, too! Every spot where we made our debut on the ice—oh! how cold it was! Our buckskin drawers were no protection at all! We tried again, for the papers all say it's fun, and down came our Roman Grecian nose on the cold julep material, and the little drops of crimson ran down on our shirt bosom, and on to the ice. Once more we tried skating—made for the shore—sat down and counted damages. Two shillings in cash thrown away, seven lateral and "fronteral" bumps on the ice. One immense fissure in as handsome a pair of ten dollar cassimeres as a man ever put his legs into. One rupture in the base, extending to the bone. Four buttons from our vest—a fragmented watch crystal, and a back-ache, big enough to divide among the children of Israel. If you catch us on the smooth, glossy, chilling, freezing, treacherous, deceitful, slippery, slip-uppery ice again, you'll know it. If any one ever hears of our skating again, they will please draw on us at sight for the [illegible] and accompanying documents. We have got through skating. It's a humbug! It's a vexation of spirit, of business, of flesh, and teary of trousers! It's a head-bumping, back-aching, leg-wearing, dangerous institution, and we warn people against skating. We tried it, and shan't be able to walk for a month. Skating clubs are a humbug, and all the rascally youngsters wish to get the ladies at it that they may see——if they too don't say *"the air is dreadful cold!"* It's nothing to us, but the ladies will do well to let skates alone, unless they are younger and more elastic than we are.

Oh! how cold the ice is—we can *feel it yet!*

Franklin's Wife.

To promote her husband's interests, she attended in his little shop, where she bought rags, sewed pamphlets, folded newspapers, and sold the few articles in which he dealt, such as ink, papers, lampblack, blanks and other stationery. At the same time, she was an excellent housekeeper, and besides being economical herself, taught her somewhat careless, disorderly husband to be economical also. Sometimes, Franklin was clothed from head to foot in garments which his wife had both woven and made, and for a long time she performed all the work of the house without the assistance of a servant.

Nevertheless, she knew how to be liberal at proper times. Franklin tells us that for some years after his marriage, his breakfast was bread and milk, which they ate out of a two-penny earthen vessel, with a pewter spoon; but one morning, on going down to breakfast, he found upon the table a beautiful china bowl, from which his bread and milk was steaming, with a silver spoon by its side, which had cost a sum equal in our currency to ten dollars. When he expressed his astonishment at this unwonted splendor, Mrs. Franklin only remarked, that she thought her husband deserved a silver spoon and china bowl as much as any of his neighbors.

Franklin prospered in his business until he became the most famous editor and most flourishing printer in America, which gave him the pleasure of relieving his wife from the cares of business, and enabled him to provide for her a spacious and well furnished abode. She adorned a high station as well as she had borne a lowly one, and presided at her husband's liberal table as gracefully as when he ate his breakfast of bread and milk from a two-penny bowl.

A Visit Of Honor.

Some time ago, while the celebrated Indian historian, W. Schoolcraft, was upon his bed sick, and suffering most intense agony caused by the exposure he received in the faithful performance of his duty for the government and the world, his house in Washington was visited by quite a number of big Western Indians. In full Indian costume, with faces painted, and wearing buffalo-skins, &c., &c., they walked demurely into the parlor, where they were received by Mrs. S., and took seats upon the sofas and chairs, sitting upstraight and remaining silent. Soon each took from his pocket a new pipe (empty), placing it in his mouth. Still remaining quiet, Mrs. S. supposed they meant something, and rushing up stairs, asked her husband about it.

"O," said he, "it seems that you must send out and get a supply of tobacco for them; they have called to pay their respects and will have a fine smoke in your parlor."

The tobacco was furnished, they filled their pipes from it and from some other weed and preparation from their own pockets, and then commenced a general regular smoke.

"O, such a smoke, such a scenting of my new velvet carpet," said Mrs. S., describing the scene. "It took me weeks and weeks of fumigation to get that awful scent out of the parlor," and this was considered a visit of honor, for these red men loved, with good reason too, both Mr. and Mrs. S.

Such a visit as this every "pale face," (especially the ladies) would consider "more honored in the breach than in the observance."

Putting On "Style."

The Dayton *Journal* tells the following "yarn:"

A few months ago a gentleman moved to this city, and purchased nice property, and, among other things, to contribute to his convenience and comfort, procured a fine horse and a very genteel carriage. A "likely colored boy" was employed at a fair salary to take charge of the establishment, and discharge the numerous duties which arise around a well-regulated homestead. For a time things went on smoothly with "Chores," but latterly he seemed out of spirits, and seldom smiled. His employer observed this despondent demeanor of "Chores," and he determined to get at the bottom of it. Perhaps he was in love! but no matter. Taking "Chores" aside, one day when he looked more gloomy than usual, he inquired considerately, what it was that ailed him. "Well, you see, Mas'r," began "Chores," in a sort of tragic style, "You's got but one hoss, while all the gentlemen about hea has two; an' all de boys da roll me a one hoss nigg—; an' as I can't stan dat, I 'spects I'll have for to resign! I likes you fus rate, Mas'r, an' I'd like to stay if you had two hosses, but dat's how it is—de boys, da can't quit hollern 'dare go dat one hoss nigger!'" Not wishing to lose the services of so valuable an assistant, a second horse was purchased, and "Chores" became a two hoss nigger.

* * *

A darkey, on being ousted from a barber's chair, in which he had air-seated himself with the intention of being shaved, expostulated with the Civil Rights Bill, and finally asked, "Don't yer cut hair in dis yer shop?" "Yes," replied the barber, "we cut hair but not wool."

Rotation of Crops.

As a general rule, the most successful, is a mixed husbandry. Rotation of crops accomplishes, without cost, what, in many instances, would otherwise require heavy expenditures of money or labor. Manuring is the great motive power of successful farming. Domestic animals assist in the manufacture of manure. Hay and grass, grain and roots furnish them with food. Thus the one becomes a means of increasing the other; animals enrich the soil and increase the crops; this increase of crops again support an increased number of animals, and a mutual augmentation takes place.

A constant exhaustion of the soil, is the result of the continued cultivation of the same lands with similar crops. Every practical farmer knows that a crop of any one kind of grain raised year after year on the same piece of ground, yields less each successive year. Even meadows run out, and moss and weeds come in. Without rotation of crops, heavy manuring must be resorted to. Near large cities, eighty to one hundred tons of manure to the acre, are applied each year, to procure a good yield and keep up the quality of the soil.

By adopting rotation, the farmer preserves the fertility of his soil, and, also, checks the spread of weeds.

All plants during growth, exhaust the soil more or less. Hence in the removal of the plants, or grain, a part of the constituents of the soil is removed, but if either plowed under or returned from the barnyard in the shape of manure, they serve to enrich the land.

Plants at different periods of their growth exhaust the soil unequally. During their early growth while they are in a green state, they generally exhaust the soil but little, but they draw heavily upon it while ripening. Hence, pasture which is consumed while young and green, exhausts the soil less than hay which is allowed to almost ripen to seed.

Different plants do not exhaust in the same manner nor in an equal degree. *Herein lies the great secret of the advantage gained by rotation.* Some plants take more of certain ingredients from the soil than others. Different plants also feed from different depths.

When properly managed, farming is a continued system of exhaustion and return, and not a continual system of exhaustion only. In all good husbandry, a system of rotation, or manuring, must be adopted, which leaves the soil in as good condition at the end of each year as it was in the beginning. Take, for instance, the following rotation; 1st year wheat, 2d year clover; 3d year, clover; 4th year, corn; &c., and you will not fail to have a good crop of each year's growth, but will also rather increase than diminish the productiveness of the soil.

Dry Pickle For Beef.

If you would have the sweet pickle for beef, or other corned meats, please accept the following prescription:

For 100 lbs., take

Four quarts of rock salt, finely pulverized.

Four pounds clean fine sugar.

Four ounces saltpetre, pulverized.

Mix the whole together, without a drop of water, and then take your beef, piece by piece, and rub the mixture well into all its folds and interstices, packing it down as you proceed in a sweet, dry tub or barrel. When all the pieces are thus treated and packed down, leave it to take care of itself. In a few days the juices of the meat will dissolve the ingredients, and make pickle enough to cover it. The meat in this case retains a fine sweetness, not adulterated or hardened by water.

* * *

HOW RAIN FALLS.—Where does the rain come from? You answer, "From the clouds." But where do the clouds come from? You may think the wind blows them over you. But if it blows clouds over you from somewhere else it also blows them from over you to other places. The fact is: the water of the clouds is just as much over you on a clear day as on a cloudy or rainy day. On a fair day when no clouds are seen, the water is divided up into such small particles, that it does not obstruct the sun's light, and so you see no clouds or water. A change of temperature in the atmosphere, as when a warmer and colder current of the air meet, causes the small particles of water to unite in pairs, and the pairs unite, and these quadruple drops unite, and so on until hundreds or thousands of the small invisible particles unite in one, and even then that one may be many hundred times smaller than a pin's head. A mass of these combined drops which are still small enough to float in the air, reflects, refracts or bends out of their course so many of the sun's rays that they stop and often darken its light. It is thus that clouds gather in a clear sky. When enough drops unite to make one too heavy to float in the air, it begins to fall. It meets and unites with many others in falling, and often so many unite that great rain drops are formed by the time they get to the ground. Each large drop is made up of thousands, perhaps millions of the small drops that float in the unseen air in a clear sky.

* * *

Brownlow has declared in favor of Grant.

* * *

At a club dinner with a party of Nantucket people not long ago, one of the guests remarked that Nantucket horses were celebrated for their general worthlessness, imbecility and marvelous slowness. He said that a citizen sold one to a cavalry officer during the war, and warranted him to be a good war-horse. The soldier came back afterwards in a towering passion, and said he had been swindled.

"As how?" said the Nantucketer.

"Why, there's not a bit of 'go' in him; and yet you warranted him as a good war-horse."

"Yes, I did, and by George, he is a good war-horse; he'd sooner die than run!"

* * *

A clergyman of a country village church desired to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he was "going to officiate for another clergyman." The clerk, as soon as the sermon was finished, rose up with all due solemnity, and called out—"I am requested to give notice that there will be no service this afternoon, as Mr. D. is going a fishing with another clergyman." Mr. D. of course, corrected the awkward yet amusing blunder.

* * *

"Hans, where you get that knife?" "I finds him, farder." "No, Hans, I believe you tells one big lie." "No, farder, dat is true; I ish te luckiest boy you never see." "Vell, Hans, I has to vip you." "Not cause I steals, farder?" "No, Hans, I vips you cause you is so very lucky."

* * *

I stood alone in the halls of my ancestors. The silver moonbeams struggling through the casement, shed a wide lustre upon the solitude. I passed in agony these deserted chambers, and cried in anguish: "Where are the friends of my youth—where are they?" An echo answered: "Why, my dear fellow, I have not the slightest idea."

* * *

"Will you show me some cherry-colored silks?" "Yes, ma'am," answers facetious clerk, taking down some sable silks which he laid before the lady. "But I asked for cherry color." "Yes, ma'am, and these are cherry color—black cherry."

* * *

A scamp, who was seized in the act of stealing in the shop of a tobacconist, said, by way of excusing himself, that he had never heard of law which forbade a man to take snuff.

* * *

Ella Davis Rockwood has come out in Boston as a rival to Anna Dickinson. Good for Ella.

* * *

Queen Isabella, of Spain, is in quest of a husband for her oldest daughter.

* * *

An editor has been found simple enough to nominate Horace Greely for President.

* * *

Twelve inches of snow fell in Southern Virginia last week.

* * *

Nashville has elected a negro to the Board of Education.

Marble Mantels.

GEO. McGHEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTELS,
192 BROAD STREET,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantels, in Italian and American Marbles, at 30 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.
Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

FISH, POULTRY
AND
VEGETABLE MARKET.

WE, the undersigned, beg leave to inform our friends and citizens generally that we still continue to keep in
CHERRY STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,
A Good Assortment of
FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES
Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the
Fish & Oyster Business
We are enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.
CHAPIN & PARKER.

The Old Meat Stand
ON THE CORNER OF
Front and Cherry Streets,
IS THE PLACE TO GET THE
BEST MEAT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.
TINSLEY B. GARDNER.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands
IN great variety at
LEESON & BOUGHTON'S

Poudrette.
A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at
MAYHEW, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

To the Public.

If you wish to get your
JOB PRINTING
done in a
Neat and Satisfactory Manner,
come to the office of
The Constitutionalist,
and we will
Guarantee Satisfaction
We have made large additions to our stock of
JOB TYPE,
have the
Best Presses in Use,
and are now fully prepared to do
Plain & Ornamental
JOB PRINTING
at the
Shortest Possible Notice,
and at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the State. We have but
One Price!
for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
FALL & WINTER DRESS GOODS
AT
SNYDER'S
244 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

THE recent peremptory Auction Sales in New York have enabled us to add to our stock
SOME HIGHLY DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS,
at prices much lower than have been prevailing. The assortment includes
Poplins, Henriettas, Alexandria Cords,
Reps, Bombazines, Saxony Plaids,
Merinos, Eff. Alpaca Coburgs,
Emp's Cl'th Col'd, Wool Plaids,
With Low and Medium-priced Dress Goods in good variety. Also a large assortment of
Cloths for Ladies' Cloaks,
consisting of
CHINCHILLAS,
VELOURS,
WHITNEYS,
BLACK ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
BLACK CASTOR BEAVERS,
BLACK DOESKIN BEAVERS
AND FANCY CLOAKINGS.
The Latest Styles of
READY-MADE CLOAKS
constantly on hand and made to order.
BROCHE SHAWLS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
THIBET SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DOMESTIC WOOLEN SHAWLS.
Also desirable
DRY GOODS
of every description.
W. V. SNYDER,
244 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Near to the Post Office.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at
A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & CO'S
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

READING
AND
BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by D.C. Rowe
ON FRONT STREET,
OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL.
And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three
NEW TABLES,
With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a
First-class Billiard Room.
He has also a good stock of
OLD AND NEW ALES,
WINES AND CIGARS.

Central Railroad of N. J.
Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, [illegible]
Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.
3 Express Trains Daily to the West.
Winter Arrangement—Commencing Jan. 13, 1868.
PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.
[illegible]
PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.
[illegible]
R. E. RICKER, Sup't.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Hope's Express Company
WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,
Money, Merchandise, &c.,
BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,
To All Parts of the Country.
OFFICES IN NEW YORK:
59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST
MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD
[illegible]
GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.
OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

South Bound Brook
LUMBER, LUMBER,
Coddington, Tappen & Co.,
Having connected with their yard a
Steam Saw and Planing Mill,
are prepared to
DRESS,
FACE,
RESAW,
& MANUFACTURE
LUMBER
in any desired shape.
BUILDERS AND OTHERS
Will save 10 per cent. or more by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.
Our Lumber is Seasoned,
and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES.
TIMBER CUT TO ORDER,
All Lumber and Timber delivered FREIGHT PAID at any point on the Central Railroad of N. J.
WE ARE NOW
Selling Lower
Than any other Yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.
AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. A. [illegible]

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Tan[illegible])
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,
For which a Cash Price will be paid [illegible]

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 4. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 4.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year, ... $2 00
" " six months 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 20 cents.

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One square	2 00	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	6 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
Half a column	10 00	18 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column	18 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop over Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing of every description, done in a neat, cheap, and workmanlike manner.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSESHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite F. W. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front st., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; 1 till 2 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL,
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 2d. AND 3d.,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. Thorn, Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

PERINE & DOANE,
CARPENTERS & BUILDERS,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, BET. 2d & 3d.,
Plainfield, N. J.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic st.
DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pond's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pond's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in drug stores of N. Y. City.

Poetry.

Loss and Gain.

BY PHOEBE CARY.

Life grows better every day,
If we live in deed and truth;
So I am not used to grieve
For the vanished joys of youth.

For though early hopes may die,
Early dreams be rudely crossed;
Of the past we still can keep
Treasures more than we have lost.

For if we but try to gain,
Life's best good, and hold it fast,
We grow very rich in love
Ere our mortal days are past.

Rich in golden stores of thought,
Hopes that give us wealth untold;
Rich in all sweet memories,
That grow dearer growing old.

For when we have lived and loved,
Tasted suffering and bliss,
All the common things of life
Have been sanctified by this.

What my eyes behold to-day
Of this good world is not all,
Earth and sky are crowded full
Of the beauties they recall.

When I watch the sunset now,
As its glories change and glow
I can see the light of suns
That were faded long ago.

When I look up to the stars,
I find burning overhead
All the stars that ever shone
In the nights that now are dead.

And a loving, tender word,
Dropping from the lips of truth,
Brings each dear remembered tone
Echoing backward from my youth.

When I meet a human face,
Lit for me with light divine,
I recall all loving eyes
That have ever answered mine.

Therefore, they who were my friends
Never can be changed or old;
For the beauty of their youth
Fond remembrance well can hold.

And even they whose feet have crossed
O'er the noiseless, calm abyss,
To the better shore which seemed
Once so far away from this.

Are to me as dwelling now,
Just across a pleasant stream,
Over which they come and go,
As we journey in a dream.

Miscellaneous.

Why Aunt Ruth is an American.

The parlor door opened wide and then shut with a bang as little Willie sprang forward towards his mother, who sat knitting—yes, actually knitting in November, 1867—at a pair of socks for this same Willie.

"What about shutting the door quietly, Willie?" said the mother, looking up with a smile.

"Oh, mamma, I forgot! but please don't send me back this time," said the child, coaxingly; "I've so many things to tell you, mamma?"

"Did you have a nice time with Aunt Ruth?"

"Oh! it was splendid, mamma; and you can't ever guess where we've been so long."

"To Barnum's, I presume."

"No."

"Then somewhere looking at pictures?"

"No. You can't ever guess; I know you couldn't."

"No. I can't guess; you'll have to tell me."

"It was the very queerest place ever I was in: a great big house, and not a bit pretty like ours; and there were so many children—some were at school in a great big school-room, and some were playing. It was fun to watch so many together, and some of them looked so funny. We went all over the house; and, mamma, what was queerest of all was, that the man who went with us knew Aunt Ruth, and seemed just as glad to see her as you are when she first comes here; but when we were coming away she gave him a great many greenbacks. Did she have to pay him for seeing the big house?"

"Hush, Willie, here she comes now."

The door opened, and Aunt Ruth herself entered—a woman more commanding than pretty, but withal graceful and prepossessing—scarce thirty now, she would have seemed much younger but for the look of sadness which invariably came over her features when in rest. She looked very earnest now. As she came in Willie slipped out, doubtless with the intention of finding his sister, in whom he hoped to find a listener to the rest of his story.

"Willie has told you that we have been at the Children's Home. I find things much improved; the new building will accommodate so many more than the old." And then after a pause, "How sad Anna seems this morning! and when I went into the library a few minutes ago I found her sitting at the piano weeping. One of her music-scholars had just gone."

"Poor child! she can't accustom herself to think that we are not so rich as we were. My husband and Annie take it hardest.—Willie don't realize it, and to me, after my plain country bringing-up, it makes little difference but for their sakes. But it is hard for Annie. She herself proposed giving music lessons. It is not really necessary that she should do it; but she is a brave girl, and felt that she wanted to help, and so I made no objection. I thought, too, that she would be happier to have something to fill up her time; but most of her pupils are from the families of old friends, and it tires her sadly sometimes.—She is proud, and we have trained her too aristocratically. Perhaps there is some other trouble—she does not give me her confidence so fully as I wish she did. You know that she is engaged to George Hollingsworth. He is in South America now. He will be fully able to give her her old position again. He is the only child of a wealthy farmer, and is, besides, doing a handsome business himself. He is not the one to let this change of circumstances make any difference to him; and though I should not want my child to marry for money, or any merely material advantage, yet I have been glad that her affections were so worthily placed."

"You are sure that she loved him then?"

"Yes, quite sure: he was very acceptable to us all. Lately, I have sometimes wished he might come back, for she does not speak of him as often as formerly, and there is a German who comes here frequently.—Cousin Annie introduced him first; he met him in the South—Colonel von Schuler.—He is said to be a baron, too; but we know very little of his antecedents. I know he admires Annie, but have not thought that she showed any preference for him. He will be here to dinner, and you can judge of him for yourself. I have thought little about him before."

The dinner passed off pleasantly. This was, after all, a happy family. The loss which Mr. Hammond had sustained had only embarrassed him, and he still hoped to regain his old position in a few years. He was always pleasant at home. He loved his wife, and was proud of his children, and nothing annoyed him so much as to see shadows on their faces.

Aunt Ruth had ample opportunity for observation. Colonel von Schuler was ceremonious and deferential; his attentions to Annie not too marked; but then they meant more, coming from a German, than they would have done from an American, and this Annie knew. She read character well, and did not need to be told that his fate was in her hands.

Later in the evening, after he had gone, and all had left the room but Aunt Ruth, who sat reading, Annie sat long by the grate, musing. She was very much like other girls, rather practical than sentimental, but given to dreaming over her future, and it's only fair to add, taking into due consideration all the substantial blessings of life. She had liked the Colonel very much. She had liked George Hollingsworth very much; but then he had been absent almost a year; and a year is long enough to work wonderful changes. Then, too, there was Laura Markham, a proud, rather conceited young lady, who had slighted Annie since her father's losses, and she had set her cap for the Baron, and what a triumph it would be to carry him off, and a very suitable revenge for the slights, one of which had been the cause of the tears of which Aunt Ruth had spoken! Then, too—she judged George by herself—a righteous way to judge, surely—and thought, perhaps he didn't care so much for her after all. And wouldn't it be vastly more brilliant to be taken to Vienna as a Baroness than to live in New York a merchant's wife?

Ruth Averill sat there ostensibly reading, but really watching her niece. After a little while she came and stood beside her.

"Well, Annie," she said, breaking the reverie, "for which have you decided?"

"Why, Aunt Ruth, how do you know what I was thinking about?" she said, blushing and stammering.

"Your face is easy read, child."

Annie was silent. Should she submit thoughts to this clear judgment? Poor child, she was sadly perplexed. She looked up at Aunt Ruth: she had somehow crept into her confidence, she didn't know how; but after all she was glad she was there, and she couldn't shut the door on her now. So she jumped up and pressed her aunt down into the large comfortable chair, and took a low seat beside her, and told all her troubles, winding up with:

"But I ought not to have told you, for I remember how disparagingly you spoke of foreigners last evening."

"No. I did not mean to: but I had seen an incident which annoyed me very much yesterday. You remember the dress-maker who brought my brown silk home?"

"Yes. She was such a pretty little German woman I couldn't forget her."

"Well, her husband is a Baron. They live in an attic room in the fifth story of a house in Eighth street. Mrs. Alford told me of her; and when I went to find her I overheard her husband swearing at her because she hadn't brought up enough coal at once, and wasted her time going twice. When she opened the door he was lounging on the bed smoking. He is too proud to work because he has a title, so she keeps them by sewing, and he won't let her put out a sign because it would disgrace his noble name; so she must pick up work as best she can. But when I stepped in he was just as courtly in his manners as Baron Schuler was in your parlor to-night."

"Why, Aunt! you don't mean—"

"No, Annie. I don't mean to say that Baron Schuler is an imposter. But do you know anything of him?"

"No. That is to say, very little."

"George Hollingsworth is an American gentleman, a good true man, and loves you?"

"Yes; but he isn't so polished a gentleman as Colonel Schuler."

"He does not bow so low, and is perhaps not quite so ceremonious; but I thought him a polished man, and there is no truer gentleman in all the world than a real American gentleman."

"You always defend Americans, Aunt Ruth; and though I have known a long time that you were English, and that it was from your uncle in England that you have inherited all your property, yet you always call yourself an American."

"I am very proud to have the right to do so, Annie."

She was silent, looking into the fire.

"If I should not love my country who should? She has been father, mother, and home to me, as she is to-day being to thousand of just such desolate orphans as I was. You know that I was born in England, Annie. Do you know more?"

"No, mother told only that. I have asked a hundred times, but she would tell me nothing more."

"I will tell you to-night. How beautiful the fire is! I remember one November night when the wind blowed as cold as it does to-night and I had no fire."

"You, Aunt Ruth?"

"Yes, I, Annie. When I was a child twelve years old my father and mother emigrated to America. I remember very little of our lives previous to that; only that my father was an artist and that we were poor, for my mother used to make my dresses out of her old ones, trimming them somehow tastefully to make them seem like new; and she never had a servant; but we were very happy, for my father loved his art, and mother was very proud of it and of him. He was a younger son.—While my grandfather lived it made little difference; but when he died and my uncle took the estate it came very hard, for the brothers had not been good friends.—Father had been educated at Oxford; but he had no practical knowledge of life, and so the art which had been cultivated as a pleasure and used only to fill the old hall with pictures, became suddenly his only means of support.

"I remember living in a little cottage near London. My father painted incessantly; but he could not sell his pictures. We grew always poorer, and one article of luxury after another, and finally, even needful articles, disappeared. When the piano went mother only smiled and said:

"'My little girl's voice is sweet enough without an accompaniment. She must learn from the little birds now.' But at last a time came when even she could smile no longer, and my father's face grew sadder every day. Annie, have you ever read of the iron cell, in which a prisoner was placed? It had seven little windows when he first entered; the next morning it had but six; the next five, and so on; and as the days passed he could see the iron walls a narrowing—a great hideous monster ready to crush him. Poverty is like this. Every day the dollars go but none come in; and the poor victim can only stand helpless and wait to feel the cold iron against his flesh.

"At last father came in one evening.—'Mary, my dear,' he said; "you are growing paler every day. All day I have been trying to sell my pictures. It is in vain. If we stay here it will be to starve. Shall we go to America? They say it is the home for the poor. We neither of us have many ties in Old England now. Why should we stay here to starve?'

"My mother threw herself into his arms and wept. It was the outburst of a long pent-up storm. There was then a beacon of hope left, and tears came to her relief.

"With what was received from the sale of the remnant of the furniture they took steerage passage from Liverpool to New York. Steerage passage, Annie, can you imagine what that is? Eight hundred people—men, women and children—Irish, Dutch, German—the poorest of the poor—the filthiest of the filthy—crowded together in their rags and misery. Driven up on deck by day, we used to sit looking at the waves, and were lulled into rest by their monotonous rolling; but at night it was terrible. The groans and curses of the sick haunt me yet.

"At last it was over, and the struggle commenced again. Landed in New York without money and without a friend in America. I look back upon it now and shudder. My father knew as little how to make his way as you do; perhaps less.—He had brought some pictures with him which would scarcely sell at home for the cost of the canvas on which they were painted. He had taken a room on Monroe street, and here he worked and we waited. At first he sold one picture for a better price. It was a gentleman in Fourteenth street. I saw the picture yesterday. You remember the landscape over the piano in Mr. James' parlor? He paid $50 for it; he would not take $500 now. But fifteen years ago was too early for an artist of ordinary talent to reap much profit in New York. Mr. James promised to send his friends, but the days went by and we saw no more of him. At last father took the remaining six or seven pictures to an auction room. There was no money left, and they must be sold. But I will not tell you how the miserable days passed. They grew always worse, and my mother began to sew for others. I could help her some, but I know it must have been little.

"At last my father died, and left us alone. The days went by just the same, only there were no more pictures to cheer us up even for a moment, and the tears fell over the work.

"A few times mother went to the post-office for a letter. My poor father had been too proud to ask anything for himself; but when he knew he must die, he wrote to his brother and asked help for his wife and child. But it never came.

"I can not tell you of my mother's death. Children can not see death coming, and it stunned me. I sat all night beside her cold form calling her back. The next morning they took her away. In the evening another family moved in, and I was homeless with my great grief.

Annie had crept closer to her aunt, and put her arm around her in quiet sympathy now.

"For weeks I tried to get work to do, but what could a child of thirteen do? I never told my story. If I had I should have succeeded better, but I was too proud and too sensitive. I used to wander down to the river and look in, and wonder if it would be wrong to jump in. How I prayed to God to take me to my mother! Jean Valjean, when he left the galleys and found every door closed against him, felt as I felt. He went out into the stubble-field, and the very earth and sky seemed to shut him out. I was bitter against man and against God. Even the dogs were fed from their masters' tables, but I had not even the crumbs.

"Every day the weather was growing colder, and one November night—it was just such a night as to-night—I sat down upon the stone steps of a house in East Broadway. The street was almost deserted. Presently two young men turned the corner and came down past where I was sitting. It was not yet dark, and though I drew myself back into the corner they saw me.

"'See here, Jack, what bundle is this?' said one.

"'We haven't time to stop and see, that's certain,' said Jack.

But they did stop.

Jack grew impatient; so I shrunk away.

"'Come on,' he said to the other, 'we won't get around in time for the theater.'

"'Go without me then to-night. You know I don't care much to go, any how.—I've heard this play a dozen times.' Then in a whisper: 'There's something about this child that reminds me of the little sister who died. I can't leave her here.'

"Then he knelt down on the step and began to talk to me. He thought me younger than I was, for he talked as he might have done to a child of eight years—so kind—I looked into his face and wondered if my mother had sent an angel to help me. He was only a boy still, eighteen perhaps. He took me by the hand then, and led me up to the home for the children. He left me there, and I saw no more of him."

"Have you never seen him since?"

"Yes. I heard him preach last Sunday morning. He is a missionary. I was not the poor child he had taken there. But I have never seen him since except in the pulpit."

"How strange! I expected it was Uncle Henry," said Annie.

"You think it would have been more romantic. But I scarcely believe in the saying that 'Pity is akin to love.' Love is apter to grow out of respect."

"And were you well treated where he took you? And this is why you go there now whenever you come into the city, and you give them so much money always."

"Yes; but I did not stay there long.—Your grandfather and grandmother came in one day; and when they went back again they took me with them. It was long time after your mother's marriage, and they had spent lonely years since she had been gone. She was an only child."

"They did not adopt me—that is I kept my own name, and my history was no secret; but you know they are very Democratic in Western New York, and my only sensitiveness made me feel my position painful. I grew to taking almost the position of a daughter to your grandparents, and when your mother used to come out to spend the summers, she called me 'Little Sister,' and taught you to call me 'Aunt.' My lot was cast in pleasant places."

"But where did you meet Uncle Henry?"

"One summer, when he was spending his vacation at his uncle's in the neighborhood. It was very strange that he should have been attracted to me. You know how aristocratic he is, and how proud of his family."

"But your family in England were still more so."

"Yes; but they never recognized me till after my uncle's death when the fortune came to me; and that, you know was two years after my marriage."

"And that is why you love America so well, and always call yourself an American?"

"Have I not reason? I shudder when I remember that I might have been a beggar in the streets of London. Nowhere but in America could I have become what I have."

"And Uncle Henry knew all this before he sought your acquaintance?"

"Yes."

"I shall like him better than ever, now."

Ruth Averill lay awake long that night thinking over the past. But Annie did not try to sleep till she had written a kinder letter to South America than she had done for months before.

◆

What is a Cornstalk?

"What is this God about whom you have been saying so much?" said an unbeliever to a preacher, after hearing a discourse about God.

"God is a spirit?" replied the preacher.

"What is a spirit?" asked the skeptic, fiercely.

"What is a cornstalk?" rejoined the preacher.

"Why—why—why—a cornstalk is a cornstalk."

"Yes, sir," said the preacher, "a spirit is a spirit; and if you cannot tell me what a cornstalk is, which you have seen a thousand and know has an existence, why do you ask me to tell you what the Infinite Spirit is, or why do you doubt His existence?"

The skeptic was dumb, as all skeptics will be when they stand to be judged by that God whose name they blaspheme, and whose word they despise.

◆

A California story tells of a man who resolved to quit drinking, and went to a notary to get him to draw up an affidavit to that effect. The document was drawn, read and proved; the party held up his hand and murmured the usual "s'help me." It was properly sealed and delivered. "What's to pay?" asked the pledgee. "To pay—to pay?" exclaimed the party; "nothing of course—this is labor of love." "Nothing to pay?" returned the grateful but very forgetful applicant, "You're a brick. Let's take a drink."

JOB PRINTING.

ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

Two gentlemen from New York, one of whom had been in California nearly a year, and the other just arrived, were accidentally overheard in the following conversation at the Sutter House, Sacramento. The new comer was lamenting his condition, being separated from his family, especially two beautiful daughters, who were just budding into womanhood, when he asked the other if he had a family.

"Yes, sir, I have a wife and six children in New York, and never saw one of them."

After this the couple sat a few moments in silence, and then the interrogator again commenced:

"Were you ever blind, sir?"

"No, sir."

Another lapse of time.

"Did I understand you to say, sir, that you had a wife and six children living in New York and had never seen one of them?"

"Yes, sir—I so stated it."

Another and a long pause of silence. Then the interrogator inquired:

"How can it be, sir, that you never saw one of them?"

"Why," was the response, "one of them was born after I left."

"Oh! ah!" and a general laugh followed. After that the first New Yorker was especially distinguished as the man who had six children and never saw one of them.

◆

"You say you have confidence in the plaintiff, Mr. Smith?"

"Yes sir."

"State to the court, if you please, what caused this feeling of confidence."

"Why, you see, sir, there's all-sorts-o' talk 'bout eatin' house men, an' I used to kinder think—"

"Never mind what you thought—tell us what you know."

"Well, sir, one day I goes down to Cookum's shop an' sez to the waiter, waiter, sez I, give us a weal pie."

"Well, sir, proceed."

"Well, just then Mr. Cookum comes up, and sez he, how do, Smith, what ye going to have?"

"Weal pie," sez I.

"Good," sez he, "I'll take one too," an' he sot down and eats one of his own weal pies right afore me.

"Did that cause your confidence in him?"

"Yes, indeed, sir; when an eatin' house keeper sets down afore his customers an' deliberately eats one of his own weal pies no man refuses to feel confidence—it shows him to be an honest man."

◆

Once upon a time a nobleman gave a great supper. While the guests were at the table, two dancers came into the hall, who were no larger than children of five or six years old; one personated a lord, the other a lady; their dress was as splendid as could be, and they danced very skilfully, to the great diversion of the guests. Everybody said they could not admire the dexterity of those polite children enough.

Then an old officer took an apple and threw it between the dancing couple. Suddenly the lord and lady rushed after the apple as though frantic. In the struggle, they tore off each other's masks, and behold! instead of children, a couple of monkeys.

All the company at the table laughed heartily, but the old officer said very gravely:—"Monkeys and fools may dress and dance splendidly, but the day soon comes when it is known who they are."

◆

Man dies but nature is eternal. The seasons keep their appointed time; day returns with its golden splendor, and night with its eloquent mystery. The same stars which lit the ghastly battle-field of Troy, rough with the dead bodies of ancient heroes—which shone on the marble streets of imperial Rome, and on the soft eyes of vigil sleepers in the living glow of inspiration—the watch-fires of the angels which, through centuries of devastation and change, have still burned on unceasingly—speak to us as they did to Dante, Shakespeare and Milton, of the divine glory, the omnipotence, the everlasting love and beauty of God.

◆

An invention to disengage horses from their carriage in case of a runaway or accident to the vehicle has been made by C. Duereux, of New York. By means of a small lever the bolts which hold the traces and pole straps are instantly withdrawn, and brakes applied to the wheel. The arrangement is so simple, and yet so effective, that it takes rank among life-saving appliances, claiming a higher importance.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., January 23, 1868.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and Impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas-corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or conditions to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Despotism.

The work of destroying the American Republic *goes swiftly on*. With unrelenting hate the revolutionists in Congress continue assailing and annihilating the fortress of civic freedom. Piece by piece the sheltering breastworks of that citadel *of personal safety and public prosperity* are crumbling before the traitor horde, and unless the people speedily arouse to danger and fearlessly interpose their sovereign might, soon our fair fabric of free government will be a heap of rubbish, our Union a discarded word and our Constitution of no more value than crumpled paper. The House of Representatives, on Tuesday, passed the bill robbing the President of Constitutional power, proclaiming Gen. Grant

SUPREME DICTATOR

over ten States of the American Union,

ABOLISHING CIVIL GOVERNMENT

and establishing Military Despotism therein.

SUBJECTS! FREEMEN! OR AS SLAVES!

Usurpation.

The Constitution of the United States vests the powers of government in three distinctly coordinate branches, namely—Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

The Congress to enact laws.

The President to execute enactments.

The Supreme Court to decide their validity.

No one of those departments of government is in the least degree *subordinate* to either of the other departments, and for either to assume authority not bestowed upon it by the Constitution, is *usurpation*, and usurpation, now, as in every age of the world, is the sworn enemy of civic freedom and a destroyer of popular rights.

These are living truths. They cannot be smothered, unless beside the mangled corpse of liberty.

The present Radical House of Congress *are engaged in consummating just such usurpation*, and consequently, they are the people's enemies. *For the unholy purpose of concentrating despotic power within themselves*, constitutionally created prerogatives of the President and Supreme Court are seized upon with treasonable grasp, and all that is hallowed in our national past, or that can be looked upon for the good of the future, is placed in imminent peril to satiate the partisan voracity of a conclave, not a whit less unscrupulous and revolutionary than those Jacobins who deluged France with innocent blood and trampled under foot laws both human and divine.

The French Jacobins met a merited doom, their history fills the niche of infamy.

The American Radicals will reach a similar goal, if the American people value the blessings of free government, and we believe they do.

Censure an Honor.

The Radicals in the *House of Representatives* at Washington have been performing an act in the tragic-comedy of Reconstruction, which not only rendered themselves ridiculous, but exhibited their conscious guilt. Failing as yet to impeach the President, on Wednesday of last week, they exploded a little bottled wrath, by censuring or vainly trying to censure the Hon. Fernando Wood, a Democratic member from New York.

Mr. Wood is a fortunate man. He has received many distinguished honors from the people, but to be censured by such a set of revolutionary Jacobins, such a band of unprincipled Constitution violating, Union severing, white man debasing and negro idolizing conspirators, *as now rule Congress and seek to ruin the country*, is enduring renown. He who receives the praise of *such a Congress* deserves the pity of all honest and respectable citizens. He who secures its condemnation is an enviable man and a patriot.

What did Mr. Wood say? What was it that brought around his head the buzzing of busy B's like Butler, Bingham, Boutwell and Banks? He must have uttered the truth, for surely a falsehood could not have touched so tender a spot and probed deep enough to draw forth from *loyal* throats such agonizing shrieks. The bold Democrat must have *fired facts*, or the black and speckled covey of cotton-tailed, shoddy-winged and spoon-billed cormorants, would not have fluttered about so wildly and chirped "censure" so plaintively.

Fernando Wood did speak the truth. A bill being under consideration to abolish civil governments in-toto and to erect a military dictatorship absolutely over ten States of the American Union, Mr. Wood truthfully, patriotically and justly denounced the scheme as "*a monstrosity, a measure the most infamous of the many infamous acts of that infamous Congress.*"

That is what he said, and for which he was censured by Radicalism at the bar of the House. Mr. Wood may have stepped over the strict parliamentary line, but he nevertheless stood within the precinct of truth, and only echoed the real sentiment of a vast majority of the American people.

If to destroy civic freedom and to ordain military despotism over any land or any people is not infamous, then Virtue, Liberty and Independence are dead, and we might as well prepare to attend the funeral.

It is *infamous!* INFAMOUS!! INFAMOUS!!! Mr. Wood spoke the unvarnished truth and has earned the thanks of *every loyal supporter of* constitutional government for so doing.

If the Congressional Jacobins think they can muzzle Fernando Wood, sore will be their mistake. To bail out the Atlantic with a bucket, or to blow up Gibraltar with one of Butler's Fort Fisher powder ships, would be as sensible an undertaking. They may gag him in and even expel him from an infamous Congress, but they cannot prevent his speaking to the people, *or stop the sovereign people from hearing, thinking and acting.* Before the people Fernando Wood is bound to go, and among them, THE WHITE MEN OF THIS COUNTRY, a storm is brewing that will yet cause Radicalism to shake like dry bones on a gibbet. Retribution is fast approaching.

The Governor's Message.

Governor Ward evidently has not heard that brevity is the soul of eloquence. His message this year is of gigantic length, but to his credit be it said, mainly given to the affairs of New Jersey and not the interests of Southern negroes. The *True American* thus speaks of it:—

It is with the exception of a single paragraph, devoted to the business of the State, and is a very frank and explicit statement of the various branches of the government.

The finances of the State are far from being in a flourishing condition, and when compared with the last year of the Democratic administration, prove a want of foresight and economy on the part of the Republicans who controlled the last Legislature amounting to absolute recklessness. The Governor says "The income for the present year has been larger than was estimated, but still the extraordinary appropriations of the State have absorbed the balance of last year ($51,125.76), and created an indebtedness of $35,139,08."

Common decency, to say nothing about law, precedent and honor would accord the President the unquestioned privilege of selecting his own Cabinet. Radicalism, true to its Puritanical spirit, says no, and attempts to thrust in a Paul Pry. To the lasting discredit of the man and his position, the General of the Army is found silly and mean enough to aid Stevens and Sumner in their contemptible work. They want to kill Grant as a Presidential candidate, and they will do it, if he keeps such company.

The Georgia Constitutional Convention of black and white radicals has been supplicating General Meade for pay. The machine won't run smooth without money and no cash can be found or raised. The best thing that body of "higher type manhood" can do for the country is to emigrate to Hayti, where African financiering has reduced the paper dollar to the value of three cents in gold. The Convention might have plenty of money there and the money would be quite as good as the Convention. We move its immediate adjournment.

The North Carolina negro convention passed a resolution to abolish Webster's Dictionary, by making it unlawful to *say* negro. Look out, white men of New Jersey. Governor Ward wrote a letter last July, in which he declared—"what was good for the South was good for New Jersey." "A negro is nothing but a negro notwithstanding. You can no more make a white man of him than you can an eagle of a crow.

The Radical Empire.

We presume we shall not violate imperial confidence by foreshadowing the character of the government and household of the new and magnificent empire proposed to be erected by the radicals upon the ruins of Republican liberty in the United States. Here it is:—

His Imperial Highness Ulysses I.—Monarch of all he surveys.

Imperial Mouthpiece and Keeper of the Imperial Word and Conscience.—E. B. Washburne.

Minister of Confiscated Estates and General Factotum of the Imperial Mansion.—Thaddeus Stevens.

Minister of Military Injustice—Edwin M. Stanton.

Minister of the Radical Back and Political Joint Twister in General—George S. Boutwell.

Usher of the Black Rod—Fred Douglass.

Lord High Chamberlain and Picker Up of all the Imperial Old Boots, Old Hats and Old Clo's Generally—John W. Forney.

Imperial Soft Impeacher and Knight Commander of the Order of the Sulphurous Bath—James M. Ashley.

Imperial Windmill and Chief of the Imperial Blowpipes—J. W. Hunnicutt.

Court Watchman—Henry Wilson.

Court Hangman—Ben Wade.

Keeper of the Imperial Bed-chamber—Charles Sumner.

Lady in waiting—Anna Dickinson.

The Atlantic Telegraph reports the arrest of George Francis Train, and two other American citizens, on board the steamer Scotia, at Queenstown, Ireland. It is quite time the British Government and all other governments were taught, that the person of an American citizen, whether native born or naturalized, *cannot be molested with impunity.* If Wm. L. Marcy was now alive and Secretary of State, John Bull would be made to hear thunder, as Austria was in the case of Martin Koszta.

P. S.—Since writing the above, later despatches report the release of Mr. Train, through the intervention of Mr. Adams, United States Minister.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is a Republican, he is eminently *loyal*, Chief Justice Chase is his father-in-law. Hear him:

In his recent speech upon the failure of protection Senator Sprague said:

I wish I could create in the mind of every senator the alarm that I feel. We have been told that we of the North were rich: the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) tells us that [illegible] richer than we were before the war. I wish I could believe it. What have we to show for those alleged riches? We have spent $1,500,000,000; we raised $500,000,000. We had the South before the war. Have we it any more now than we had before? Is it any more prosperous than it was before the war? Is it worth as much? Why, sir, I know the fact that many of the principal plantations of the South are not one-twentieth part of what they were then.

Mr. Nye—Why?

Mr. Sprague—Why? Because it will not pay to cultivate them and to hold them, as I know.'

The New York *Evening Post*, another Republican organ, thus rebukes Congressional Radicalism:

"Zealous, unhesitating, reckless partisans support the new bill as they would support anything that their party might proclaim, but we have yet to hear the approval of it by a single moderate person, Republican or Democrat. These say the attempt to strip the President of powers "vested" in him by the Constitution, and confer them upon another officer, is clearly revolutionary.—Even if it were not, it is novel and dangerous, and should only be done with the greatest caution and deliberation. No emergency exists to compel or justify it.—Mr. Johnson has done nothing objectionable since Congress met, except the dismissal of General Pope, whom he has replaced by Meade, who is just as decided and energetic as Pope; and the conventions are held without molestation.

It is useless for General Garfield to argue that the President is "the subordinate of Congress." He is not; he is the co-ordinate of Congress; the integrity of his function is just as necessary as that of Congress, and to destroy this relation of equilibrium is to destroy the peculiar feature of our policy, which has given its strength and success. The vast majority of the people have been taught for half a century to look upon this division of powers as we state them, and it would take them a long while to unlearn a doctrine which they identify with the stability of the nation. It is older than the Republican supremacy, and will outlast it if the opposite doctrine be insisted on."

The New York *Times*, Republican, says:

"The Republican party is pressing issues into the Presidential canvass which will insure its defeat. It cannot safely wage war upon the Supreme Court, in the present temper of the public mind, even with the help of the negro vote which it aims to secure by its action."

The Radical Senator Sherman, of Ohio, the other day insulted the legion of unemployed working men and women of the North, who are ready to labor, but unable to find employment and suffering in consequence, by impudently declaring—"there is plenty of work for them all, at good wages." The New York *World* justly retorts:—

"There is an old Hindoo proverb which declares that "to him who is well shod it is the same as if the world were covered with leather." Senator Sherman, apparently, like a certain person mentioned in a once influential book, 'fares sumptuously every day,' and is clothed, if not in 'purple and fine linen,' at least in a cassimere and broadcloth. But it occurs to us that an appropriate delegation from the hundred thousand unemployed laborers in and around this city alone might learn something of importance to themselves and all the rest of us, if such a delegation were to call upon Senator Sherman and request employment at good wages."

Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, nominated Judge Thomas, one of the ablest and purest men in that State, as Chief Justice, but the Executive Council refused to confirm because he was not a Radical.

Hon Wm. F. Hamilton has been elected Senator from Maryland in the place of Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Hamilton is an able man and a thorough Democrat.—Reverdy Johnson killed himself with the Maryland Democracy by voting for that abominable negro reconstruction bill. They did right in permitting him to stay at home.

Legislature.

The Legislature of New Jersey met on Tuesday of last week. Both branches organized with Democratic officers as follows:

SENATE.

President—Henry S. Little, Monmouth.

Secretary—Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.

Assistant Sec'y—O. Vanderhoven, Passaic.

Engrossing Clerk—J. H. Diverty, Cape May.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Howard King, Burlington.

Keeper of Gallery—J. Garrabrant, Bergen.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

Speaker—A. O. Evans, Hudson.

Clerk—A. M. Johnson, Mercer.

Assistant Clerk—Horace F. J. Drake, Union.

Engrossing Clerk—Sam'l Hanna, Camden.

Door Keeper—Benjamin C. Rulon, Gloucester.

Keeper of Gallery—[illegible], Hunterdon.

Nothing of especial interest has yet transpired.

Mr. Jones, of Middlesex, introduced a joint resolution to rescind the resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Whelan, of Union, introduced Assembly bill "No. 1" repealing the "act appointing Commissioners to lay out streets avenues and squares in the city of Elizabeth": also a supplement to the charter of the city of Elizabeth.

Local and State Items.

☞ Local items are scarce. "All is quiet on the Potomac" (Plainfield.) No robberies, brawls or dog-fights to record; no accidents by fire or flood; no snows to block the trains; no runaways, either horse or human; no trotting on the track or upsetting on the corner. So mote it be.

☞ GOOD WORK AT FAIR PRICES.—The public begin to see that they can get as good Job Printing done at this office as they can in the city, judging from the manner in which it has rolled in upon us lately. We have been kept at work night and day, to do our work and get our paper out, but we are still able to catch our breath and say "*bring it on*," and we will do it right for you.

☞ THAT PROMENADE CONCERT.—We gave a notice last week of a Grand Promenade Concert, to be given by Gazelle Engine Co. No. 1, of this place at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening Feb. 20. As this is the first Concert of the kind ever given in this place, we hope our citizens will take an interest in it and attend, and they will be amply repaid. This Concert is given in place of their Annual Supper, which is usually given on Washington's birth-day, Feb. 22. A splendid Band has been engaged for the occasion, and the Gazelle boys are determined to spare no pains to make this Concert a success.

☞ The next lecture of the course given by the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered at Laing's Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, by Rev. E. H. Chapin. Subject; "Building and Being."

☞ Mr. E. B. Lansing's Concert given at Laing's Hall on Thursday last was a very creditable affair. Although there were not as many present as was anticipated, yet those that were there were highly pleased with the entertainment.

☞ We notice that the "Steamer Boys" have housed their engine in their new and commodious house, on Front Street, next to Laing's Hotel.

☞ Those old-fashioned Farmer's Almanacs can be had at this office and at Jacob R. Van Winkle's Stationery store, Front Street, wholesale and retail. Be sure you apply at either of the above places and get the genuine.

☞ A. Vanderbeek can furnish you with one of Haines' Brother's celebrated Overstrung Piano-Fortes at low rates. He is also agent for Page, Potter & Co's splendid Cabinet Organs and Melodeons.

☞ We understand that it is in contemplation to erect a large hotel in Fanwood Park, near where the new Railroad station is to be located. Parties from New York have been recently on the ground prospecting for a site. Why not select Plainfield?

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of Freeman & Philpitt in another column. They are selling a splendid article of flour, styled "Freeman & Philpitt's Best Extra Family Flour." Give them a trial.

☞ At the annual Parish Meeting of the 2nd Presbyterian Church of this village, held on Monday evening of this week, the following Board of Trustees were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—Wm. S. Cook, Peter Gasline, Wm. McD. Cariell, John C. Sutphen, E. D. Daw, Jr. R. Van-Deventer.

It was also resolved to purchase a parsonage for the Church and the Trustees elect were empowered as a Committee to make such purchase. The Committee yesterday purchased the new property of Albert Thorn on Front St., near the Episcopal Church, for the sum of $11,000. Mr. Thorn agreeing to finish the house. About $3,300 were subscribed at the Parish Meeting towards paying for this property.

☞ Parties wishing any thing done in the line of Plumbing or Gas Fitting will do well to call on N. K. Thompson, 219 Broad St. Elizabeth, N. J., Read his advertisement in another column.

☞ WARNING TO OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.—Mr John T. Lee, the only Agent appointed by the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co. for Plainfield and vicinity, furnishes the following item, which he hopes may caution others as to the dangers of delay in effecting an insurance of their Live Stock. About the 1st day of November last, Mr. Geo. M. Angleman requested Mr. Lee to effect an insurance on a pair of valuable work horses, remarking at the time that he intended keeping his stock insured. Mr. L. obtained a policy for the horses, insuring them for $250 each, and notified Mr. A. that the policy was ready. Mr. Lee held the policy for two months, and Mr. A. failing to call and pay the premium, the policy was cancelled and returned to the Company. A few days since one of Mr Angleman's horses, valued at $300, died suddenly—"no insurance." To have insured that horse would have cost only $16.50 for a year. Who will risk losing a valuable horse or cow when they can insure them for so small an amount. Then call at once on the Agent of the Hartford Live Stock Ins. Co., John T. Lee.

☞ Read the advertisement of Geo. H. McGibes, Marble Manufacturer, in another part of this paper. He is also agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

☞ At the last meeting of the Board of Freeholders, Mr. Russell offered the following:

Whereas, The continued increase in the number of members in the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Union County is of no practical benefit to the county; and

Whereas, The number of members constituting the present Board is much greater than is necessary, as a smaller number would be quite sufficient to transact the business of the county; and

Whereas, It would be for the best interest of the county to have the number of members in this Board reduced: therefore,

Resolved, that a Committee of five (of which the Director shall be one) be appointed to draw up a law reducing the number of representatives to this Board, viz.: Elizabeth to   members, Rahway   members, and all the other townships   members.

Which was adopted.

On motion the blanks were filled out as follows: Elizabeth four, Rahway two, and all other townships two members.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Messrs. Russell, Mulford, Morris and Reynolds were appointed Committee.

☞ Governor Parker is to lecture before the Rahway Lyceum, Feb 7th.

☞ Members elect of the board of Registry will remember that they must appear at the County Clerk's office, for the purpose of being sworn into office, on or before the 1st of March next.

☞ Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on his way to Washington, stopped at Trenton from one train to the next, and "very kindly" delivered a lecture for the benefit of the "Widows' Home," and charged *only two hundred dollars!*

☞ William's Hotel, near the railroad, in New Brunswick, has been bought by Joseph Bodine, of Bordentown for $28,000.

☞ The steward of the Camden County Alms House has obtained quite a reputation as a pork raiser, and he is justly entitled to praise in that particular. This year he has not had as numerous a pen as formerly, but among them were some fine specimens of the porcine species. Last week he killed seven weighing, respectively, 660, 492, 441, 431, 416, 410, 392 pounds.

☞ At the annual election of the National Bank of Rahway, held last week, A. F. Shotwell, A. V. Shotwell, J. D. Laing, A. B. Wood, and A. P. Scudder were elected directors for the ensuing year.

☞ Rev. John S. Colt, formerly of Newark, who was transferred last spring to the Des Moines M. E. Conference from the Newark Conference, of which he had been a member 14 years, died at Montana, in Iowa, of typhoid fever, on the 7th instant.

☞ Three pigeon shooting matches came off recently at Greenville, Hudson County, the first between Castle of Newark, and Busted, of Paterson, for $25, fifteen single birds; the second match between Wm. Taylor, of Jersey City, and Moses Moyses, of East Newark, for $20, six double birds, and the third between Bluet and Ball, of Paterson, for $10, five single birds. The first was won by Castle, he killing nine birds to Busted's seven.—The second match was won by Taylor, he killing his whole six birds while his competitor killed but four. Bluet was the victor in the third match, killing four birds and Ball only killing three.

☞ The New Jersey Historical Society held its annual meeting in Trenton last Thursday. The following are the officers for the present year:

President—James Parker, of Perth Amboy.

Vice President—Richard S. Field, of Princeton, Henry W. Green, of Trenton, John Rutherford of Newark.

Corresponding Secretary—William A. Whitehead, of Newark.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hays, of Newark.

Treasurer—Robert S. Swords, of Newark.

Executive Committee—S. H. Pennington, of Newark; C. S. Olden, of Princeton; R. K. Rogers, of Bound Brook; N. Norris Halsted, of Hudson county; John Hall, of Trenton; S. M. Hamill, of Lawrenceville; John Clement, of Haddonfield; C. C. Haven, of Trenton; Wm. R. Kinney, of Morristown.

☞ The New Jersey Editorial Association met at the American House, Trenton, 16th inst. The following gentlemen were elected officers:

President—Sinnickson Chew, of Camden.

Vice Presidents—O. A. Douglas, Cumberland; T. F. Applegate; Lewis S. Hyer, Union; George Wurts, Passaic; A. O. Evans, Hudson.

Secretary—John F. Babcock, Middlesex.

Treasurer—James S. Yard, Monmouth.

Executive Committee—E. S. Mills, John Hood, Clark Pierson, C. M. Osborn, Edward Gardner.

☞ At the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society last week, the following named officers were chosen:

President—N. N. Halsted.

Vice President—Nathaniel S. Rue.

Recording Secretary—W. M. Force.

Corresponding Secretary—R. S. Swords.

Treasurer—Benjamin Haines.

Marriages.

KING—LAING.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, by Rev. George H. Whitney, Mr. George M. King to Miss Bee M., eldest daughter of Edward Laing, all of Plainfield.

BOYLE—POUND.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 14th, by the Rev. G. H. Whitney, Mr. James W. Boyle to Miss Emily Pound, of Green Brook.

DURR—PARKHURST.—In the 1st Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 15, by the Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Rev. John Durr, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of this place, and editor of the American Baptist, to Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst of Brooklyn.

Deaths.

GRIGGS.—At New Market, Jan. 14, Maria, wife of the late John Griggs, aged 71.

TO PRINTERS.

A WASHINGTON HAND PRESS (No. 2) with Patent Inking Apparatus, as good as new every way, for sale cheap at THIS OFFICE.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land eligibly situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. In tracts of 1,000 acres [illegible]. For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,

jan16-tf Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at HOUGHTON'S

Building Lots for Sale Cheap.

THE subscriber offers for sale 5 Building Lots on 3d Street, between Liberty and William, for $300 and $300 [illegible] S. O. HOUGHTON.

MAYHER'S

NEW STORE,

144 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements,

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. MAYHER,

144 Liberty St., 1 door from West

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

[illegible]

Bed-Room Suits,

[illegible] A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

[illegible]

Husk & Hair Mattresses

[illegible]

Window Shades and Trimmings,

[illegible]

Oval Picture Frames

[illegible]

Fancy Toilet Trunks

[illegible]

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and [illegible] Hair and Husk Mattresses. [illegible]

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. [illegible]

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos [illegible]

A. VANDERBEEK'S,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & CO'S

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber [illegible] the Billiard Room [illegible]

ON FRONT STREET,

OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL

And has re-modeled the rooms in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

[illegible]

GLEANINGS.

Lamartine is dying—his heir.

Downing, the oyster man, creates quite a sensation in Washington.

The Queen gained the second prize for fat pigs at the Birmingham cattle show.

Beecher lectured in Norwich, Conn., on "Brains and Hands."

A French paper considers the whale an antediluvian sardine.

In Boston last year 752 buildings were erected, at a cost of $1,951,400.

The debate on whisky meters in the House, is called a spirited debate.

Indiana boasts of a baby, thirteen months old, which chews tobacco.

, Over a thousand young men are out of employment in Detroit.

A Newsboy died in Baltimore from hydrophobia caused by the bite of a rat.

The Freedmen's Bureau, last year, cost $5,950,457.81.

Right and lefts for stockings are one of the latest novelties.

A man is trying to skate sixty hours without rest at Detroit.

Queen Victoria's second son is hunting elephants in Africa.

Italy has appointed a minister to the government of Juarez, being the first European power to take this step.

The English are so afraid of the Fenians that they send pilot engines in advance of their mail trains.

It is said that the produce frozen in on the Erie canal includes four million bushels of wheat.

The Massachusetts Eastern Railroad has a depot master at Lynn who has been in its employ for twenty-seven years.

The Empress Eugenie is reported to be the most graceful smoker in Paris. When Louis Napoleon smoke Eugenie puffs.

A bill making it compulsory on parents to send their children to school has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature.

Mrs James A. Caffrey died in Boston, as the result of grief for the death of her husband.

The Grand Rapids, Mich., Democrat, puts up the old ticket, McClellan and Pendleton.

A yeast is for sale in London, ten pounds of which will convert 1,700 sacks of flour into 7,344,000 penny loaves.

Whispering and laughing in church was punished by heavy fines recently by an Indiana court.

Right Rev. John A. Hopkins, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, died 9th inst.

Six hundred starving negroes arrived in Mobile on the 10th inst, from the Bigbee and Alabama rivers.

In New York on Friday morning, 10th inst., the mercury descended to a point only 3 degrees above zero, which is the lowest reached this winter.

A country editor tried to write an eloquent article on "Woman's Influence," and was sorely distressed to find it printed next morning, "Woman's Influenza."

A newly arrived Briton hiring a sleigh at Norwich, Conn., a few days ago, being asked if he would have a buffalo, said he thought "he'd rather 'ave 'a 'oss."

Hugh Roberts, a Fallsfontaine sexton, overworked himself in digging a grave, a few days ago, burst an artery, and fell dead into the grave.

Special agents of the Treasury Department at work in Maine, are said to have discovered evidence of extensive smuggling in that State.

A fashionable woman, in Fifth avenue, boasts of having over three hundred dresses, more than a quarter of which are entirely new.

The coal mines of England and Wales give employment to nearly three hundred and thirty-three thousand men.

The splendid new steamer Great Republic, to trade between St. Louis and New Orleans, has arrived at Cincinnati from Pittsburg. She cost $350,000.

The Norfolk (Va) *Journal* says experience with free negro laborers, suddenly emancipated, is proving to be only a repetition of that of the British in Jamaica.

Gen. Meade has forbidden his subordinates to surrender their prisoners in obedience to writs of habeas corpus.

The Secretary of State has received information that the people of St. Thomas and St. John's have voted almost unanimously in favor of transfer to the United States.

Four men entered the house of John Beaulieu, Titusville, Pa., bound the whole family of five persons, and then robbed the house of over $100,000.

Lake Champlain is covered with ice its entire length and breadth. This has occurred thus early but three times in fifty-two years.

It is said that the Georgia State Railroad, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, which Sherman's army nearly destroyed, is now in a complete state of repair.

The Deseret (Utah) *News* boasts that the soil of that region produces more wheat to the acre than the richest alluvial soils of the great grain-raising states east of the Missouri River.

The taking of interest was totally forbidden in England until 1571, and the device of extending credit by means of endorsement was not practised until a century later, when it was introduced from Holland.

New Hampshire derives its name from Hampshire, England, where John Tufton Mason lived. Mason claimed to be proprietor of much of the State, and gave it the name it has always borne.

The first school for instruction of deaf mutes in America was started in Hartford 50 years ago. There are now 25 such institutions in the United States, with 2,500 pupils in attendance.

Mrs. Thomas Wittingder, wife of a butcher doing business in Norfolk, Va., was brutally murdered at her residence near that city, by the negro servant, and $1,300 in her possession was stolen.

Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, creates a sensation periodically in St. Petersburg by appearing one day with very white (natural) hair, and next day with jet black (dyed) locks.

The Delaware Gazette says there is a fine prospect of a handsome yield of fruit the coming season, and the peach-growers are gratified with the improved facilities for reaching a market.

A lady residing in Cleveland, Ohio, was arraigned and fined $5 and costs for severely "cowhiding" a school teacher who had insulted one of her children. The teacher was compelled to take refuge in a house, to escape the fury of his assailant.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is said to have discovered that the English manufacturers have learned to use the short Egyptian and Indian cotton, and by an improved machinery make a good cotton cloth without the American staples.

Weston, the pedestrian, does not seem to know whether to turn lecturer or comedian. The best thing he can take to is his legs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For "The Constitutionalist."

OUR COUNTRY.

BY NATHAN HARPER.

[CONTINUED.]

"And when around her dazzling star,
Darkened like night the clouds of war,
And thousands watched the struggling fight,
And cowards gazed in faint affright;
A voice, in words as pure and bright
And dauntless as the cause of right,
Called back, like some old battle-cry,
The parting soul of chivalry.
From backwoods wild to where the sea
Beats on a shore as bleak and free,
Men kindled at that word of might,
As they had heard
Our forest bird
Rising from dense and doubtful fight,
And perched on freedom's lofty beam,
With bloody beak and dripping wing,
Aloud, in wild exulting scream,
The death-note of a tyrant sing."

For what end was the American Revolution waged? For what purpose were privations dire and wide spread endured, and the struggle pertinaciously adhered to even amid the gloom of despair? Why did Washington bend the knee in prayer, Morris dedicate his sleepless energy to the cause, Jefferson and Adams strive in council, Greene, Knox and La Fayette on the embattled field, Patrick Henry hurl forth his thunderbolts of eloquence, and Franklin plead for succor in foreign lands? It was—"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as *Free and Independent States*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which *Independent States* may of right do."

That was the *end*, the positive intent of the American Revolution, and Great Britain acknowledged such as its consummation, by declaring in a covenant of peace those Colonies to be Free and Independent States, individualizing them as follows: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

They came out of the Revolution politically free. *Are they all free now?* Do the blessings of free government, to secure which the battles of the Revolution were fought by our forefathers, continue the inheritance of Virginia, the home of Washington, Jefferson and Henry; of North Carolina, the birth place of Independence; of South Carolina, whose intrepid sons—

Gathered amid the cypress glen
To the wild halloo of Marion's men—

and of Georgia, whose soil drank deep of patriotic blood? It is a question every American citizen should thoughtfully entertain.

A nation cannot escape the crime or consequences of perfidy. The Revolutionary war was to establish and perpetuate independent States; the war of 1812 was for the vindication of naturalized citizenship; the war with Mexico was in recognition of the right of a people to win nationality and direct its destiny. In all those struggles the objects thereof were honorably and faithfully carried out when peace dawned. They resulted to the credit of the country and to the benefit of the people. Had the fruits of the Revolution been a monarchy, the war of 1812 the ostracizing of foreign born citizens, and the Mexican contest the establishing of military despotism over California, *perfidiousness* would have attached to the American name and been registered against us as a people in Heaven's high chancery.

The late unhappy conflict between sections of a common country was, on the part of the Federal Government, to assert the supremacy of the Constitution throughout the whole land, and to preserve unbroken a Union of all the States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

I would urge every citizen to throw aside political feeling, calmly view things as they really are, look at the present condition of those four States above named, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and enquire whether *national faith has been kept*, and whether he, as an individual, is clear of the stain and guilt of perfidy.

[TO BE CONTINUED].

For "The Constitutionalist."

1,000 to 500—Humphreys vs. Reeves.

PLAINFIELD, Jan. 16, 1868.

The lovers of Billiard-playing were very agreeably entertained at the commodious and neatly fitted up Billiard Room of Mr. DeKlyn, on Thursday evening last, by witnessing some of the most interesting games of billiards that have ever been played in this vicinity. The players, Mr. Humphreys of New York, and Mr. John Reeves, of New York, late of Plainfield, both ranking among the best amateur players of the day, were the contestants. The room was somewhat crowded for the comfort and convenience of the players, but notwithstanding that those who were present were well paid by seeing many splendid shots from both players. The first game was the French 3 ball carom game, 89 points. The largest run made was 14 points. The game was beautifully but closely run—Reeves winning by only 6 points.

The next was a four ball carom game of 1,000 points—Mr. Humphreys giving Mr. Reeves 500 points. This game was played with much spirit (not apple or bourbon, as Mr. DeKlyn keeps nothing stronger than amber stock ale) and good humor, and was finally won by Mr. Humphreys. The following is the score:

INNINGS.	RUNS.	TOTAL.
1	84	84
2	73	157
3	47	204
4	173	377
5	2	379
6	9	388
7	78	466
8		
9	[illegible]	478
10		
11		
12	1	479
13	54	533
14	260	793
15		
16	8	801
17	25	[illegible]
18	1	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	1,000

Average run in the game 52 12-19. During the run of 260, Mr. Humphreys played with a steady nerve and with much confidence, and it was generally thought could have made 500, had it not been that a large and rather forbidden looking dog, who partook of the surrounding excitement, and getting behind Humphreys as he was about making a shot, muttered out a low, unearthly growl, causing Mr. H. to go one eye on the intruder and miss his shot.

All present were well pleased, and the repeated applauding received by Messrs. Reeves and Humphreys must have satisfied them that they were playing to an appreciative audience.

From the liberal patronage Mr. DeKlyn's Billiard Room is meeting with, we may soon expect to be able to send some Plainfield amateurs to N. Y. to play successfully against Messrs. Humphreys and Reeves. So gentlemen, be prepared.

L.

For "The Constitutionalist."

BOUNDBROOK, Jan. 15, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

We had a very interesting time here last evening, it being the occasion of instituting a Division Sons of Temperance, called "Bound Brook Division, No. 65," by the Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch, P. O. Mason, of Somerville, assisted by the Elizabeth Division and Somerville Division. After the initiation of members, an election of officers took place, with the following result:—Worthy Patriarch, Fred Graham; Worthy Associate, B. F. Little; Recording Scribe, Geo. Creed; Assistant Recording Scribe, Oscar Bush; Financial Scribe, J. A. Clark; Treasurer, P. J. Rowley; Chaplain, Rev. B. F. Romaine; Outside Sentinel, H. A. Bonnell; Inside Sentinel, Geo. Martin; Conductor, Geo. Mollison; Assistant Conductor, A. J. Conover. After the election the officers were duly installed, and a short time spent in making speeches by Judge Morgan of Somerville and Brother Webb, of Elizabeth, after which the meeting adjourned, and our guests left for their homes, all feeling very well pleased with the exercises of the evening, and we wish, through the medium of your already widely circulated journal to inform our friends in Elizabeth and Somerville that we shall ever feel grateful for their many acts of kindness, more especially for the deep interest they have taken in our efforts to establish a Division Sons of Temperance in this place.

F. G.

For "The Constitutionalist."

WESTFIELD, N. J., Jan. 13, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Circumstances beyond the control of your correspondent, forced him to pass last Saturday evening in your beautiful and thriving village. Through the kindness of Mr. John T. Lee, Esq., a well-known resident of your place, I learned much of interest as connected with the village of Plainfield. Often have I heard of Plainfield, but not till now have I been enlightened in regard to its extent and growing interests. With a population of some seven thousand, with many first-class literary institutions, more than a dozen churches, a bank, two weekly papers, good hotels, and many other advantages, together with beautiful mountain scenery, Plainfield cannot be otherwise than a most choice and desirable residence. Already have many magnificent country seats in and around you, sprung up and become the homes of some of the leading men of New York. Valuable additions are continually being made. The contribution on your part, of the "CONSTITUTIONALIST" will prove of great advantage to the interests of the place. The platform upon which you plant yourselves, is one which ought to receive the sanction and endorsement of every true American without distinction of party. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when party ties and party prejudices will be ameliorated, and a more united heart and united policy, control the government of this mighty nation. Then and not till then will we be blessed with a just, impartial and economical administration of the affairs and interests of this strong and liberty-loving land. By carrying out the principles incorporated in your just, broad and patriotic platform, you will be rendering your country a service which will be gratefully felt, and do much toward bringing about an equal and harmonious and united political policy.

Our little State of New Jersey, on account of its convenient locality, soil and climate, the rapidly and astonishing increase of the population of the great metropolis of this country, is becoming the home of thousands of the professional and business men of New York. Railroads are radiating from Jersey City to almost every point daily, groaning under the weight of thousands of human beings. Cities, towns and villages are annually receiving immense additions to their population. New villages and cities are magically springing into existence. The comparitively low and reasonable commutation prices by rail, and diminished taxation is the great secret of the overwhelming influx of population into this charming little State. Take for example, the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, a road which now occupies most deservedly the highest point of popularity among the whole catalogue of American roads. For expedition, elegant and generous accommodation, promptness, able officers and obliging and gentlemanly conductors, the Central Railroad is without a rival. From one end of the road to the other, progress and improvement marks every town along the entire line. The town of Westfield, my present residence, is not by any means behind other towns in rapid growth, advancement and increasing population. About one hundred and twenty-five annual commuters from Westfield are doing business in New York. New churches and fine buildings are going up all around us. Church, school and society advantages are of the choicest character. Amusements, too, are not forgotten and overlooked among the younger portion of society. Social and skating parties are frequently enjoyed. Already has a first-class skating pond been established, and an association organized, and known as the "Westfield Skating Association," under the direction of the following-named gentlemen:—A. A. Drake, President; C. C. Ripley, Secretary; H. S. Edgar, Treasurer, and Joseph Moffat is among the officers. What will be the future destiny of New Jersey, of the towns dotted along the Central Railroad, a half century hence is beyond the prediction of the most far-seeing and penetrating mind. Our growth has but just commenced; giant strides of improvement are characterizing everything beneath the sun. Hoping that your patience is not quite exhausted by this tedious communication, I am very

Truly Yours,
PROFESSOR.

Ladies' Work Baskets

AND FANCY BASKETS of all kinds at BOUGHTON'S.

G U A N O.

NO. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at MAYHER'S (New Store) 144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

SLEIGHS!

THE best assortment of Hand Sleighs in town may be had at Boughton's

Pickell & Ramsey's

COLUMN.

Read it Over!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

IS THE DECLINE OF

DRY GOODS!

WE ARE MAKING

Greater Reductions

Than have yet been made on all kinds of Goods. We will not mention the different kinds of

Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.,

But will guarantee to sell our Goods

Ten Per Cent. Cheaper

Than any other store in Plainfield, or any other town. In fact, we CAN sell goods cheaper than they can be bought at retail in New York City. Call and examine for yourselves.

Furs Furs Furs Furs Furs

Now for the Furs!

We will sell the remainder of our stock of Furs below the

Manufacturers' Prices.

As we intend to reduce our stock down, we can and will sell them Twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store, as we

Sell for Cash Only!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW OUR GOODS

Respectfully,

PICKELL & RAMSEY.

Furniture! Furniture!

C. H. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

Opposite 1st Pres. Ch. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

193 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 30 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

INSLEY & GARDNER.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 77 Irving St.,

NEAR THE DEPOT, RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof—10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within one minute walk of depot. Enquire of J. M. C. MARSH, Westfield, N. J.

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

"Manufacturers' Prices."

They are LESS than

we will engage to sell Goods at

CALL AND SEE.

A $75 Muff for $20.

Furs at Cost!

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags.

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS.

Opposite the

EMPORIUM

HAT, CAP AND FUR

M. Vermeule's

FREEMAN & PHILPITT

continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on

Cherry Street

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best endorsement we can give it is that when our customers have once tried it they will have none other.

Freeman & Philpitt's

BEST

Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of

CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses' and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Cents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

Bone Dust.

PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at MAYHER'S, 144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

1,000 POSTS & RAILS

DRESSED & BORED. CHEAP FOR CASH by

E. L. MORTON,

Corner William and Second Sts.

Harry's Sermon.

It was a warm Sunday afternoon in June, and their rector was lying on the sofa at home, quite tired after the two services of the day. Harry was reading his new library book at the window; and Eddie, a curly-headed little fellow, four years old, was running about, asking a hundred questions, climbing into dangerous places, and keeping his poor father in continual uneasiness.

"Where's mother?" he asked Harry at last. "In the nursery, with baby," said Harry. The clergyman sighed; it would not do to send Eddie there. "Couldn't you sit still a little while, Eddie?" he asked. And Eddie tried, and found he couldn't.

"How selfish I am!" thought Harry.—"Poor father's head aches, and I might take care of Eddie."

"Eddie," he said, "let's go to church, and I'll be the minister and preach you a sermon." "Well," said Eddie, "and I'll be the people." So Harry led him away, and they went up stairs together. As the child climbed the second flight, clinging to his brother's hand, he said, "Seems to me the minister and the peoples are going up into the steeple?"

This flight of stairs led up to a fine large attic, before whose dormer window stood an old-fashioned rush-bottomed arm-chair with short rockers. "This is your pew," said Harry, lifting Eddie into it; "and now you must pay attention to my sermon." He set an old fire-screen in front of him, by way of pulpit, and thus began:

"My text is a very short and easy one, a part of papa's text this afternoon, 'Be kind.' There are some little texts in the Bible, on purpose for little children; and this is one of them. These are the heads of my sermon:

"*Firstly.* Be kind to papa, and don't make a noise when he has a headache. I don't believe you know what a headache is, but I do. I had one once, and I didn't want to hear any body speak a word.

"*Secondly.* Be kind to mamma, and don't make her tell you to do a thing more than *once*. It is very tiresome to say, 'It is time for you to go to bed' half a dozen times over.

"*Thirdly.* Be kind to baby.

"You have leaved out, 'Be kind to Harry,'" interrupted Eddie.

"Yes," said Harry, "I didn't mean to mention my own name in my sermon. I was saying, 'Be kind to little Minnie; and let her have your tin soldier to play with when she wants it.'

"*Fourthly.* Be kind to Jane, and don't scream and kick when she washes and dresses you."

Here Eddie looked a little ashamed and said:

"But she pulled my hair with the comb."

"People mustn't talk in church," said Harry.

"Besides, if a little boy screws all over the bed, under the bedclothes, before he gets out of it, I should think his little yellow curls would have to be pulled before his head would look fit to be seen at the breakfast table. And now I have forgotten whether the next head was to be *fifthly* or sixthly."

"I don't know what *fifthly* is," said Eddie.

"Oh, that's because you don't know how to count. See here, I'll count them on your fingers for you. *Once*, Be kind to papa. *Two*, Be kind to mamma. *Three*, Be kind to baby. *Four*, Be kind to Jane. Oh yes! that's it. Now the little finger is *Five*.

"*Fifthly.* Be kind to Kitty. Do what will make her purr, and don't do what will make her cry.

"Baby made her me-ow right out loud to-day," interrupted Harry's restless little congregation again. "She pulled her tail and Kitty jumped right down off the cradle, and ran to the door, and I shutted it for her."

"Opened it, you mean," said Harry.

"Isn't the sermon most done?" asked Eddie; "I want to sing." And without waiting for Harry to finish his discourse, or give out a hymn, he began at once with, "Three little kittens, they lost their mittens."

The little preacher looked somewhat disconcerted; but had no time to remonstrate, for the supper-bell rang, and Eddie was speedily on his way down stairs.

"You were very quiet up stairs," said their father, "and I have had a good nap, and feel much better."

So Harry's sermon did good beyond the limits of his small congregation.

Roman Soldiers.

The Roman soldier was trained to march twenty miles a day, under a burden of eighty pounds; yea, to swim rivers, to climb mountains, to penetrate forests, and to encounter every kind of danger. He was taught that his destiny was to die in battle. Death was his duty, and his glory. He enlisted in the armies with little hope of revisiting his home. He crossed seas and deserts and forests, with the idea of spending his life in the service of his country. His pay was only a denarius daily, equal to about sixteen cents of our money. Marriage was discouraged or forbidden.—He belonged to the state, and the state was exacting and hard. He was reduced to abject obedience, yet he held in his hand the destinies of the empire. And however insignificant was the legionary as a man, he gained importance from the great body with which he was identified. He was the servant and the master of the state. He had an intense *esprit de corps*. He was bound up in the glory of his legion. Both religion and honor bound him to his standards. The golden eagle which glittered in his front, was the object of his fondest devotion. Nor was it possible to escape the penalty of cowardice or treachery, or disobedience. He could be chastised with blows by his centurion; his general could doom him to death. Never was the severity of military discipline relaxed.—Military exercises were incessant, in winter as in summer. In the midst of peace the Roman troops were familiarized with the practice of war.

It was the spirit which animated the Roman legions and the discipline to which they were inured which gave them their irresistible strength. When we remember that they had not our firearms, we are surprised at their efficiency, especially in taking strongly-fortified cities. Jerusalem was defended by a triple wall and the most elaborate fortifications, and twenty-four thousand soldiers, beside the aid received from the citizens; and yet it fell in little more than four months before an army of eight thousand, under Titus. How great the science to reduce a place of such great strength in so short a time, without the aid of other artillery than the ancient catapult and battering ram! Whether the military science of the Romans was superior or inferior to our own, no one can question that it was carried to the utmost perfection before the invention of gunpowder. We are only superior in the application of this great invention, especially in artillery. There can be no doubt that a Roman was superior to a feudal army in the brightest days of chivalry. The world has produced no generals superior to Cæsar, Pompey, Sulla and Marius. No armies ever won greater victories over superior numbers than the Roman, and no armies of their size ever retained in submission so great an empire, and for so long a time. At no period in the history of the empire were the armies so large as those sustained by France in time of peace. Two hundred legionaries, and as many more auxiliaries, controlled by diverse nations and powerful monarchies. The single province of Syria, once boasted of a military force equal in the number of soldiers to that wielded by Tiberius. Twenty-five legions made the conquest of the world, and retained it for five hundred years. The self-sustained energy of Cæsar in Gaul puts to the blush the efforts of all modern generals, except Frederick II, Marlborough, Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, Sherman, and a few other great geniuses which a warlike age developed; nor is there a better text-book on the art of war than that furnished by Cæsar himself, in his "Commentaries." And the great victories of the Roman over barbarians, over Gauls, over Carthaginians, over Syrians, were not the result of a short-lived enthusiasm, like those of Attila and Tamerlane, but extended over a thousand years. The Romans were essentially military in their tastes and habits. Luxurious senators and nobles showed the greatest courage and skill in the most difficult campaigns. Antony, Cæsar, Pompey and Lucullus were at home enervated and luxurious, but at the head of the legions were capable of any privation and fatigue. The Roman legion was a most perfect organization, a great mechanical force, and could sustain furious attacks after vigor, patriotism and public spirit had fled. For three hundred years a vast empire was sustained by mechanism alone.

Children.

Children are much more susceptible than grown up people to all noxious influences; they are affected by the same things but much more quickly and seriously, namely: by want of fresh air, proper warmth, want of cleanliness in house, clothes, bedding, or body, by startling noises, improper food, or want of punctuality; by dullness and by want of light, by too much or too little covering in bed, or when up, by want of the spirit of management generally in those in charge of them. One can, therefore, only press the importance, as being yet greater in the case of children, greatest in the case of sick children, of attending to these things.

That which, however, above all, is known to injure children seriously is foul air, and the most seriously at night.—Keeping rooms where they sleep at night shut up is destruction to them.

And, if the child's breathing be disordered by disease, a few hours only of much foul air may endanger its life, even where no inconvenience is felt by grown-up persons in the same room.

The Dangers of Benzine.

Our lady readers should be informed that the liquid called benzine, which they use so freely for removing grease and stains from clothing, is a very dangerous article. It was one of the substances distilled from petroleum, and is highly volatile, inflammable, and, when the vapor is mixed with air, explosive. We have frequently been much alarmed, upon visiting neighbors and friends in the evening, to observe a phial of this fluid standing in close proximity with a lamp, or gas flame, and the odor pervading the room. A very small quantity is capable of doing irreparable mischief. The contents of a four ounce phial, if overturned and vaporized, would render the air of a moderate sized room explosive; or, if ignited, a whole family might be seriously burned, or lose their lives from it. It should never be used in the vicinity of flames, and it is important to remember, that through the medium of the escaping vapor, when the phial is uncorked, flame will leap to it through a space of several feet. Benzine is often sold under various fanciful names; and therefore any article procured from druggists for removing oil or grease from fabrics, should be handled with the utmost care.

Good Suggestion.

The advice contained in the following paragraphs is from an experienced poultry raiser, who has made both money and reputation by following this branch of domestic industry. His suggestions, if followed, will enable those who raise poultry to keep young and profitable fowls instead of a great number of old and feeble fowls, which are not worth the food they consume.

A pullet hatched early in the spring begins to lay at the approach of winter, and pullets hatched late in the summer begins to lay in the ensuing spring, and it is by saving a certain proportion of pullets from the early and late broods, that you make sure of winter eggs, a few very early hatched chickens for catching the highest markets, and a numerous flock of chickens in the warm months, when rearing is least precarious.

The hen continues in her prime for two, and, at most, three years; therefore, save every year pullets equal to a third of your brood stock, selling off at a trifling price the same number of aged hens, or offering them up in a stewed dish or well baked pie. However, I have no scruple about keeping a heavy, symmetrically made, splendidly feathered "partlet," for four years, for the sake of her stock. Many farmers grumble about their poultry, from not paying attention to such a simple matter as their not looking over their brood stock once a year, drafting all the old dames, known by the developed scales on their legs, and reserving from the market basket the most promising young pullets raised during the season.

Fences.

The material and labor required to build and keep fences in repair are among the heavy items of farm expense. The cost of the land on which they stand is another item on which J. Harris, of Rochester, discourses as follows in the *American Agriculturist*:

"How much land does an old-fashioned fence occupy? I have always thought it took up a good deal of land, but never had the curiosity to measure. But this summer we have been building a stone wall along the whole west side of the farm, and after it was completed, and the old fence removed, I was surprised at the quantity of land we had gained. The ground, of course, might have been ploughed clear to the fence; but taking the case as it actually was, the old rail fence with stones, weeds, rubbish, &c., occupied a strip of land one rod wide. A field thirty-one rods long and thirty-one rods wide, contains about six acres. If surrounded by such a fence, it would occupy a little over three quarters of an acre of land. A farm of 160 acres to fence would have twenty acres of land taken up in this worse than useless manner. Not only is the use of the land lost, but it is, in the majority of cases, a nursery of weeds, and in ploughing, much time is lost in turning, and the headlands and corners are seldom properly cultivated."

The Recognition of American Surgery Abroad.

NOTWITHSTANDING the meager display and the shockingly bad management of the American department of the Paris Exposition, yet those of our countrymen who did send abroad the products of their genius have reason to feel satisfied with the result, for they have succeeded in almost every department where they entered into competition. Those who are accustomed to look abroad for all scientific excellence, especially in medicine and surgery, may be surprised at the preference given to American improvements. The American sanitary collection of Dr. Evans received the highest prize of a gold medal; the "Howard Ambulance" has been "unanimously approved" with a silver medal; and by the following translation of the official report of the Imperial Commission, appointed to examine surgical instruments and apparatus, the honor of having the *only* improvements in apparatus for the spine and other deformities is given to our fellow-citizen, Dr. Chas. F. Taylor. Dr. Taylor is already widely known in this country as a successful surgeon in his specialty. It must be an honor to the whole medical profession for one of their number thus to receive official recognition of the superiority of his improvements in competition with European ideas on their own ground.

We have known Dr. Taylor personally for many years, and believe him fully entitled to his good name and great popularity. His friends are increasing rapidly, and they embrace the best physicians, the most distinguished clergymen, and our most respected private citizens. We know of one valuable life, at least—that of a very near relative—which we beleive has been saved by his wonderful skill and kind attention; and, judging from what we have seen with our own eyes in his noble institution, there are hundreds of others who can bear similar testimony.

The report is as follows:

"In orthopedy (that branch of surgery relating to the treatment of deformities) there is nothing new in the Exposition except the collection of apparatus of Dr. C. F. Taylor, of New York. Of these apparatus some are intended to correct vertebral deviations consequent upon Pott's disease, or angular curvature of the spine, and others for lateral curvature; others, too, are for the cure of muscular paralysis of childhood, by means of localized movements.—Dr. Taylor has on exhibition models of extremely ingenious apparatus, which promote the developement of certain muscles or groups of muscles by means of local exercise.

"The orthopædic corset (*corset*—spinal apparatus) of Dr. Taylor is remarkable, and differs entirely from analogue apparatus in the Exposition. We cannot do better than reproduce the remarks of Dr. Bouvier, one of our most competent French surgeons, made to the Academy of Medicine.

"'The apparatus which I have the honor to present to the Academy,' said Dr. Bouvier, 'has been on exhibition in the American section of the Exposition. It differs essentially, as may be seen, from those ordinarily employed in the treatment of angular curvature of the spine. It combines all the advantages of horizontal position, while at the same time it gives the patient the advantage of exercise and fresh air. With this brace Dr. Taylor endeavors to protect the diseased vertebræ, as is done in the recumbent position without the aid of the instrument. Like a bed securely attached to the back, the brace makes an equable pressure on the vertebral column, as would result from the patient's weight, when in bed. This force is uniformly antero-posterior. The apparatus is a simple lever, which raises the superior part of the spinal column, by using the transverse processes as a fulcrum; so that, while pressure on the articulations of the transverse processes is safely increased, pressure on the bodies of the diseased vertebræ is considerably diminished. The instrument is hinged, and acts as a supplementary vertebral column. Its arrangement enables the physicians to appreciate exactly and to modify the degree of force employed, and also to render the treatment constantly and regularly progressive. It also favors the contractions of the spinal muscles. The ability of the patient to be in the open air, while the seat of disease is protected from all shock—this constitutes the superiority of this mode of treatment.

"'The other apparatus is for counter-extension in hip-disease. The idea of counter-extension originated with Dr. Davis, of New York; but this instrument is, nevertheless, the invention of Dr. Taylor. It consists, 1st, of a belt, to which are attached two straps, which embrace the perineum, producing extension from above; and, 2nd, of a long extensible splint, one end of which is received under the foot by a strap, which is a continuation of the adhesive straps which are applied to both sides of the thigh and around the limb.—This strap produces counter-extension.—Elongation is accomplished by a lateral screw. Not only is the muscular tonicity overcome, and the joint preserved from pressure or shock; but, during locomotion, the weight of the body is sustained by the instrument, because the body rests on the straps which embrace the perineum.

"'The result of Dr. T.'s experience shows that when the tonicity of the muscles of the hip is completely overcome, and the parts are guarded from pressure and shock, locomotion is not only free from danger, but, on the contrary, it is very advantageous as the the patient can thus profit by the potent measures which hygiene places at our disposal.'"—*Independent.*

FISH, POULTRY
AND
VEGETABLE MARKET.

WE, the undersigned, beg leave to inform our friends and citizens generally that we still continue to keep in

CHERRY STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,
A Good Assortment of
FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

We are enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

CHAPIN & PARKER.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at LEESON & HOUGHTON'S

M. VERMEULE'S

HAT, CAP,

AND

Fur Emporium,

FRONT STREET,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FURS! FURS!

Cheap as the Cheapest

REGARDLESS OF

"Manufacturers' Prices."

Buffalo Robes,
Lap Robes,
Foot Robes,
Ladies' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
Childrens' Furs,
Gents' Fur Collars,
Gents' Fur Gloves
Gents' Fur Caps,

GLOVES & MITTENS,

OF ALL KINDS,

Hats and Caps,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO

A First-Class Hat, Cap & Fur Store,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AND WE WILL

Guarantee Satisfaction.

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, [illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Jan. 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p. m.
Leave New York at [illegible] and 7.00 p. m.
Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible] p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p. m.
Leave Somerville at [illegible] p. m.

[illegible]

Freight trains are run daily, and freight taken on liberal terms.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK,

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

[illegible]

All orders promptly attended to. [illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

to any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save 100 per cent. on labor by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES.

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER

All Lumber and Timber delivered, FREIGHT PAID, at any depot on the [illegible] Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the county. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. SOMERS.

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 5. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 5.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year $2 00
" six months 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	9 mo.	1 yr.
One square	1 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	2 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column	10 00	14 00	18 00	27 00	40 00
One column	18 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop near Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing of every description, done in a neat, cheap, and workmanlike manner.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSESHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite F. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M., M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; 1 till 2 and 7 to 9 p. m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL,
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZEE,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. [illegible]
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. F. [illegible], Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

PERINE & DOANE,
CARPENTERS & BUILDERS,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, BET. [illegible]
Plainfield, N. J.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in any line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.,
DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed.
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Sawing, Splitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
[illegible]

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
GREENE STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first class stores of N. Y. City.

Poetry.

The Dead Wife's Portrait.

Beautiful, but Oh so sad is the story of the dead wife's portrait; and sad and beautiful though it be, is too often true. We have been in more than one house in our time where the semblance of the departed, who had been once the light and life of the household, was consigned to the dust and cobwebs of the garret, and her memory to forgetfulness.

In a lumbering attic room,
Where for want of light and air,
Years had died within the gloom,
Leaving dead dust everywhere,
Everywhere,
Hung the portrait of a lady,
With a face so fair.

Time had long since dull'd the paint,
Time, which all our arts disguise,
And the features now were faint,
All except the wondrous eyes,
Wondrous eyes!
Ever looking, looking, looking,
With such sad surprise!

As man loveth man had loved
Her whose features faded there;
As man mourneth, man had mourned,
Weeping in his dark despair
Bitter tears,
When she left him broken-hearted,
To his death of years.

Then for months the picture bent
All its eyes upon his face,
Following him where'er he went,
Till another filled the place
In his stead—
Till the features of the living
Did outlure the dead.

There for years it hung above
In that attic dim and gaunt,
Fading with the fading love,
Sad reminder of the past;
Save the eyes
Ever looking, ever looking,
With such sad surprise.

Oft the distant laughter's sound
Enter'd through the cobweb'd door,
And the cry of children found
Dusty echoes from the floor
To those eyes,
Ever looking, ever looking,
With such sad surprise.

Once there moved upon the stair
Olden love steps mounting low,
But the face that met him there,
Drove him to the depths below,
For those eyes
Through his soul seemed looking, looking,
All their sad surprise.

From that day the door was nailed
Of that memory-haunted room;
And the portrait hung and paled
On the dead dust and the gloom,
Save the eyes
Ever looking, ever looking,
With such sad surprise.

Miscellaneous.

THE DANBURY HEROINE.

BY C. H. F.

We were at a Christmas party—"a blow out"—Mr. Dick Smith termed it, in Danbury, and what with a pleasant company, plenty of pretty girls who had not the slightest objection to unlimited indulgence in the old Christmas ceremonies, kissing under the mistletoe included; a first-rate supper, and a hostess who knew how to infuse vivacity into her guests, we had rather a jolly time.

The evening was about half gone, when Richard in the midst of a strain of silly talk which he was pouring into my ear, suddenly exclaimed:

"Who is that insignificant looking little woman over there? She's got half the fellows in the room around her. They can't be attracted by her beauty certainly; she hasn't got enough to start a jointed doll in trade."

"Don't you know her?" I exclaimed. "Why, she's the famous Danbury heroine, my boy."

"She is she! The American Joan of Arc, I 'spose. Well, I knock under, and confess my ignorance. Upon my word, I never heard of the heroic female of Danbury in my life."

"Well, then, you've got to hear a story of fortitude and endurance, which, when you look upon that slight figure, seems nearly incredible."

"Spin it out, my boy," observed Richard, "and if she's a heroine, I'll beg her pardon for thinking her homely."

So Mr. Dick Smith and I went up into the smoking-room, touched off a couple of segars, and I related this truthful and singular story.

"You must know, Dick, in the first place, that my heroine has held that position in Danbury precisely one year. She came here a year ago last June, from Yankee land, in response to a call from the erudite gentlemen who manage the public schools in this country. She was a teacher by profession, not as homely as you say, modest and retiring in her manners, and named Susan Wilmer."

"Susan! Phew! I'd have bet on that," said Dick.

"She was placed in charge of a certain little red school house, away out yonder among the hills, and near that small collection of buildings called Maysville."

"I've been there," said Dick; "two houses, a blacksmith shop, and a place where they sell horrible fire-water."

"Well, she took charge of the school, and labored there many months, trying to teach young ideas to shoot from very unfertile soil, I imagine, judging from the specimens I have seen of her pupils. But nobody in town cared whether she was successful or not. She did not live in the village, because of the distance, but had taken board at the only respectable farmhouse in the neighborhood, about a mile and-a-half over the mountain. So her arrival did not excite any very great remark, in the usually excitable village of Danbury, excepting, perhaps, when she came into church the first Sunday after her arrival, when of course, all the girls in the building looked her over as she walked up the aisle, and went through the customary mental arithmetic to determine the cost of her clothing."

"You can safely bet they did that," observed Dick.

"But she was plainly dressed, and the young ladies not having had thier envy excited, as usual, indulged their contempt for the new comer. Nobody welcomed her, spoke to her, or showed by any sign that they recognized her presence; and I may say, that during the whole of the first six months of her stay here, she was never invited to a house in the town, or asked to indulge in any of the amusements for which Danbury is famous, all the year round, and never made a friend or even an acquaintance among the people. It was a dull and dreary life enough, I think, and I doubt not some of the kinder-hearted among the elder ladies of the town, would gladly have shown her some attention; but although polite when addressed, she was reserved and diffident in her manner, and not easily approached."

"Well, let's have the heroics," said Smith.

"Keep cool until I get to them. The farmer with whom she boarded had a son———"

"Oh, I see," said Dick, "farmer's son falls sick; she nurses him, tender passion cultivated—he marries her out of gratitude—regular thing you know."

"Not by any means, my lad. This young man was employed as an amanuensis by a gentleman named Wylie, who lived on the adjoining estate, and was very wealthy. Wylie was a man of thirty-five years, a widower, with one little girl of six or seven summers. He was a first-rate fellow, and universally liked and respected throughout the whole region. Wylie wanted to have this little girl instructed in the rudiments of education; and, living alone, he naturally, you know, could not very well have a governess in the house.—So, upon the recommendation of his secretary, he concluded to have the child attend the little red school house, where Miss Wilmer taught. It was his custom to send her in his carriage, and at the time of dismissing the scholars, have his man in waiting to convey both Miss Wilmer and the child to their respective homes.

"Well, this arrangement was satisfactory to all parties, and during the summer months everything went on smoothly, and without any cause for complaint on either side. The child learned rapidly, and conducted herself with about the average propriety. On the 1st or 2d day of November last year, the school was dismissed at about four o'clock in the afternoon, but Wylie's man not having arrived with the carriage, Miss Wilmer sat with her solitary scholar in the school-room, to wait for him. An hour passed, and it began to grow dark and yet the carriage did not come. The man had gone to town, and was detained by a broken axle. Miss Wilmer concluded not to wait any longer, but to attempt to walk home, thinking she could reach the farm-house before it was pitch dark, and then have the child sent over to her father's place by one of the men of the family.

"You know how suddenly night comes on among these mountains? When the sun has set, the darkness hurries in upon us with a speed of which people who live in a level country, have scarcely any conception. Well, Miss Wilmer and the child had scarcely gone a third of the distance, before it was as black as pitch, and the heavens were so obscured by huge banks of clouds, that not even the faint twinkle of a star served to light up their path, darkened as it was, too, by the network of overhanging branches of trees, which moaned, and rustled, and creaked, in the wind. But the road was an easy one, and Miss Wilmer was so thoroughly familiar with it, that she strode along with confidence, rather regretting that she had undertaken the task, but determined to persevere, despite the fearful cries of the child, whom she strove to reassure with words of comfort and encouragement.

"The road wound directly around the mountain, at a considerable inclination.—On one side rose the rocks covered with stones, grey moss, and ferns, intermingled with tangled bushes and vines, and strewn with decaying leaves, while a few oaks and evergreens, grew from the side, and leaned over the road as if they were trying to peer into the valley below them. On the other side the mountain descended at a considerable declivity, and was covered with trees, huge boulders, and a heavy undergrowth, excepting where, here and there, the bald rock reached down perpendicularly, into some chasm, formed centuries ago, when the tired earth, weary with the throes of her pristine convulsions, yawned with her granite lips, and left them unclosed forever.

"Yawned with her granite lips is good," observed Richard.

"Along this path, then, Miss Wilmer went, trying to keep close in to the mountain side, and to avoid all possibility of making a miss-step over the opposite edge of the road. Once she came to a tree which was postrate upon the hill above her, and hung with its branches over the way. She ran against these in the darkness, and drawing back, attempted to go around it. She had hold of the child's hand, and, her grasp instinctively tightened as she felt the little one slip away from her, and bring her whole weight suddenly to bear on that one arm. The child gave a piercing scream as she fell, and by the flutter of her white clothing below in the darkness, Miss Wilmer saw that she was on the edge of one of the most frightful precipices upon the mountain. To grasp the child's arm with her other hand was the first movement, and with all her strength she endeavored to lift her up and place her on the road. But her fright had partially unnerved her, and robbed her of much of her little strength, and to her dismay, she found herself wholly unable to accomplish her purpose. She perceived with the intuition of her desperation, that her only hope of supporting the child, existed in her lying flat upon the ground. This she did, and holding on by one of the arms, she gradually worked her other hand up to the body, and caught hold of the dress. But would this bear the weight? It certainly did not lessen the danger that her strained fingers would gradually lose their power and relax, so that their precious burden would be dashed to pieces in those black and shuddering depths below. With a desperate effort, therefore, Miss Wilmer clutched the steel springs of the child's hoop-skirt, and taking the four lower springs in her hand, she twisted her arm into them so that they formed a loop around her waist, and then, feeling that her hold was secure, she dropped the arm of the insensible child, and tearing off her hood, with her spare hand, she bound the strings as well as she could round the wrists of both hands, and between the steel springs of the skirt, so that it could not possibly slip off, the larger part of the weight bearing upon the right arm.

"The pain was terrible beyond expression. The sharp steel edges of the springs, dragged down by the weight of their burden, cut into her flesh like knife blades. The arm was almost torn from its socket, and the tense muscles seemed slowly tearing to pieces with the fierce strain upon them. But the brave girl did not flinch. She lay there with both arms hanging over the edge of the rock, in patient agony waiting for the help which she knew might not come for hours. Indeed, she felt that any one might drive over her prostrate body in the darkness, without her being able to scream, or utter a cry for help.

"All kinds of thoughts whirled through her brain, fearful, horrible, and sorrowful. She thought of her school, and of the children gathering there to-morrow, and missing her, and wondering why she did not come, and she herself wondered if they would be sorry to learn that she was dead; and if they would forget her, when another teacher came. And then came a flood of recollections of the scenes which had transpired there; of the little peculiarities of each of the scholars, their queer sayings, and laughable answers to her questions, and of the times when she had punished them. What would they do with her body when she was found? Suppose she should be buried while not yet dead! Horrible thought! Would any of the town people go to the funeral? Would anybody be sorry she was gone, and shed tears over her? Bitterly and sadly, she could not think of one who would.

"You know, Dick, the old story of the manner in which a drowning man, in the few seconds of time which elapse between the consciousness of the approach of death, and insensibility, reviews his whole life in the intense and awful energy of his mind, compelled by despair. I believe this to be the case in every instance when a person is placed unexpectedly in imminent peril of his life. The mind never forgets anything. The individual may lose all command over the memory, and be incapable by any effort, of summoning up recollection of circumstances or facts, but they are there, and may be called up at any time accidentally. The soul being immortal, that of which it once has a full perception, makes an impression that partake of this attribute.—And so, before Miss Wilmer's mental vision, in that supreme hour, passed in review the events of her life with almost microscopic exactness. Her childhood, and its happiness, her early womanhood, and its trials, and the disappointments, the joys, the hopes of her later years, all came up before her, and with them was certain assurance that was to be the end of all; that she was to die in this place. These, and a million other thoughts flashed across the seemingly infinite space of her mind, as she lay there, and then her fancies grew wilder, and became confused, and brilliant colors danced before her, and she fell into a swoon.

"As the evening wore on, and Miss Wilmer failed to return, the farmer with whom she lived became somewhat uneasy, and walked over to Wylie's place to ascertain if she had gone there with her charge.—Wylie was surprised and alarmed when the farmer announced his errand, but, as the carriage had not returned, he concluded to wait for a while, thinking perhaps they had gone to town in the vehicle and were detained. After walking about uneasily for half an hour, he determined to go down the road to the schoolhouse, to satisfy himself that no evil had befallen them. Each taking a lantern, he, the farmer and his son, proceeded out towards the mountain. Each of them had an indefinable fear that some accident had happened, and, as they walked silently along the winding road, they scrutinized every part of it closely with the flickering light of their lanterns.

"In a short time, Wylie's secretary, caught a glimpse of something white lying in the road; hurrying towards it he perceived it to be a woman's dress, and a moment more disclosed Miss Wilmer, lying at full length upon the edge of the declivity. The first thought that flashed through the minds of all, was, that she had been murdered, but Wylie almost instantly discovered his child, and with a cry of horror, sprang forward to rescue her from her peril. His blood ran cold within his veins, as eagerly seizing her, he looked down into the unfathomable darkness of that abyss, rendered more appalling by the obscurity in which its terrors were involved. To tear away the iron from the brave arms which it had bruised and torn, was the work of an instant, and Wylie, forgetting the insensibility of the noble woman at his feet, lifted his child in his arms, and caressed it with inexpressible tenderness, while the farmer and his son leaned over Miss Wilmer's prostrate form, and, after binding up the wounds upon the bleeding arm endeavored to restore her to consciousness.

"It now became apparent that a vehicle must be procured to convey the sufferers to their homes, and Wylie's secretary went back to obtain one. In the meantime Wylie succeeded in restoring the insensibility of his child, and she began to cry with fright and bewilderment, but, overcome by fatigue, she soon fell asleep upon her father's shoulder, and he then began to realise the heroism of the brave woman who lay before him. He had not thought that delicate, shy little creature, capable of such presence of mind and such fortitude, and he began to wonder why he had never before perceived in her the elements of absolute greatness of soul. He had scarcely done more than notice her heretofore, but now he saw that he had been, as other men often are, worshipping heroism afar off, while here it was, in its purest and best form, at his very door.

"When the carriage came, Miss Wilmer was lifted tenderly and placed in it, and the whole party returned to their homes. All that night Miss Wilmer remained insensible, and when at last she awoke to partial consciousness, she became wildly delirious, and raved about the child, the precipice, and the frightful death which ever seemed impending before her. For three days the fever raged within her, with not a gleam of returning reason, and it seemed doubtful, indeed, if the dimmed spark of life would not go out entirely.—At length, however, the crisis passed, and she came out of the delirium, prostrated in body and mind, scarcely comprehending her situation, or remembering the accident in which she had borne so valiant a part.—You may be sure Wylie did not forget her, and it was not only a sentiment of sincere gratitude that drew him to the house two and three times every day. He had been thinking upon her brave and heroic deed, and began to comprehend that a woman can possess a higher, and better, and more enduring qualities than personal beauty, desirable as that may be. And so he called at the farmer's frequently, and the room of the sufferer was filled with the fragrance of the flowers that he brought, and her table was covered with innumerable dainties and delicacies purchased by him. Miss Wilmer knew from whom all these came, but she was too feeble to do more than simply feel grateful to the giver. But after a while, when she became strong enough to be carried down stairs, with that wretched and hurt arm bound to her side, Wylie found it convenient to drop in very often and sit by her, and converse in his pleasant affable way. She was shy of him at first, overawed by a sense of his importance and social superiority, but nothing could long withstand his kind sociability, and Miss Wilmer soon found herself looking forward to his visits with positive pleasure, and before she entirely recovered she was, I think, in love with him.

"But you know the rest. You know how it always turns out under such circumstances. Three weeks before Christmas time it was announced that Miss Wilmer was engaged to be married to Mr. Wylie. The town people had all heard of the young lady's adventure and of her bravery, and her stock had gone up considerably, but the shrewdest village gossip was hardly prepared for this result. Nobody had ever dreamed that Wylie would marry the poor little school teacher, even if she had saved his daughter's life. There were plenty of girls who had been making a dead set at the rich widower for years, and these, with their managing mammas, gave vent to their bitter disappointment in the customary way, by pretending to sneer at his bad taste, and by saying all the hard things they dared of Miss Wilmer. But this was behind her back. The fine old patriarch Job, when he recovered his lost property, you remember was loaded down with presents by his friends who had forgotten him in his adversity, and so now everybody was obsequious now to Miss Wilmer, and those who had neglected her, and cut her when she had no expectations, suddenly discovered that she was a remarkable young woman, and would prove a valuable acquisition to the select circle. Miss Wilmer understood the precise value of this adulation, and declining all invitations from the "best" as well as the second best people, busied herself preparing for the wedding. On Christmas Day it came off, the ceremony being performed in the church in the presence of an admiring, jealous, excited crowd of ladies from the whole country round. That evening Wylie gave a tremendous reception at his house, at which everybody was present, and he clearly demonstrated that he was the happiest man in the country. This is the anniversary of that wedding, and the entertainment is given in their honor.

"Mrs. Wylie bears upon her arm the indelible marks of the suffering she endured upon the night of that terrible adventure, and if you will come down stairs I'll introduce you to her, and you will observe that she will offer you her left hand, and that's the whole story of the Danbury heroine.

* * *

A sporting Quaker puts his bets thus: "Friend Edward, thee thinks thy horse is faster than mine. I value my opinion at twenty dollars. Now, if thee values thy opinion at the same rate, we will put the money together and ask our horses what they think of it, and leave the conclusion to them."

* * *

Fifteen of the negro delegates to the Georgia Convention have found more appropriate work digging cellars at a dollar and a half a day. Others wait at unreconstructed tables, or shave the chins of disloyalty.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

The Inkeeper's Bear.

A person who kept an inn by the road-side went to a painter and inquired for what sum he would paint a bear for a sign board. It was to be a real good one, that would attract customers.

"Fifteen dollars," replied the painter.

"That's too much," said the innkeeper; "Tom Larkin will do it for ten."

"Is it to be wild or tame?" inquired the painter, not wishing to be underbid by his rival.

"A wild one, to be sure."

"With a chain or without one?" again asked the painter.

"Without a chain."

"Well, I will paint you a wild bear, without a chain, for ten dollars."

The bargain was struck; the painter set to work, and in due time sent home the sign-board, on which he had painted a huge brown bear of a most ferocious aspect. It was the admiration of all the neighbors, and drew plenty of customers to the inn.

One night there arose a violent storm of wind and rain, which led the innkeeper to look anxiously after the sign in the morning. There it was, sure enough, swinging to and fro, but the bear had disappeared. He immediately hurried to the painter, and related what had happened.

"Was it a wild bear or a tame one?" inquired the painter, coolly.

"A wild bear."

"Was it chained or not?"

"I guess not."

"Then," said the painter, triumphantly, "how could you expect a wild beast to remain in such a storm as that of last night without a chain? No bear would have done it."

The innkeeper had nothing to say against so conclusive an argument, and finally agreed to give the painter fifteen dollars to paint him a wild bear with a chain, that would not take to the woods in the next storm.

It is only necessary for us to add that the first bear was painted in water colors, which the violent rain washed away, while the second was painted in oil colors.

* * *

A TELL-TALE HORSE.—Mr. Jones, who intended taking his wife out for a drive one day, asked his milkman, (who possessed a very spirited horse) for the loan of the animal; which request was granted. However, Mr. Jones was not a good driver, and had great difficulty in managing the horse; which at last became ungovernable, and to the great horror of Mrs. Jones, bolted with them. Mr. Jones did not know what to do, and a serious accident seemed unavoidable, when all of a sudden Mr. Jones, remembering the service for which he was used, and called out with a stentorian voice—"Milk oh! milk oh!" The horse stopped instantly, to their great joy, at this familiar cry, and Mr. and Mrs. Jones got home safely, without any farther incident, save that when they returned home in the evening, on passing a pump in the neighborhood, the horse would not stir an inch, until Mr. Jones got down and worked the pump-handle a dozen times, after which operation it moved on directly; and to finish the day's pleasure, it stopped at all the customers of the milkman on the road where Mr. Jones lives, his house being at the further end.

* * *

A "KNIGHTLY" WALKER.—"Gus," of the Cincinnati *Times*, gets off the following:

A young man who has been paying strict attention to a young lady of this city, with a view to matrimony, or any other money she may chance to have, grew chivalric the other night, and offered to undertake almost any task, however difficult, to prove his love and devotion. "Bid me," said he, with a truly kinghtly rhapsody (although he wasn't worth a red), bid me tame the lion in the jungles, or restrain an office-seeker on his way to Washington, and I will do it. Ask me to climb the loftiest peak of the Himalaya, or address a tumultuous assembly of women's rights women in opposition to female suffrage, and it is done. Command that I should bring snow-flakes, from the torrid skies of Africa, or an iceberg from the sulphurous wilds of—"

"Hold" cried the maiden, "you can more easily win my commendation and contribute to my pleasure. There is a youth, Weston is his name, who, starting from Portland on the Maine, is even now stretching his legs with eager intent toward Chicago. Imitate his noble example, and—"

"What?"

"*Walk!*"

He took the hint and walked.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., January 30, 1868.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, to its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Democratic Association.

A regular meeting will be held at the Democratic Reading Room on Saturday evening, February 1st., at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

JAMES CLARK, President.
Wm. L. FORCE, Secretary

Notice.

We shall be pleased to make *immediate* record on our subscription book of every person in and around Plainfield who desires the "CONSTITUTIONALIST," whether for a year or shorter term. Please send in your names.

Cost of Radicalism.

While the American people are goaded with taxation beyond precedent, the *extravagant* expenses of a Radical Senate amounts in one year to the enormous sum *of nearly one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.* Embraced in that expenditure, or more properly speaking, plunder, about $2,500 went for *pen-knives*, and over $300 for *kid-gloves*. Among the articles required to carry on Radical legislation, at the expense of an outraged people, were the following:

Corkscrews,
Lemon-squeezers,
Lemons,
Sugar,
Alcohol,
Bay rum,
Cologne,
Toilet powder.

So much for a *small part* of the cost of Radicalism, and what is the return—

A VIOLATED CONSTITUTION,
A BROKEN UNION,
NEGRO EQUALITY,
MILITARY DESPOTISM.

Another Stab.

The Radical revolutionists in Congress have brought forward another measure to overthrow the Supreme Court. Now they aim to prevent that co-ordinate branch of government from passing any judgment upon the Constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. *Such is an open admission that the doings of Congress are illegal.*—The new bill of despotism is attributed to the pen of Thaddeus Stevens, and it plainly endorses his declared sentiment that Congressional action has been outside of the Constitution. Go ahead, gentlemen—"whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

On behalf of the Tax-Payers.

It is justly due to the tax-payers that they should be informed how every dollar of their money is expended, not through a wholesale lumping of figures, but by an *officially* published statement, *minutely showing what each item of the public service cost. This can be done,* and the people will expect it, not only from the Township Committee, but from the School Trustees and Fire Department. Make up your statements, gentlemen, and make them in detail. Dont jump at conclusions. You will be held to rigid account. Taxes are heavy and the *means* of paying them decreasing.

The Convention to *re-construct* Florida according to the Radical pattern, recently organized by electing a *full set of negro officers*. The matter was, however, afterwards *re-considered*, and one of the poor miserable white trash made President, with some unfortunate possessor of a pale face as Secretary. How beautiful is reconstruction! "Don't all speak at once, white men!"

Sambo in the Wood Pile.

An "Anti-Monopoly Convention," so-called was held in Trenton on Wednesday, 22nd inst. We are inclined to think it was something of a huge wood pile, with a swarm of *darkies inside*. That view is confirmed by a critical examination of the gentlemen who bestowed attendance.

The chief master of ceremonies, and who very discourteously *monopolized* the honor of inviting the Legislature to attend the Convention, is an original Garrisonian fanatic, the darkest of the dark, and so politically black, that charcoal would almost make a white mark on him. He appeared to be the head and front of the organization, and assisting him, were several who figured prominently as engineers of that famous July *negro suffrage* Convention, which threw the party car off the track in New Jersey last November, and to cap the climax, among the Vice Presidents, sat the father of the proposition "*to strike from our State Constitution the word white*," and beside him the gentleman who made such a *telling* speech in the House of Assembly last session *eulogistic of the negro*. When such a crowd of African proclivities meet to cry "anti-monopoly," we fear it is not for the white man's interests or the tax-payer's benefit.

The darkey is around somewhere you may rest assured. It is just as easy to shout "anti-monopoly" as "loyalty," and both terms can be *perverted* to cover designs as rotten as shoddy and as base as military despotism.

The *Journal of Commerce* says: "As the address and resolutions, with the exception of an interlined alteration in the latter, were *previously printed*, the whole must have been cut and dried before the Convention assembled."

That looks very much like *monopolizing* freedom of expression.

The oily speeches uttered in said Convention reminds us forcibly of the "reconstructed" song:—

"[illegible] de pashins, as dey say, de eatin am de proof, those chaps dat talk so berry sincere, dat I allers spoke de truf."

Bingham and Lindsay.

The chief Radical fugleman in carrying the Military Despotism act through Congress was Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. In the course of the limited debate allowed, Mr. Cary propounded to his aforesaid colleague from Ohio the following questions:

First. If General Grant shall neglect or refuse to execute the provisions of this law, or if in its execution he shall act in an oppressive and cruel manner, to what tribunal will he be amenable for his nonfeasance or malfeasance? *Second.* As, by the terms of the bill, the President cannot interfere, can the General be tried by court-martial, and if so, by whose orders, and who shall constitute the court? *Third.*—Not being a civil officer, can he be impeached; and if so, by whom, and before what tribunal? *Fourth.* If he cannot be arraigned by any earthly tribunal, is he not made an absolute despot!

Mr. Bingham did not give satisfactory answers to those common sense interrogatories, but wound up a long speech, in which he talked much without saying anything, with this choice sample of sound and fury:

"It was the right of this triumphant people to make inquest for food all over that land which is rich with the blood of our unreturned brave, and to consign the offenders there either to the darkness of the snare to sleep the sleep of felons or to an eternal banishment. It is otherwise with them."

That is just as clear as mud. What it means, some future generations may ascertain, the present cannot. It bears a striking similitude to the remarks of a extemporaneous Radical statesman, Mr. Lindsay, (negro,) who the other day electrified the Virginia Convention and set all the dogs to barking by exploding himself as follows:

"He thought dat de gentleman from Norfolk had struck de pint on de head, and was prepared to look into de subject more fully. He was afraid dat de Convention would not give de subjec before dem time enough to consider de ideas proposed.—He was afeared, unless they did so, dat purpose would be lost. I is perfectly awar, sir, what constitution we propose to embody, I knows all about it. Dar is no necessity for de proposition of slavery to be talked about, but to give solely de rights to dose what slavery have been taken from. Everybody knows dat class; and I thinks we can derive at de principle of thar rights expediently better for looking more fully into the legislative branch of our proceedings. Dat branch, although the minor branch of the fundamental branch, will bring home every idea and will not allow the rights of that class which I represents to be egnored. He represented de choice of de people—de people, at least what put him in de ballot to come here—and he wanted to claim for dat class equal rights before de law. He thought dat in consequence ob de necessity of giving dis class dar rights thar ought not to be any hurry, but dat every proposition ought to have two days foregone consideration before de proper action was taken. Therefore he was entirely opposed to hurry. I am satisfied, Mistar President, dat dose gentlemen who so says are satisfied wid dis reconstruction unlimitary arbitrament of de sword; but, sah, de monopoly shan't rule in dis house. We majority, and not de monopoly, must rule."

Lindsay should be elected to Congress and occupy a seat alongside of Bingham.

Charles Dickens is $30,000 better off than he was when he arrived in this country last November.

Result of Radicalism.

A reporter of the Cincinnatti Times gives this record of a Soldier's Family:

"We went to a room occupied by the widow of a late member of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, and the mother of six children.—Her husband served honorably throughout the war, and came home with a shattered constitution, and, in about a year he died. Of course there is no pension for her; her case is without the limit and intent of the law.

"We asked her how she managed to live, with all her children.

"'I obtain one or two days' washing a week; then I have an order from the city for a loaf of bread, and a quart of soup per day; and then I get something from the Relief Union.'

"'Does that make you comfortable?'

"'It keeps us alive, and that is all, but I am thankful for what I get, and will not complain.'

"'Where do you go for your soup?'

"'My little girl goes to the Race street soup house; but it often takes up half a day to get it, there is such a crowd at the place.'

"A loaf of bread and a quart of soup for a family of seven or eight! Yet there are other garrets more desolate than even this."

Millions are spent every year to feed and clothe lazy vagabond negroes, and millions upon millions are annually flowing out of the national treasury for the purpose of upholding, at the point of the bayonet, negro domination over the South, when at the same time, thousands of white soldiers and the widows and orphans of white soldiers throughout the North, are suffering and starving for the common necessaries of life. *Millions for the negro, not a dollar for the white man.* Such is Radicalism.—*Away with it.* AWAY! AWAY!!

A Just Rebuke.

As Nero fiddled when Rome was burning, so the Radicals in Congress laugh and jest while the American Republic is going to ruin. We have not seen a more just and well timed rebuke than the following clipped from a New York paper. It is the truth and nothing but the truth:

"But the nation no longer laughs over such unpardonable squandering of time and treasure. Commerce, with its capital stored, its warehouses left to the mules and bats, its ships rotting at the piers, no longer laughs. Manufacturers, with goods unsold, with mills and machinery silenced, do not laugh. The small farmers, tradesmen, artisans, and mechanics, who are starving themselves to meet their frightful taxes, and, if possible, preserve their little homesteads to themselves and children: these do not laugh. And the starving, unemployed myriads in city, town and villages all over the land, men, women and children, North, South, East, West, no work, no wages, no hope, no prospect while this reign of terror, of the king of terrors last; face to face with famine and death, God pity them, aye, and you too, ye merry members of Congress, if He can; for you cannot make them laugh."

An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Constitution, convened under the call of "NO DICTATORSHIP," was held in Jersey City on Thursday evening last. Judge Joseph F. Randolph presided, and Messrs. Gilchrist, Abbett and Betts made patriotic and eloquent speeches. The following telegram was received from ex-Governor Parker:

"Your invitation received too late to enable me to reply. I approve of the object of your meeting. The people everywhere should assemble and utter their indignant protest against the despotic acts of the Radical Congress. They should uphold the President in his conflict with the Congressional usurpers. They should let the President know that they expect him to maintain intact every power given him by the Constitution, and that they will sustain him. No subordinate officer must be permitted to supersede the Commander-in-Chief, and play the *role* of dictator. The legitimate functions of the Supreme Court must be reserved in all their integrity. The Legislature should instruct our Senators forthwith.

"JOEL PARKER."

Such meetings should be held in every nook and corner of the land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. To continue free, the people must strike the blow.

General Butler when he was in the military service of the country, "preserving the Union," arresting women and children, capturing Richmond through a canal, and blowing up Fort Fisher out at sea, issued an order concerning Major White of the same army, and in which he called the Major names quite alien to the code polite. The *brave* General recently visited Richmond for the purpose of elucidating Radicalism to his ebony skinned friends of the Convention. The Major being there and hearing of the great warrior's arrival, at once sent him a challenge to fight. Butler took the first fast train for Washington, and the report is generally credited, that he bribed the engineer to put on extra steam. The plucky Major frightened him about as bad as the Fenians are terrifying John Bull.

General Grant, it is said, openly declares himself disgusted with political intrigue. He will be worse disgusted before he gets through with the Radical Dictatorship, and the smuggling of Stanton back into the War Department.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, made a powerful speech on Thursday last against the Military Despotism bill. He caused the black fleece to fly right and left, and showed up the revolutionists as they never were before. Sumner could not keep his seat, and Frelinghuysen looked imploringly towards the "higher type" in the galleries. The eloquent advocate of civil government closed by declaring: "Hundreds and thousands of the earnest Republicans who supported Mr. Lincoln's administration have already severed their relations to this revolutionary party. Hundreds of thousands more are ready to do so and to strike hands with the great mass of the Democratic party to rescue the Constitution from this new rebellion against it."

Daniel Webster once prophesied that—"If these fanatics and abolitionists ever get power into their hands, they will override the Constitution and set the Supreme Court at defiance." Daniel was a true prophet.

In the days of Mr. Lincoln, it was deemed rank treason to make a disrespectful remark about the President, as he constituted the Government. A so-called religious paper in New York holds the following language towards the present Chief Magistrate of the country:

"Let the country and Congress reanimate each other's breasts, and re-unite in an invincible determination to squelch the wrinkled-browed renegade who scowls at both from his Presidential chair."

"The blow of the House against the Supreme Court was righteously struck."

That, we infer, is now the standard of Radical loyalty and religion. It sounds much like Saint Thaddeus.

The Legislature.

Senator Ludlam, of Cumberland County, died suddenly of heart disease, at his home in Bridgeton, on Monday of last week.—He was buried on Thursday. Appropriate action regarding the sad event was taken by both branches, and feeling testimonials to the character and services of the deceased were borne by Senators Bettle, Plummer, Hays and Winfield, and in the House of Assembly by Mr. Nixon.—The Legislature in consequence adjourned over from Wednesday to Monday.

The following committees were announced:

SENATE.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Winfield, Richey, Hopper.
Finance—Dater, Cobb, Gaskill.
Education—Anderson, Bettle, Rice.
Corporations—Bosse, Horner, Edsall.
Municipal Corporations—Hopper, Hays, Bosse.
Agriculture—Wildrick, Clark, Dater.
Elections—Bosse, Plummer, Winfield.
Claims and Pensions—Rice, Richey, Wildrick.
Militia—Edsall, Warrick, Hopper.
Engrossed Bills—Dater, Blackman, Anderson.
Unfinished Business—Gaskill, Horner, Robins.
Miscellaneous Business—Winfield, Clark, Wildrick.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Treasurer's Accounts—Robins, Cobb.
State Prison—Anderson, Bettle.
Lunatic Asylum—Edsall, Clark.
Library—Dater, Warrick.
Public Buildings—Rice, Horner.
Printing—Gaskill, Plummer.
Passed Bills—Wildrick, Blackman.
Commerce and Navigation—Bosse, Hays.
Federal Relations—Winfield, Richey, Hopper.

HOUSE.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Christie, Jones, Hendrickson, Nixon, Gage.
Corporations—Taylor, Hood, Jones, Williamson, Nixon.
Municipal Corporations—Price, H. F. Clark, Hough, Atwater, Strong.
Ways and Means—Pickel, Brown, Dwyer, Lord, Cowperthwaite.
Agriculture—Allen, Cox, Haring, Vliet, Van Voorhees.
Elections—Givens, Malony, Lanning, Probasco, Mackin.
Education—Albertson, Smith, Lippincott, J. R. Baldwin, Kennedy.
Engrossed Bills—Brown, Maxwell, Whelan, Corlies, Keim.
Militia—Palmer, Whelan, Williamson, Wills, Van Voorhees.
Banks—Pierce, J. R. Baldwin, Van Vorst, Hoos, Wright.
Claims and Pensions—Lippincott, Strong, Rosenbaum, Albertson, Speer.
Unfinished Business—Bergen, Wills, Sharp, H. C. Clark, Keim.
Incidental Expenses—H. F. Clark, Corson, Henry, Westcott, Kennedy.
Miscellaneous Business—Malony, Hedden, Westcott, Hunt, Mackin.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Treasurer's Accounts—Corlies, Collins, Van Vorst, Pearce, Lord.
State Prison—Maxwell, Dwyer, Price, Coghlan, Wright.
Lunatic Asylum—H. C. Clark, Pickel, A. T. Huff, Harring, Speer.
Library—D. W. C. Hough, Lanning, Probasco, Vliet, Reeves.
Public Buildings—Hedden, Taylor, Palmer, A. T. Huff, Peck.
Printing—Magonagle, Smith, J. L. Baldwin, Cox, J. R. Baldwin.
Passed Bills—Henry, Givens, Coghlan, Collins, Gage.
Commerce and Navigation—Rosenbaum, Allen, Bergen, Sharp, Atwater.
Federal Relations—Hood, Corson, Hendrickson, Christie, Nixon.

Local and State Items.

☞ Our thanks are due to Hon. Charles Sitgreaves for valuable public documents.

☞ We regret to hear of the intended removal from Plainfield of M. F. Hazen, Esq., as he is one of those public spirited citizens and generous hearted men a place like this can illy afford to part with. We trust he will at no distant period resume residence among us.

☞ Doctor Hamer, from Philadelphia, a homoeopathic physician of established reputation, has become a resident of Plainfield and succeeded to the extensive practice of Doctor Nichols, who designs removing eastward.

☞ High praise is accorded to our gentlemanly and efficient Assemblyman, Doc. Hough, by those of his constituents who have had occasion to visit Trenton. He is accessible to every one and proves himself to be the right man in the right place.

☞ We have a few more of those old-fashioned Almanacs left. Now is the time to get one of the genuine. Remember, you can get them at this office or at Jacob Van Winkle's Stationery Store.

☞ Attention is called to the card of Edward Laing, Carpenter, in our Business Directory. Edd is a good fellow and a good workman. Give him a call.

☞ CORRECTION.—In our notice of the Parish Meeting of the 2nd Presbyterian Church last week, we omitted the name of Joseph B. Coward, (through the carelessness of the compositor) as one of the Board of Trustees.

☞ *Don't* forget the Promenade Concert of Gazelle Engine Company on the 20th of Feb. Tickets may be obtained of the Committee—Wm. B. Dunn, Albert Runyon and Thaddeus Doane.

☞ We have seen a specimen of Boot and Shoe Grease which we think is just the thing for this weather, as it effectually turns the water from the leather! It is manufactured by Wm. Hansen & Co., Chatham Street, North Plainfield. They also manufacture a splendid article of varnish for ladies' shoes and patent leather.

☞ T. S. Smith, the best barber in town, has a splendid article of Tonic for dressing the hair. We know it is so, for we have tried it.

☞ We guess our neighbors of the *Union County Herald* forgot to send us a paper last week, as we have not received any. Don't forget us, neighbors.

☞ Mr. John W. Laing has disposed of his hotel property in this place, to a Mr. Youngs, of Newark, for the sum of $52,000.

☞ We are happy to learn that our friends, Dr. Joseph Clark and Casper Parse, Esq., of Scotch Plains, who have been for some time past quite seriously indisposed, have regained their accustomed health.

☞ We are glad to learn that the Church and congregation at Scotch Plains, are holding a series of protracted religious meetings. Their excellent pastor, Rev. J. C. Buchanan, is assisted in these by the Rev. Dr. Swain, Financial Secretary of the N. J. Theological Seminary. The meetings are said to be well attended and interesting.

☞ We learn that Mr. Jacob M. Stiger has disposed of his property at Scotch Plains, consisting of about twenty-five acres of land, to a Mr. Gilbert, for the sum of eleven thousand dollars. Cheap as dirt.

☞ We understand that Mr. Smith Cole has contracted for the building of a large addition to his Hotel at the Scotch Plains Depot. This, when completed, will be a decided and much desired improvement. Mr. Cole's increasing popularity as a "hotel keeper" has rendered this step unavoidable and indispensable.

☞ Information wanted immediately, of the four jurymen who broke from the parlors of Smith Cole's hotel, Scotch Plains, January 11th, 1868, where they had been locked up, with eight others, to make a jury and render a verdict in the case of "Bonnet vs. Marsh." All information thankfully received, (and paid for if worth anything.) Apply to officer, J. M. C. Marsh, Westfield, N. J.

☞ Mr. Miles Swaney, formerly of Scotch Plains, and son-in-law of Mr. Henry Hetfield, of New Market, died at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, the 23d inst., of consumption, and was brought to Scotch Plains and interred on Monday, the 27th inst.

☞ We regret very much to learn that Mrs. Col. Stanbury, mother of William C. Stanbury, of Scotch Plains, is lying dangerously ill at the residence of her son, in the above place, from the effects of paralysis.

☞ The shareholders, and all others interested in the "Citizens' Building & Loan Association" are requested to meet at Laing's Hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 30, 1868, at 7 o'clock, to ratify the By-laws & Constitution, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. The books for subscription are still open at the office of the Sec., and subscriptions will be received by any of the Directors.

The first meeting to pay in subscriptions will be held at Laing's Hall on Monday evening, February 10, 1868.

By order of the Board,

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, Pres't.
J. C. SUTPHEN, M. D., Vice Pres't.
E. R. POPE, Sec. & Treas.

☞ The Pavonia ferry boat Niagara, plying between Chambers street, New York, and Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, was burned on Sunday night. The boat was laid up at the foot of Pavonia avenue, at the time, for the purpose of being overhauled. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The Niagara is said to have been worth from $30,000 to $40,000, and was insured. Somebody cut the boat loose and she burned to the water's edge in the stream.

☞ Deidrick's steam man, which has created some sensation in Newark, is said to be a success. The inventor is besieged on all sides for information concerning this wonderful machine.

☞ The Rahway Democrat says: Our citizens were aroused by the alarm of fire about 10 o'clock on Monday evening last, which was found to proceed from Upper Rahway, being the building recently purchased by Capt. Ward for a carriage factory. Though promptly on hand, from some cause, it was a considerable time before the fire engines could get to work, and the fire gained such headway that it was impossible to save the building. The flames illuminated the whole city, and the fire was the largest that has occurred here for some time. A building of Denman & Freeman's, adjoining the one consumed, was expected by every one to be seriously damaged, if not consumed, but owing to a close filling in to the weather boards, only the boards on one side were burned off.—The consumed building was partially insured.

☞ A bill has been introduced in the Assembly, to Incorporate the Coal Railroad Company, which will connect Rahway with the Central Railroad, in Linden township. The capital stock is $100,000, with a privilege to increase it to $200,000.

☞ The Grand Division of the sons of Temperance met in Trenton last week. E. K. Drake, of Elizabeth, was elected G. W. P. for the ensuing year.

☞ A verdict of $2,700 is reported as having been obtained against the Central R. R. Co of New Jersey by Mary Hasty, for running over and killing her husband near Bergen, in November last.

☞ At the meeting of the Grand Lodge held in Trenton, 22nd inst., Dr. Henry R. Cannon, of Elizabeth, was elected Grand Master and Robert S. Rusling was re-elected Deputy Grand Master.

☞ Patrick Cummings, about 13 years of age, while attending the rollers used for compressing steel in the Adirondack Steel Works in Jersey City on Thursday, had his foot caught in the pinions of the rollers, and his body was drawn through a space of about four inches, reducing it to a shapeless mass.

☞ Hon. James W. Wall delivered a lecture on the "Constitution" at Taylor Hall, Trenton, on Wednesday evening of last week. The hall was crowded by a large and intelligent audience, who listened with unbroken interest to the eloquent and truthful words of that gifted son of New Jersey, upon a topic the most momentous of the day, and one of which he is perfect master.

☞ The following sales of real estate in Somerset County are reported:

Farm of Samuel Case, in Raritan township, sixty acres at $55 02½ per acre.

Samuel White, Three Bridges, one hundred and three acres at $92 per acre.

Alanson Chamberlain, East Amwell fifty-two acres at $100 per acre.

Jacob Bodine, Delaware, seventy-two acres, at $50 per acre.

Nathaniel Britton, Raritan, seventy acres, at $98 per acre.

William Wyatt, dec'd, East Amwell, eighty-eight acres, at $115 per acre.

Peter Young, East Amwell, seventy-eight acres, at $100 per acre.

Abram Lawshe, Delaware township, two hundred and fifty-two acres, at $81 per acre.

Jacob E. Schenck, East Amwell, one hundred and thirty-three acres, at $87 per acre.

And in Monmouth County as follows:

At auction, the Edward Hance farm, (formerly Luke Conover's) on January 24, 140 acres, near Tinton Falls, for $25,000, to Benjamin C. Wyckoff.

The east part of the John Bennett farm, about 120 acres, near Red Bank, at private sale, for $20,400 to John E. Johnson, Esq., of Atlantic.

☞ The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad which sends large quantities of coal over the Central Railroad, became satisfied that by some thieving operation they were losing about fifty tons of coal per month. They put the matter into the hands of a detective, who soon discovered where the leak was, namely, at Clarksville, near Hampton Junction, Hunterdon Co., and that four persons living there were principals in the extensive depredations. When the detective had secured those parties sufficient evidence, he arrested all four, and from them learned the names of sixteen others who were practicing the same business. They were all subsequently arrested, and bound over for trial in the Hunterdon County Court.

☞ The Morris Canal Co. announces a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on their preferred stock, payable February 4.

☞ The New Jersey Railroad Co. has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on their scrip stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after February 1.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by [illegible]

Wheat Flour, ℔ bbl	[illegible]
Wheat Flour (Graham) ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]
Wheat, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Buckwheat, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Sugar ℔ [illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ lb	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Beans	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]

Deaths.

THORN—At South [illegible] [illegible] J. Wesley Thorn, [illegible]

[illegible]—At [illegible], Jan. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]—At [illegible], N. J., Jan. 20th, [illegible]

[illegible]—At Plainfield, Jan. 27, [illegible]

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected assortment of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $35 to $200. A great variety of [illegible]

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. [illegible]

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

on hand or made to order. [illegible]

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Holland for shades by the yard, [illegible]

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. [illegible]

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. [illegible]

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description. [illegible]

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night.

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE.
144 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. MAYHER.
144 Liberty St., [illegible]

GLEANINGS.

A Sandusky ghost turns out to be a cat in a garret.

They are taking the census of the loafers in some of the towns in Indiana.

A child was recently born near Stamford, Ct., having three distinct noses.

A man in New Orleans is under arrest for assault and battery upon an elephant.

Mails are delivered in New York in seventeen days from San Francisco.

One man in the London post-office does nothing but decipher misdirections.

Chicago has had a silver wedding with $10,000 worth of presents.

Whenever London is enveloped in fog, such is now the fear of the Fenians, that the special constables are called out.

The shooting of a man "carrying off a rope having a horse attached to the end" is quietly recorded by a Missouri paper.

According to the tax collector's returns not a person in Texas owns a gold watch. At least nobody pays a tax on one.

The Lamp of the Lord was the title of a Scotch paper published fifty years since in Glasgow.

Eggs are selling at sixty cents a dozen in New London, Conn., and scarce at that price.

A Liverpool lamplighter has fallen heir to $100,000 and gone into a brain fever over it.

A million tons of coal dust are annually consolidated for fuel in France and Belgium. This is all wasted in this country.

Daniel McQuade of Springfield, Mass., has made a standing leap of twelve feet and three inches.

A Boston man advertised for a wife, "for a man of means," and received nearly a thousand photographs in reply.

Mr. Richard C. Morris, of New London, Conn., who was seriously injured at Angola, has brought a suit for $10,000 against the Railroad Company.

A colored boy in Alexandria, Va., was recently seen peddling a few herbs to obtain money to bury his mother's body.—She had died of starvation.

New Hampshire has passed a law making it a punishable offence to deposit lottery circulars in any post-office in that State.

Auburn Erwin, a delegate to the Florida Convention, was arrested and fined ten dollars for stealing a bottle of whiskey, in Lake City.

Within twenty-two miles on Saginaw river, in Michigan, there are seventy-two lumber saw-mills, and the intervals are filled with salt works.

A youth, with a turn for figures, had five eggs to boil, and being told to give them three minutes each, boiled them a quarter of an hour together.

A splendid cotton plantation of two thousand acres, in Franklin County, N. C., was lately sold for $2.05 per acre.

Napoleon has now the velvet hat and sword of honor which the Pope was to give the prince best deserving the title of Defender of Rome.

All the telegraph lines of Great Britain are to be placed under charge of the Post Office Department. It is thought this will cheapen the rates of telegraphing.

Versailles, Missouri, celebrated Christmas by a match at trundling a wheelbarrow at a target, the trundler being blindfolded. The prize was a turkey.

The Steel Pen manufactories of Birmingham employ 390 men and 2,000 women. They turn out weekly 10,000 gross of pens, in which 10 tons of steel, valued at $15,000, is used.

Prairie chickens are so plenty in Iowa that it is deemed a waste of powder to shoot at them. They are easily knocked down and captured by men, who use only sticks.

A letter has been safely delivered to the person to whom it was adressed in Iowa, which had, besides the usual superscription, these words:—"There is a ten dollar bill folded in this letter, and if you want it any worse than my mother does, take it."

Thus far 6,300 bales of cotton have been shipped from Edgecombe county, N. C., on which the tax amounted to $61,808.—This tax goes to support the Radical party.

The action of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in prohibiting the vending of all publications of obscene nature or immoral tendency on their trains, deserves imitation by other roads.

Capt. Laughlan McKay, of Boston, who is building three ships at Quebec, writes home that while first-class vessels can be produced in Canada and Nova Scotia at fifty dollars per ton, American currency, it will be impossible for the shipbuilders of the United States to compete with them. The same class of vessels built in the United States, cannot be produced at less than eighty-five dollars in currency per ton.

Economy was exemplified in the case of the Indiana man who had occasion to place marble slabs for counters in his store, and had them made in the form of gravestones, with the names and epitaphs of his family inscribed on the under side.

The Life Benevolent Association of New York has presented to Thomas Carrigan a silver medal and fifty dollars in money, for his courage and humanity in saving the life of a boy on the 11th of June, and in rescuing Michael McDonald, who was knocked overboard from the pilot boat Isaac Webb, 100 miles east of Sandy Hook, on 14th November, 1867.

On May 30th, 1866, the thanks of Congress were voted by resolution to General Hancock for his distinguished services, and he was made Major-General by brevet in the regular army, and in July of that year he was made full Major-General in the place of General Sherman, who had been raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

A western editor says that he aspires to nothing higher than to be an honest man and edit a radical newspaper. *Je-ru!* but, my dear sir, the two mix about as well as preaching and horse-jockeying. They don't travel on the same route these days.

John Sheppard, of Laconia, N. H., ran from the court-house in that town to Lake Village, a distance of two miles, on a bet of five dollars. He lost his bet to make the distance in six minutes, but accomplished it in seven.

A locomotive in the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Engine House, in consequence of a leaky valve, started from its position soon after fire had been made under the boiler, and broke through the doors before the watchman was aware of the movement. The wheels were checked by him before the engine had attained great headway, however, and serious damage to a freight train that stood upon the track a short distance off, was fortunately prevented.

San Francisco is supposed to be an enlightened city, but nobody can travel about the streets much without seeing numerous horseshoes fastened over doorways and on staircases, to exclude witches and evil spirits.

A Searching Question.

The action of the Northern States in rejecting negro suffrage within their own limits has supplied the Southern whites with an argument which is very hard to answer. They no longer discuss negro suffrage in its ethnological, social or political aspects; but they simply plump the inquiry at us—"Why do you seek to force the negro vote upon us, when you will have none of it yourselves?" This is now the burden of addresses adopted by conservative conventions and public meetings throughout the South. Every mail brings to us the same interrogatory in substance, clothed in different forms by different minds, but all driving home this *argumentum ad hominem* with irresistible power.—We do not see how it can be answered consistently with Christianity, morality, and common justice. It will not do to say that the negro, in his capacity of man, is entitled to vote in the South because he is more of a man (that is, he is more enlightened, more equal to the task of self-government) here than he is there, and yet we exclude him from the ballot-box. We cannot set up the plea that the Southern negro has earned the privilege of voting by fighting for the Union, because there are hundreds of black men in the North who fought for the Union too, and yet have been refused that reward. To admit that the negro vote is put upon the South as a punishment and a badge of disgrace, would be to belie those professions of kindness and magnanimity, which all but a few of the most violent demagogues of the radical faction agree in expressing, and would admit that most damaging proposition, that the thing thus imposed is itself an evil. Nor can we say with truth that negro suffrage should be enforced at the South as a guarantee that the Southern whites will be hereafter true and loyal to the Union; for upon that point ever since the close of the war, they have reiterated their promises and their pledges over and over again, in the most solemn language which the English tongue affords, and with a depth of sincerity which cannot be questioned. No intelligent man in the North can say truly that he *believes* that the South, or any Southern man of any note, desires, hopes for, or would have, even if it could be had, a separate government under the name of a confederacy, or any other name. All Southerners, so far as we have read, or heard, are satisfied that their idea of a confederacy was a bubble and an illusion; and, with that peculiar appreciation of the practical and tangible, which we think may be claimed as a marked characteristic of the American mind, they have dismissed it forever to the limbo of vanities. No man in his senses, who knows anything about the condition of affairs South, really thinks that the people could be coaxed, goaded, or dragged into another rebellion. Their complete and unanimous acceptance of Lee's surrender as a finality, is all the guarantee that any one can want of their future good behavior. The question which they propound in the earnestness of despair—"Why then do you give the ballot to the negro and make him our master?"—hunts those who would seek to evade it, as with a sharp sword, driving them from one refuge to another, and nowhere grants them cover or rest! There is no escape from its keen and searching point that we can see, except in the candid admission, that the South cannot be drilled into subserviency to the designs of radical politicians, unless her negroes are allowed to vote; the expectation being confidently entertained by those ambitious office-hunters, that the negro will always vote for them or, in their interest. Such is the true philosophy of negro suffrage at the South, reduced to its last analysis; and not only the South, but all impartial observers at the North see it clearly, under all the disguises with which it may be tricked out.—*Journal of Commerce.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

For "The Constitutionalist."

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 25, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

This is said to be the city of magnificent distances, and it certainly is of magnificent crimes. Willard's Hotel, the great feeding place of the rulers of a great people, (one thing is certain, if the people are great, the rulers are not much so) shows in beautiful harmony at dinner such men as Messrs. Saulsbury, Covode, Dixon, Morrill, Wilson, Morrissey, and a host of others; truly, the lion and the lamb sit down together, when it comes feeding time. The Hon. John Morrissey holds his head, whether at the House or Hotel, as high as any of them.

Our worthy member, Mr. Sitgreaves, is regularly in his seat doing duty, but it is a hard road to travel, the minority are almost discouraged, and it is a question whether they had not better return to their constituents and let the Radicals have full swing. They are snubbed and laughed to scorn at every turn. Mr. S. did not know we had a "CONSTITUTIONALIST" in Plainfield, and was rejoiced to hear of it. By the way, there is a fine little sheet published here called the *Constitutional Union*, at one cent. It is outspoken, manly, and deals in the naked truth; it quotes (among other things) a prophecy of Daniel Webster, made a short time before his death, wherein he said: "If these fanatics and abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay hands on those who differ from them in opinion, or dare question their fidelity, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood.") None of the prophets of old, looking down the dim vista of the future, ever foretold the things that come to pass with more certainty than did Webster's prophetic soul, portraying the evil deeds of the Radical party.

This city has more than doubled in population, wealth and crime in five years. A resident remarked to me that the war had made Washington, but alas, it unmade and desolated many other cities south. Yes, the war and its surroundings have made it a den of plunderers, who rob the people not only of their money, but of their sacred rights. I look back many years ago to my first visit to Washington and Mount Vernon; then it appeared to me to be almost hallowed ground, then the great and good ruled the land, they were willing to be called and acted as the servants of the people, such men as Webster, Clay, Jackson, Benton, Marcy, Calhoun and others of like stamp, but the men now in Washington who misrepresent the people, are their masters, as Mr. Trumbull yesterday strenuously insisted that Congress was the great overruling, overriding power of the land, that all other powers were the creatures of this (as Wood says) most "infamous" body. And has it come to this, that the American people are the slaves of their own servants; but these men are desperate, they know full well that were an election to be held to-day in the States, not one in ten would be returned here.

Senator Doolittle has sent a *rentup angel* amongst them in his last speech. On entering the Senate chamber the next morning, the doorkeeper, when asked who would have the floor that day, replied:—"Oh, Mr. Nye is going to wipe out Doolittle, he will extinguish him to-day," but Morton, Trumbull and Nye have all tried it, and Senator Doolittle is not extinguished, he stands up among them

"The noblest Roman of them all."

Poor Morton, (by the way, the most gentlemanly, both in language and manners, of the three,) could not stand up to speak, was in his seat and finally became much exhausted; it was too much for him.—This party will die hard, but the champions of liberty will speak and will soon be heard, when there will be such a rattling of the dry bones at Washington as will convince not only these men, but all the world, that the masses of our country know their rights, and knowing will maintain them.

The Supreme Court is now in session. A gentleman of African descent opens the door, you enter, and immediately in front sits the august body, composed of eight intelligent, grave-looking men (with black gowns, no wigs) the Chief Justice, I should think the least so; the negro and the presidency being too largely developed. Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, a relative of the President, has been admitted to practice in this Court; he resides at the White House. The ladies flock to the Capitol in crowds, apparently as much excited and as anxious to hear the debates as the sterner sex. The "Dickens" will soon be to pay here, and no doubt will take all he can get and grumble for more. But I must close this long letter, remaining,

Yours, Truly,

W. M. G.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & CO'S
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

READING
AND
BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by [illegible]

ON FRONT STREET,

(opposite Laing's Hotel)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in there

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,
WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. [illegible]

FISH, POULTRY
AND
VEGETABLE MARKET.

WE, the undersigned, beg leave to inform our friends and citizens generally that we still continue to keep in

CHERRY STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,

A Good Assortment of

FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

We are enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

CHAPIN & PARKER.

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale 50 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

TO PRINTERS.

A WASHINGTON HAND PRESS (No. 2) with Patent Inking Apparatus, as good as new every way, for sale cheap at THIS OFFICE.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land, Highly situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. In tracts of 5,000 acres more or less, to suit. For particulars inquire of

A. WILSON,
Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at BOUGHTON'S

Building Lots for Sale Cheap.

THE subscriber offers for sale 5 Building Lots on 3d Street, between Liberty and William, for sale and [illegible]. S. G. HORTON.

Ladies' Work Baskets

AND FANCY BASKETS of all kinds at BOUGHTON'S.

G U A N O.

NO. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at MAYHER'S (New Store) 144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

SLEIGHS!

THE best assortment of Hand Sleighs in town can be had at Boughton's

Pickell & Ramsey's

COLUMN.

Read it Over!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

IN THE DECLINE OF

DRY GOODS!

WE ARE MAKING

Greater Reductions

Than have yet been made on all kinds of Goods. We will not mention the different kinds of

Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.,

But will guarantee to sell our Goods

Ten Per Cent. Cheaper

Than any other store in Plainfield, or any other town. In fact, we CAN sell goods cheaper than they can be bought at retail in New York City. Call and examine for yourselves.

Furs Furs Furs Furs Furs

Now for the Furs!

We will sell the remainder of our stock of Furs below the

Manufacturers' Prices.

As we intend to reduce our stock down, we can and will sell them Twenty five per cent cheaper than any other store, as we

Sell for Cash Only!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW OUR GOODS

Respectfully,
PICKELL & RAMSEY.

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,
Front Street,
(Next to 2d Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which he will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

J O B B I N G

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—[illegible]

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,
Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths
Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTELS,
192 BROAD STREET,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantels in Italian and American Marbles [illegible]

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

The Old Meat Stand
ON THE CORNER OF
Front and Cherry Streets,
IS THE PLACE TO GET THE
BEST MEAT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to. INSLEY B. GARDNER.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,
No. 77 Irving St.,
NEAR THE DEPOT, RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof, 10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within one minutes walk of depot. Enquire of J. M. C. MARSH, Westfield, N. J.

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE warranted at MAYHER'S 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

M. Vermeule's
HAT, CAP AND FUR
EMPORIUM.
Dealer in
FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,
UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,
Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE.

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

FREEMAN & PHILPITT

continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on

Cherry Street

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compete with any [illegible]

Freeman & Philpitt's
BEST
Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of

CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

JAMES M. DUNN,
Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of Staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.
ALSO
PROVISIONS,
HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear. Has also a competent workman engaged who is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

Bone Dust.

PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at MAYHER'S, 144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y. (One door from West St.)

1,000 POSTS & RAILS

DRESSED & HOLED. CHEAP FOR CASH by S. L. NORTON. Corner William and Second Sts.

A Beautiful Story.

"A cheerful word of sympathy
May scatter clouds away.
One little act performed in life
Turns darkness into day."

On a warm summer afternoon a lazy breeze stole through the windows of a little hot district school house, lifting the white curtains, and rustling the leaves of the copy books that lay open on the desks. Thirty or forty scholars of all ages were bending over their writing, quiet and busy; the voice of the master, as he passed about among the writers, was the only sound.—But though silent, this hot school room had its heroes and heroines as certainly as the wider sphere of life.

The bell rings for the writing to be laid by; and now comes the last exercise of the day, the spelling, in which nearly all the school joined. At the head of the class is a delicate little girl, in a blue dress, whose bright eyes and attentive air show that she prizes her place and means to keep it.

Presently a word, which had passed all the lower end of the class, came to Eunice. The word was privilege. "P-r-i-v, priv—i, privi—lege, privilege," spelled Eunice.—But the teacher, vexed with the mistake at the other end of the class, misunderstood her, and passed it. The little girl looked amazed; the bright color came into her cheeks, and she listened eagerly to the next person, who spelled it as she had done.

"Right," said the teacher; "take your place."

"I spelled it so," whispered Eunice to herself, tears springing to her eyes as she passed down. But, too timid to speak to the master, she remained in her place, inwardly determined to get up again.

But her trials were not over. Many expedients were tried in the school to keep out the arch enemy of all schools—whispering. At length the following was adopted: The first whisperer was stood upon the floor in front of the teacher's desk. Here he acted as monitor; as he detected another he took his seat, and the next offender kept a sharp look-out to find some one to take his place; for at the close of the school, the scholar who had the whisperer's place was punished very severely—as the school phrase was, "took a feruling."—This plan appeared to operate very well, every one dreading being found the last on the floor; but though it secured an orderly school, many of the parents and scholars doubted its justice.

The boy who was on the floor when Eunice lost her place, was an unruly, surly fellow, who had smarted for his faults often before; and as school drew near its close he began to tremble. The instant Eunice's whispered complaint reached his ear, his face brightened up; he was safe now. And when the class was dismissed, he said, "Eunice whispered, sir."

Eunice rose, and in trembling voice related what she had said; but the teacher saw no excuse in it, and she was called to take the place of the ungenerous boy who told on her.

Books had been put away, and the waiting school looked on in sorrowfulness as Eunice left her seat to take the dreaded punishment. She was one of the best scholars, bright, faithful, sweet-tempered, a general favorite. Every one felt that it was unjust, and many angry glances were thrown at the boy who was mean enough to get a little girl whipped. Overcome with shame and fear she stood up by the desk, crying bitterly, while the teacher was preparing to inflict the punishment.

At this moment a tall boy stepped out of his seat, and going to the desk, said:

"Are you going to whip Eunice, sir?"

"Yes, I never break my rules," the teacher said.

"We will not see her whipped!" said the boy, in an excited voice. "There is not a boy here, but one, that would see her whipped. Whip me, sir, and keep your rule if you must, but don't touch that little girl."

The master paused; the school looked on tearfully.

"Do you mean to say that you will take the punishment?" asked the teacher.

"I do, sir," was the bold reply.

The sobbing little girl was sent to her seat, and without flinching, her friend stood and received the punishment that was to have fallen on her. The school was dismissed, and the boys paid him in admiration and praise for all he had suffered, while the grateful little girl blessed him from her heart for a noble and generous boy, who had saved her from the greatest shame and suffering.

I said the little school had its heroes, and this was one of them. Do you think this conduct admirable?

Now for the moral.

The punishment received by this noble boy was Christ-like; it was one suffering from his own free will the punishment that was to have been borne by another.

You see—do you not—that this is just what Christ did, who bore our sin in His own body, on the tree—the Saviour of men. How great the gratitude each of us owes such a friend.

◆

A San Francisco paper notices, as one of the effects of the cession of Russian America, that large quantities of choice Siberian sables have been received in that market at one half the former price.

Good and Bad Luck.

Henry Ward Beecher once remarked: "When I see a tatterdemalion creeping out of a grocery late in the afternoon, with his hands stuck in his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know he has had bad luck, for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard and tippler." In that remark he struck the keynote of all the croaking about bad luck. The bad luck-men we meet with is a consequence of their own mismanagements and acts. Who ever heard of an early-rising, hard-working, honest, prudent man complain of bad luck? A good character, good habits and iron industry are impregnable to all the assaults of all the ill-luck that fools ever dreamed of. We once knew a man who lost luck in the river, where he idled away his time in fishing, when he should have been in his office. Another, with a lucrative business, lost his luck by amazing diligence in the affairs of other people instead of his own. Another who was honest and constant at his work, erred by misjudgment—he lacked discretion. Hundreds lose luck by endorsing, by sanguine speculations, by trusting fraudulent men, by dishonest gains. A man never has good luck who has a bad wife. The lives and successes of such men as Stewart and Peabody were not governed by such a thing as "good or bad luck." They rose to their positions of power and affluence by pluck instead of luck; indomitable perseverance, continuity of purpose, honesty of intention, integrity of character, were the stepping stones—the Jacob's Ladder of their success.

◆

A lady in an Eastern city—a prominent member of the aristocracy—had two charming daughters and a favorite cat.—The animal disappeared one day, and the trio—mother and daughters—were overwhelmed by their bereavement. While they were enjoying the luxury of woe, a military gentleman, stationed at a neighboring fort, dropped in and listened sympathizingly to the story of their loss—which naturally formed the leading subject of their conversation. The next day Mrs. ——'s door bell rang, and the servant announced a messenger from Dr.——, the military man. Feminine curiosity was piqued, and the three ladies hastened to the door to receive his message. The man stepped into the hall, and in presence [illegible] the ladies lifted the cover of a basket [illegible] his arm, and from that receptacle leaped nine wild and furious cats. As the animals vanished up stairs and down stairs and in a lady's chamber, the well-bred messenger announced that Dr.—, sent condolence, and begged that they would select one from the nine cats forwarded and return the others. Having thus delivered himself, the messenger vanished. For two mortal hours the entire force of that unhappy household was engaged in clearing the premises of those terrible cats, which frantic with fright, penetrated impossible places, and spat defiance at their pursuers. At last the clearance was effected, and domestic quiet was reestablished. The balance of cats due Dr.—, has not yet been paid.

◆

Mrs. Partington at Weddings.—"I like to attend weddings," said Mrs. Partington, as she came back from one in church, and hung her shawl up and replaced the black bonnet in the long-preserved band-box. "I like to see young people come together with the promise of love, cherish and nourish each other. But what a solemn thing is matrimony, a very solemn thing where the minister comes into the chancery with his surplus, and goes through the ceremony of making them man and wife. It ought to be husband and wife, for it isn't every husband that turns out to be a man. I declare I never shall forget when Paul put the nuptual ring on my finger, and said, 'with my worldly goods I thee endow.' He used to keep a dry goods store then, and I thought he was going to give me the whole there was in it. I was young and simple, and did not know till afterwards that it only meant one calico gown a year. It is a lovely sight to see young people 'plighting their trough,' as the song says, and coming up to consume their vows."

◆

An Arab Legend.—King Nimrod one day caused three urns to be placed before his three sons. One of the urns was gold, another of amber, and the third of clay.—The King told his eldest son to choose among the urns that which appeared to contain the treasure of the greatest price. The eldest chosed the vase of gold, on which was written "Empire;" he opened it, and found it full of blood. The second chose the amber vase, on which was written "Glory;" he opened it, and found it filled with the ashes of men who had been famous on earth. The third took the remaining vase of clay; he opened it, and found it empty; but in the bottom the potter had written one of the names of God.

"Which of these vases weighs the most?" demanded the King of his court. The ambitious replied, the vase of gold; the poets and conquerors, the vase of amber; the sages answered and said the empty vase, because that a single letter in the name of God weighs more than the entire globe.

Preservation of Dahlia Roots.

Being fond of good dahlias, and grieved at the frequent losses that come under our notice, we beg to commend to the attention of those who too often have to lament the loss of their favorites, the following effective method of preserving their roots; and we mention the subject thus early, so that all of our subscribers may get our hints in time. The tops being killed by the autumn frosts, and thus become unsightly, must be cut away, leaving the roots undisturbed for several weeks in order to feed the nascent buds destined to break the following spring. For if at the time of removing the plants from the ground these buds are immature, there is great probability that the tubers will perish before the spring; or should their vitality remain, there will be found a difficulty, if not an impossibility, of getting them to "break." The next business is to lift the plants from the ground; and in doing this the greatest care should be taken to preserve their fibrous roots, for the plants require constant nourishment. A number of these rootlets will, however, under the most careful handling, be broken off and the supply of sap interrupted, until new fibres are made; but with those plants that have well-swollen buds [illegible] is soon effected. When the tubers are raised from the ground, they should immediately be transferred to their winter quarters, where their fibrous roots must be carefully spread upon a thin layer of sand or earth, and at once covered with about an inch of the same, leaving a greater portion of the tuber bare. During the winter they should be kept slightly moistened. For wintering these tubers, there is, perhaps, (unless a special place is provided for them,) no better place than under the stages of a cool green-house; but, whatever place may be assigned them, it is indispensable that it admits a moderate amount of light; is kept cool, but above the freezing point, and that the atmosphere is such that suits growing plants generally; alike free from both saturation or dryness, which will with equal certainty engender putrefaction.

◆

Covering Strawberries in Winter.

A [illegible]spondent of the *Western Rural* [illegible] the practice of mulching straw[illegible] protection. He covered [illegible] manure [illegible] the double [illegible] the [illegible] from frost [illegible] the early spring rains would [illegible] substance from the manure [illegible] be necessary to remove [illegible]. As [illegible] course the plants were smothered.

If he had given the bed a dressing of wood ashes after the fruiting season, at the rate of three pecks to the square rod, and late in the fall, after the ground was frozen two or three inches, a light covering of clean, coarse straw, evenly spread, he would have saved his plants, and with the additional gratification of an abundant crop of fruit. With this kind of treatment we have never failed in having the plants come out green and vigorous in the spring, and followed by an abundant crop of fruit.

Most cultivators of the strawberry have erroneous ideas as to the real necessity, or object of winter protection. Their aim is to save the plant from the effects of frost, when in fact frost works no detriment at all to it. For winter safety, all the plant needs is protection from the sun, and the changes of the weather—alternations of freezing and thawing.

After the bed is once frozen it should be kept in that condition until spring, when as much of the winter covering as possible should be worked in around the plants, where it not only serves as a mulch to keep the ground moist and cool, but the fruit clear of grit. There is no fruit that can be grown with more certainty or less trouble than the strawberry. A very little of the *right kind of care* is all sufficient to ensure a good crop annually.

◆

Artemas Ward had an adventure in Boston, which resulted as follows:

"I returned in the hoss cars part way. A pooty girl in spectacles sot near me, and was tellin' a young man how much he reminded her of a young man she used to know in Waltham. Pooty soon the young man got out, and smiling in a seductive manner, I said to the girl in spectacles:

"Don't I remind you of some one you used to know?"

"Yes," she said, "you do remind me of one man, but he was sent to the penitentiary for stealin' a barrel of mackeral; but he died there, so I concluded you ain't him."

◆

Daniel Webster once paid the following beautiful tribute to a woman: "May it please your honors, there is nothing upon this earth that can compare with the faithful attachment of a wife; no creature who for the object of her love is so indomitable, so persevering, so ready to suffer and to die. Under the most depressing circumstances, woman's weakness becomes mighty power, her timidity becomes fearless courage, all her shrinking and sinking passes away, and her spirit acquires the firmness of marble—adamantine firmness—when circumstances drive her to put forth all her energies under the inspiration of her affections."

There once lived on the banks of the Beaver River a man by the name of Smith, who took it into his head to raise ducks. Unfortunately for him, his ducks would go into the river and swim off. He got tired of losing his ducks; so one morning he and his son Jake got a boat and went out on the river to capture all of them—which they did except one old drake, who baffled all attempts to catch him. The old man was not noted for his patience, so he told Jake to take one of the paddles and when the boat got near enough, to kill the drake; and, he continued, "now, Jake be sure and strike the fatal blow." When the boat got within reach of the drake, Jake brought the paddle down with all his might, and the old man exclaimed, "Oh, Jakey, did you strike the fatal blow?" "Yes, daddy, I struck the fatal blow, but I missed the drake."

◆

A good story is told of one of the baggage masters at a station between Worcester and Boston, a fat, good natured, droll fellow, whose jokes have become quite popular on the road. His name is Bill. A few mornings since, while in the performance of his duties in changing baggage, an ugly little Scotch terrier got in his way, and he gave him a smart kick, which sent him over the track, yelping. The owner of the dog soon appeared in high dungeon, wanting to know why he kicked his dog.

"Was that your dog?" asked Bill in his usual drawl.

"Certainly it was; what right have you to kick him?"

"He's mad," said Bill.

"No, he's not mad, either," said the owner.

"Well, I should be if any body kicked me in that way," responded Bill.

◆

The Diligent Woman.—She riseth in the morning betimes, and as the lark singeth to his mate, so she maketh a joyful noise in all her house.

She maketh up her bed, and beateth the pillows thereof [illegible] as an eagle stirreth up her nest, so she stirreth up the feathers and spreadeth out the sheets, and layeth the blankets apart.

She layeth her hand to the wash-tub, rubbeth upon the board, making clean the fine linen; her hands take fast hold of the wringer, and by turning the crank the water thereof is pressed out.

She clotheth her family with pure garments, when she has made them smooth with a hot iron, and by reason thereof her husband is made comely when he sitteth among the chief men, or walketh in the market places.

She kneedeth up her dough and baketh a goodly cake for her household, and to every one she giveth a piece of bread and butter of kine.

She provideth her dinner in due season, and supper faileth not when the good man returneth at the end of the day, weary with his labors and the strife of men.

She looketh well to the ways of her household, and scorneth the idle woman, with her delicate hands, who lieth in bed and calleth a servant.

◆

A Neat Strategy.—A farmer in the State of Connecticut had a pair of twin daughters. They both attend the same school, and not long since one of them, who is averse to studying, was called up by the teacher to recite a lesson in geography, which she had learned very imperfect—in fact she could not go on at all. The teacher was getting out of patience, when he was called to another part of the room for a moment. No sooner was his back turned when the twin sister sprang to the floor, unobserved, and pushed the delinquent pupil to her seat. The teacher returned, and proceeded with his questions, which were answered with a degree of promptness and accuracy which, at the close, drew from him a few words of commendation. The joke, however, was discovered next day, but the teacher thought it too good and successful to give occasion for offense.

◆

Alex Brooks, of West Virginia, married Miss Adelia See, a few days ago, whereupon a Buchannon editor poetizes as follows:

Brooks into rivers flow,
And rivers to the ocean;
Read above, behold and lo!
Reversed is Nature's motion:
A *See* has turned to *Brooks*.

◆

A very quiet and interesting marriage took place at Hartford, Conn., at the house of the officiating minister, the Rev. C. R. Fisher, Rector of St. Paul's Church in that city, on New Year's day, the bridal pair being deaf and dumb. They are graduates of the American Asylum, and are intelligent and agreeable persons, Mr. Peter Geisler and Miss Eliza McCarthy, both of Meriden, Ct.

◆

There is an idea, or a theory, or a belief afloat that somewhere up in the Arctic seas, beyond the Frozen Ocean, lies an unknown land. To reach it, you must, as it were, get behind the North wind—that is, you must penetrate the barrier of circumpolar ice, leave it in your rear, and get close up to the Pole. If you can do this, and once put the icefields behind you, you will come to a fine open sea, with a continent in the middle of it.

M. VERMEULE'S

HAT, CAP,

AND

Fur Emporium,

FRONT STREET,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FURS! FURS!

Cheap as the Cheapest

REGARDLESS OF

"Manufacturers' Prices."

Buffalo Robes,
Lap Robes,
Foot Robes,
Ladies' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
Childrens' Furs,
Gents' Fur Collars,
Gents' Fur Gloves,
Gents' Fur Caps,

GLOVES & MITTENS,

OF ALL KINDS,

Hats and Caps,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO

A First-Class Hat, Cap & Fur Store,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AND WE WILL

Guarantee Satisfaction.

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction.

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING,

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Region.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Jan. 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] a. m. [illegible] p. m.
Leave New York at [illegible] a. m., 12 m., [illegible] p. m.
Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible] p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p. m.
Leave Somerville at [illegible] p. m.

The [illegible] a. m. train from N. Y. connects at Easton with train for Mahanoy City, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre.
The [illegible] a. m. train for Junction. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, arriving there at [illegible]
The [illegible] a. m. train for the West direct, without change of cars to Pittsburg and Chicago.
The 12 m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Columbia, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, [illegible] and Harrisburg.
The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Somerville.
The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, Williamsport, Corry and Erie.
The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Somerville and connects for Flemington.
The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Junction.
The 7:30 p. m. train runs to Somerville.
An Express train leaves N. Y. at [illegible] p. m., but does not stop at Plainfield. Passengers going West can take the 7:30 p. m. train from N. Y. [illegible]
All baggage at the risk of the owners until [illegible] into the actual possession of the Agent of the Company, and checks given therefor.
Freight trains are run daily, and freight transported on liberal terms.

R. E. RICKER, Supt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York and East at [illegible] a. m.; [illegible] p. m.
For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at [illegible] p. m.
For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West at [illegible]
For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and intermediate stations, at [illegible] p. m.

A special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at 7:30 a. m. to take orders free and return goods same day.

Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.

All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered direct from each train.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

C. BRYAN, Driver.

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

In any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save 100 per cent. on labor by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES.

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER

All Lumber and Timber delivered FREIGHT PAID, at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower,

Than any other Yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
[illegible]

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank,

(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.

The Constitutionalist
is published weekly at
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year ... $2 00
" six months ... 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	9 mo.	1 yr.
One square	2 00	3 00	5 00	8 00	10 00
Two squares	3 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	6 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
Half a column	10 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00
One column	18 00	27 00	30 00	45 00	55 00

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 6. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 6.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop near Townsend's Tannery, rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing of every description, done in a neat, cheap and workmanlike manner.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHURCH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSESHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; 1 till 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Street.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 2D AND 3RD,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, South Plainfield, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
F. P. Tinker, Proprietor.

N. VAIL,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARDWOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed.
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Sticking, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. FAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

Poetry.

THE TOAST.

The toast is given: now brimming wine
In costly cup is seen to shine
Before each eager guest;
And silence fills the crowded hall,
As deep as when the herald's call
Thrills in the loyal breast.

Then up rose the noble host,
And smiling cried, "A toast, a toast,
To all our ladies fair!
Here, before all I pledge the name
Of Stanton's proud and beauteous dame,
The Lady Gundimore!"

Then to his feet each gallant sprung,
And joyous was the shout that rung
As Stanley gave the word;
And every cup was raised on high,
Nor ceased the loud and gladsome cry,
Till Stanley's voice was heard:

"Enough, enough!" he smiling said,
And lowly bent his haughty head;
"That all may have their due,
Now each in turn must play his part,
And pledge the lady of his heart,
Like gallant knight and true."

Then one by one each guest sprang up,
And drained in turn the brimming cup,
And named the loved one's name;
And each, as hand on high he raised,
His lady's grace or beauty praised,
Her constancy and fame.

'Tis now St. Leon's turn to rise;
On him are fixed those countless eyes—
A gallant knight is he;
Envied by some, admired by all,
Far-famed in lady's bower and hall,
The flower of chivalry.

St. Leon raised his kindling eye,
And lifts the sparkling cup on high;
"I drink to one," he said,
"Whose image never may depart,
Deep graven on this faithful heart,
Till memory be dead.

"To one whose love for me shall last
When lighter passions long have past,
So holy 'tis and true;
To one whose love has longer dwelt,
More deeply fixed, more keenly felt,
Than any pledged by you."

Each guest upstarted at the word,
And laid his hand upon his sword,
With fury flashing eye;
And Stanley said, "We crave the name,
Proud knight, of this most peerless dame,
Whose love you count so high."

St. Leon paused, as if he would
Not breathe her name in careless mood,
Thus lightly to another;
Then bent his noble head, as though
To give the word the reverence due,
And gently said, "*My Mother*."

Miscellaneous.

THE MINISTER'S DINNER.

The Rev. Mr. N——— was a man of excellent temper, generous feeling, and well-cultivated mind, but he was eccentric even to oddity. He was a powerful preacher, and his ministration was blest to the reformation of many in his parish. At the age of 44 he became enamored of a beautiful light-hearted girl of 17, daughter to one of his richest parishioners, and who imagined that to refuse the hand of the minister would be a sin bordering hard upon the sin of the unpardonable. Well, the marriage was consummated, the bride's portion paid, and the husband, as husbands in their first love are apt to do, gave in to the humor of his wife, and accompanied her to several festive parties given by his wealthy neighbors, in honor of his marriage.

The happy couple were sitting together in their comfortable parlor, one evening towards spring, the reverend gentleman studying the Venerable Bede, and his wife equally intent upon a plate of the latest fashions, when she suddenly looked up with an expression between hope and fear, and thus addressed her companion;

"My dear husband I have a request to make."

"Well Nancy, any thing consistent."

"You do not imagine that I would make an inconsistent request, surely?"

"No—not a request that you considered inconsistent. But come, what is it?"

"Why, my dear sir," and her voice trembled a little, "we have been to several parties among the neighboring gentry, and now I think that to maintain our position in society we should make a party too."—The minister looked blank.

"What sort of a party, Nancy?" he said at length.

"Why," she replied, "such as those we have attended. We must make an elegant dinner, and have dancing after it."

"Dancing! in a minister's house!" ejaculated Mr N———.

"Why yes, certainly," replied his wife coaxingly—"You will not dance, the party will be mine; and then we have been to similar parties all the winter.

"True true," he muttered with a perplexed air, and sat silent for some time as if considering. At length he spoke. "Yes, Nancy, you may make a party, give a dinner, and if the guests desire it you may dance."

"Thank you, love," she cried, putting her arms around his neck.

"But I have some stipulation to make about it," he said; "I must select and invite the guests, and you must allow me to place some of my favorite dishes upon the table."

"As you please, love," she answered delighted, "but when shall it be?"

"Next Wednesday, if you please."

"But our furniture and window draperies are very old fashioned. Is it not time we had new?"

"I should think it hardly necessary to refurnish our rooms, Nancy. All our furniture is excellent of its kind."

"But our smooth carpets, white draperies and cane chairs have such a cold look, do consent to have the rooms new fitted; we can move those things to the unfurnished chambers."

"And of what use will they be in those rooms which we never occupy? But yet, it is near spring, and to fit up now for winter is superfluous."

"Well I would not care," she persisted "only people will call us parsimonious and ungenteel."

"Oh, if that is all," he said gaily. "I will promise to expend a thousand dollars on the evening of the party, not in furniture, but in a manner which shall exonerate us from all imputation of parsimony; and you may expend in dress, eatables and desert just what sum you please, and do not forget the wines." And so the colloquy ended. She gave her mind to the consideration of a dress which would be most becoming; and the viands that were most expensive. The next day she went busily about her preparations, wondering all the day how her husband would expend his thousand dollars, but as she had discovered something of the eccentricity of his character, she doubted not that he meant to give an agreeable surprise; and her curiosity grew so great that she could hardly sleep during the interval.

At length the momentous day arrived. The arrangements were all complete, and Mrs. N— retired to perform the all-important business of arraying her fine person in fine array. She lingered long at the toilette, relying on the fashionable unpunctuality of fashionable people, and when the hour struck left her chamber arrayed like Judith of old, gloriously, to allure the eyes of all who should look upon her, and full of sweet smiles and graces, notwithstanding the uncomfortable pinching shoes and corsets. Her husband met her in the hall.

"Our guests have all arrived," he said, and opened the door of the receiving room. Wonderful, wonderful! What an assembly. There were congregated the cripple, the maimed, and the blind, the pallid, the extreme aged and a group of children from the almshouse who regarded the fine lady, some with wide mouths, others with both hands in their hair, while some peeped from behind furniture, to the covert which they had retreated from her dazzling presence. She was petrified with astonishment; then a dash of displeasure crossed her face, till having run her eyes over the grotesque assembly, she met the comical grave expression of her husband's countenance, when she burst into a violent fit of laughter, during which the bursting of her corset lace could be distinctly heard by the company.

"Nancy!" at length said her husband sternly. She suppressed her mirth, stammered an excuse, and added.

"You will forgive me, and believe yourselves quite welcome."

"That is well done," whispered Mr. N—"then my friends," he said, "as my wife is not acquainted with you, I will make a few presentations." Then leading her towards an emaciated creature, whose distorted limbs were unable to support his body, he said, "this gentleman, Nancy, is the Rev. Mr. Niles, who, in his youth travelled and endured much in the cause of a common Master. A violent rheumatism, induced by colds contracted among the early settlements of the West, where he was employed in preaching the Gospel to the poor, has reduced him to this present condition. This lady, his wife, has piously sustained him, and by her own labor procured a maintenance for herself and him. But she is feeble now as you see."

Then turning to a group with silver locks, and threadbare coats, he continued, "these are soldiers of the revolution. They were all sons of rich men. They went in young strength to defend their oppressed country. They endured hardships toils and sufferings such as we hardly deem it possible for men to endure and in they returned home at the close of the war maimed in their limbs, and with broken constitutions, to find their patrimonies destroyed by fire, or the chances of war, or their property filched or otherwise taken from them. And these worthy men live in poverty and neglected in the land for the prosperity of which they had sacrificed their all. These venerable ladies are wives of the patriots; and widows of others who have gone to their reward. They could tell you tales that would thrill your heart, and make it better. This is the celebrated Mr.——, who saved hundreds of lives during the spotted epidemic. But his great success aroused the animosity of his medical brethren, who succeeded in ruining his practice, and when blindness came upon him, he was forgotten by those whom he delivered from death. This lovely creature is his only child, and she is motherless. Yet her learning and accomplishments are wonderful, and she is the author of those exquisite poems which appear occasionally in the ——— Magazine. These children were orphaned in infancy by the Asiatic cholera, and their sad hearts have seldom been cheered by a smile, or their palates regaled by delicious food. Now dry your eyes love, and lead on to the dining room."

She obeyed, and notwithstanding her emotion, the thumping of coarse shoes and rattling of sticks, crutches, and wooden legs behind her, well nigh threw her into another indecorous laugh.

To divert her attention, she glanced over the table. There stood the dishes for which her husband had stipulated, in the shape of two monstrous, homely meat-pies, and two monstrous platters of baked meats and vegetables, looking like mighty mountains among the delicate viands that she had prepared for the refined company which she expected. She took her place, and prepared to do the table honors, but [illegible] thanksgiving to the Bountiful God, addressed the company with, "now my brethern, help yourselves and one another, to whatever you deem preferable. I will wait upon the children."

A hearty and jovial meal was made, the minister setting the example, and as the hearts of the old soldiers were warmed with wine, they became garrulous, and each recounted some wonderful or thrilling adventure of the revolutionary war, and the old ladies told their tales of privation and suffering, and interwove with them the histories of fathers, brothers, or lovers, who died for liberty.

Mrs. N——— was sobbing convulsively when her husband came around, and touching her shoulder, whispered:

"My love, shall we have dancing?"—That word with its ludicrous associations, fairly threw her into hysterics, and she laughed and wept at once.

When she became quiescent, Mr. N——— thus addressed the company.

"I fear my friends, that you will think my wife a frivolous, inconsistent creature, and I must therefore apologize for her. We were married only last fall, and have attended several gay parties, which our neighbors gave in honor of our nuptials, and my wife thought it would be genteel to give a party in return. I consented on conditions that I should invite the guests, and being a professed minister of him who was meek and lowly in heart, I followed his command. 'But when thou makest a feast, invite the poor, the maimed the lame, the blind, and [illegible].' You all recollect the passage. Mrs. N—, not knowing who her guests were to be, is hardly delighted with the ruse I have played, and I do not believe there has been so noble and honorable a company assembled this winter. My wife desired new furniture, lest we should be parsimonious, and I pledged myself to expend one thousand dollars in a manner more pleasing to our guests, and which should obviate any such imputation."

Then addressing the children, he said, "You will each be removed to-morrow to excellent places, and if you continue to be industrious, and perfectly honest in word and deed, you will become respectable members of society. To you Dr. B———, under God I owe my life. I did not know your locality, neither had I heard of your misfortunes until a few days since. I can never repay the debt I owe you; if you and your daughter will accept the next furnished house adjoining mine, I will see that you never want again. To you patriot fathers, and these nursing mothers of our country I present the one thousand dollars. It is just one hundred dollars to each soldier's widow. It is a mere trifle. No thanks my friends. You, Mr. Niles, are my father in the Lord. Under your preaching I first became convicted of sin, and it was your voice that brought me the words of salvation. You will remain in my house. I have a room prepared for you, and a pious servant to attend you. It is time you were at peace, and your excellent lady relieved of heavy burden." The crippled preacher fell prostrate on the carpet, and poured out such thanksgiving and prayer as found way to the heart of Mrs. N,——who ultimately became a meek and pious woman, a fit helpmate for a devoted gospel minister.

* * *

How the Old Lady had the Lawyer.

A few days since, quite an aged lady residing in Lewiston, called on a well-known lawyer doing business in this city, for the purpose of having a deed of conveyance of certain property duly executed. The limb of the law drove his pen rapidly over the immaculate white paper, and in an incredibly short time showed the old lady a lot of hieroglyphics, properly called writing, which he pronounced to be the desired deed, duly executed.

"What is your bill for making the deed?" she modestly asked. "Only one dollar," blandly answered the conveyancer. "One dollar!" said the surprised woman; "'Pears to me this is a pretty big price for a very small job." "Not at all," says the attorney; "costs awful high to live in these times—currency depreciated—gold and silver terribly high. In fact, madame, one dollar isn't any more in these times for such a job than the old-fashioned price of fifty cents used to be in the times of gold and silver, and I'd be just as well off now with the silver half dollar as the one dollar in greenbacks."

"If that's the case, here's your half dollar," said the old lady, handing the lawyer an American silver half dollar, which he seized with such a grip as almost made the eagle scream, as the old lady bid him a good morning and left his office. The attorney saw that he was sold.

* * *

An Old Lady in a Bad Fix.—A very good widow, who was looked up to by the congregation to which she belonged as an example of piety, contrived to bring her conscience to terms for one little indulgence. She loved porter; and one day, just as she had received half a dozen bottles from the man who usually brought her the comfortable beverage, she—oh, horror!—discovered two of the grave elders of the church approaching her door. She ran the man out of the back door, and the bottles under the bed. The weather was hot, and, while conversing with her sage friends, pop went a cork. "Dear me," exclaimed the good lady, "there goes the bed cord; it snapped yesterday the same way. I must have another rope provided." In a few minutes another went, followed by the peculiar hiss of escaping liquor. The rope would not do again, but the good lady was not at a loss. "Dear me," said she, "that black cat of mine must be of some mischief under there.—Scat!" Another bottle popped off, and the porter came stealing out from under the bed curtain. "Oh, dear me!" said she, "I had forgot; it is my yeast! Here, Prudence, come and take these bottles of yeast away!"

* * *

No Stamp on it.

A good joke came off quite recently at a court house. A person living a short distance out of the village is in the habit of frequently coming into town and drinking to inebriation. Recently he made one of his visits, became decidedly tipsy, called upon Judge ——, and desired the Judge to write him a pledge, asserting his intention to cease drinking. His honor wrote the pledge as desired, and the tipsy individual affixed his name thereto. He then desired to have the pledge that he might take it home and exhibit it to his wife. His honor thought he himself was the proper custodian of his important agreement, but yielded to the solicitations of the man, at the same time assuring him that if he broke the contract, and appeared before him again in a state of intoxication, he would have to lock him up. A week elapsed and the Judge was confronted by the same man, as tipsy as aforetimes.—"How is this?" said his honor, "did I not tell you I would have you locked up if you did not keep your agreement?"

"Judge M———," said the tipsy fellow, "do you think I am a fool? I know what I am about. I'll show you if I am a fool!" and he drew forth his wallet from his pocket, took out his pledge, unfolded its worn creases, and holding it up triumphantly, exclaimed: "Will you just show me a United States Internal Revenue stamp on that agreement?" The Judge caved.

"Do you know what you can do?"

We have men of very long bodies and very short legs, and men of very long legs and very short bodies. One of the latter class, who, while sitting down, looks like a small man, but who towers like a giant when he gets upon his feet, once edited a country paper near Cincinnati.

One day a man who had no acquaintance with the editor, and who had become greatly exasperated at a certain article in the journal reflecting upon himself, rushed into the editor's sanctum in a terrible rage, vengeance in his eye and the paper in his hand—espying a quiet looking little man sitting by the table writing:

"Be you the editor of this paper?"

"I am, sir," was the reply.

"Did you write that infamous article on me?" pointing to the editorial in question.

"I did write the article you are pointing at, sir," returned the editor, quietly.

"Then, sir," exclaimed the enraged man, pulling off his coat, "do you know what you can do?"

Raising himself slowly upon his feet until he towered at least a foot and a half above his would-be adversary, and bringing his fist down on the table savagely, he said: "Well sir, what can I do?"

The man eyed him from head to foot for a moment in utter amazement, and then slipping on his coat, again, exclaimed:

"What can you do? Well, stranger, I just think you can give me the goldarndest mauling that any man ever got." And he hurriedly shot out of the office.

* * *

Fishing for Ducks.—"There goes the Dutchman who had the dangerous geese!" exclaimed a friend in the country, the other day, calling our attention to a Dutchman of the "old school," who was walking slowly along the road. We asked for an explanation.

"Why when the Yankees first began to settle here, he was joined by a slab-sided specimen of 'em, as he was picking up the spoils that his geese had dropped in their chattering morning waddles, by the edge of an oblong pond at the roadside. Presently one of the geese stretched out his long neck at the Yankee, who started and ran as if a mad dog where at his heels."

"I told him," said the old Dutchman, "not to be afraid; dat de geese wouldn't hurt um any; but de geese did run after him, dough, clear over the hill, and none of um wouldn't give um no rest any more; whenever he come along the street, I believe dey had a spite agin the Yankees. Mein gracious! its curious, dough, dat de geese always went away, and didn't come back any more!"

The secret of that was, that the Yankee, who was so afraid of the Dutchman's geese, had thrown out kernels of corn, among which was one with a fish-hook attached. Once swallowed, the angry goose was on top of the flying fugitive.

* * *

Give us a house furnished with books rather than furniture. Both if you can; but books at any rate. To spend several days in a friend's house and hunger for something to read, while you are treading the costly carpets, and sitting down on luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind. Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. A book is good company: it is full of conversation without loquacity. It talks to you, not through the ear, but another way.

* * *

In Philadelphia, one pleasant Sunday evening an old lady whose failing eyes demanded an unusually large prayer book, started for church a little early. Stopping on the way to call on a friend, she laid her prayer book on the center table. When the bells began to chime she snatched what she supposed to be her prayer book, and started for church. Her seat was at the chancel end of the gallery. The organ ceased playing. The minister said: "The Lord is in his holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before him." In the effort to open her supposed prayer book she started the spring of the music-box, which she had taken instead. It began to play—in her consternation she put it on the floor. It would not stop—she put it on her seat—it sounded louder than ever. Finally she carried it out while it played the "Washing Day," an Irish jig tune.

* * *

What is it that has two buildings, two trees, two animals, and two fish?—the human body, viz: two temples, two palms, two calves, and two soles.

JOB PRINTING.
OF
ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.
Executed with neatness and dispatch.
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

An Anecdote of Dean Swift.—The eccentric Dean Swift was walking in the Phoenix Road, Dublin, when a thunder shower came on, and he took shelter under a tree, where a party was sheltering also, two young women and two young men. One of the young girls looked very sad, till, as the rain fell, her tears fell. The Dean inquired the case, and learned that it was their wedding day: they were on their way to the church, and now her white clothes were wet, and she couldn't go. "Never mind, I'll marry you," said the Dean; and took out his prayer book, and there and then married them, their witnesses being present; and to make the thing complete, he tore a leaf from his pocket book, and with his pencil wrote and signed a certificate, which he handed to the bride. It was as follows:

Under a tree, in stormy weather,
I married this man and woman together;
Let none but Him who rules the thunder,
Sever this man and woman asunder.
JONATHAN SWIFT,
Dean of St. Patrick's.

* * *

The Singapore Free Press describes the capture on the Sirangoon river of an alligator, which measured fourteen feet from head to tail, and was about six feet in breadth—the largest one caught in the settlement for many years. The old fellow had been for some months a terror to the natives on the banks of the river. The mode of capture was so simple that the wonder is that it had not been tried before. As the alligator was in the habit of coming on shore and basking in the sun at low water, a large-sized fish-hook was made fast to a piece of rope, and the end of the rope was fastened to a tree on shore. The hook was baited with a live fowl, and the alligator, seeing the fowl on shore, came forth from the water and swallowed the fowl, hook and all, when the Malays rushed down in a body with spears and clubs and soon dispatched him.

* * *

"Lo, I am with you always."—A mother, one morning, gave her two little ones books and toys to amuse them, while she went to attend to some work in an upper room.

A half hour passed quietly, and then a timid voice at the foot of the stairs called out:

"Mamma, are you there?"

"Yes, darling."

"All right, then!" and the child went back to its play.

By-and-by the question was repeated—

"Mamma, are you there?"

"Yes."

"All right, then!" and the little ones, reassured of their mother's presence, again returned to their toys.

Thus when God's little ones, in doubt and loneliness, look up and ask: "My Father, art Thou there?" and when there comes in answer the assurance of His presence, our hearts are quieted.

* * *

A farmer wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine: "Respected Sir—I went yesterday to the cattle show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

* * *

The following is a neat hit at those dilatory people who are always behind time: Some one said to a person of this class, "I see that you belong to the three-handed people."

"Three-handed! that's rather uncommon."

"Oh! no; common enough—two hands like other people, and a little behind-hand!"

* * *

Never anticipate wealth coming from any other source than labor, and never place dependence on becoming possessor of an inheritance. "He who waits for a dead man's shoes may go a long time barefooted." "He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race."

* * *

"Why, Bridget," said her mistress, who wished to rally the girl for the amusement of her company, upon the fantastic ornamenting of a huge pie, "why, Bridget, did you do it?" "Indade, mum, it was myself that did it," replied Bridget. "Isn't it pretty, mum, I did it wid your false teeth."

* * *

The father of an interesting family residing near Detroit, not long since stopped the only newspaper which he had ever allowed himself or family, and solely on the ground that he could not afford the expense. This man chews up fourteen dollars and sixty cents' worth of tobacco every year.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Up Boys and at Them,

Wendell Phillips dictates action to the Radical party. What he says is law in the Jacobin clubs. Stevens, Sumner, Wilson, Boutwell, Frelinghuysen, and the entire pack, follow his whistle obediently as docile spaniels do their master. Within a week past, Phillips has put forth in print, over his own name, this decree:—"FIDELITY TO THE NEGRO MUST BE OUR FIRST AND DECISIVE TEST OF ANY MAN'S FITNESS FOR THE PRESIDENCY." Accept the issue! Whitemen! Off coats and scatter the defamers of your race like leaves before the howling north-wester. Ring in their ears with the force of ten thousand gongs the American words of Stephen A. Douglas, "*This government was founded by* WHITEMEN, *for the benefit of* WHITEMEN *and their posterity* FOREVER." With stentorian lungs give them a dose of "Black Loyalty" as proposed by a *loyal white soldier*, "Miles O'Reilly," of the 47th Regiment, New York:—

Well, we fought—aye, for four years we fought
Pouring out lavish treasure and blood;
[illegible] the Black [illegible] as he ought,
Crawling Northward with [illegible] and with knife?
All his masters were far from his track,
[illegible] Johnston and Lee in the fight;
There was nothing to hold the Black back
From [illegible] his champion, the White.

But he and we when fighting we stood
To chase from his keeper's dreams,
Or to Lee send he clothing and food,
Harness, powder, equipments and teams?
We all know that in one single State
A revolt would have ended the fight—
[illegible] of their "loyalty" great,
For the Black rebs were worse than the White.

The White rebels came with a shout,
Their bayonets [illegible] and aglow,
While the Black rebels [illegible] in the rear,
[illegible]
Phillips, Sumner and men of that school,
May [illegible] from morning till night—
But if Black or White Rebels must rule,
Then, by Heaven! count me in for the White!

It would sicken a dog this vile cant
That we hear of "Black loyalty" now—
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And since Johnston stacked arms after fight,
"We are sold" by Black rebs we were?—
'Tis all nothing to [illegible] the White!

To the Black rebels glory and power,
To the white rebels chains and disgrace!
Oh, madness and wrong rule the hour,
We are false to faith, wisdom and race!
To my heart with you Longstreet and Hill,
Johnston, Lee—every man in the fight—
You were rebels and had [illegible]; but still
You share my misfortune—You're White!

Victory a la Greeley.

A special election was held in the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio a few days ago, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Hamilton, Radical. General Beatty of the same political stripe was elected, receiving about one thousand majority, whereupon the New York *Tribune*, went off in a delirium of exultation, nearly using up their stock of show type to announce a "glorious victory." By referring to the record we find, that the same district gave Mr. Lincoln in 1864 a majority of 2078, and that Mr. Hamilton for Congress in 1866 received 1852 majority, and the additional fact transpires, that General Beatty, just elected, won popularity by openly advocating *the payment of United States Bonds with paper currency*, a scheme which the *Tribune* has *repeatedly denounced as dishonest*. Surely Horace must be hard pushed for material to manufacture Radical victories out of in 1868.

* * *

Mr. Kelly, Radical, of Pennsylvania, has offered a resolution in Congress relative to the practical value of "Bingham's Serge Reliever." We presume that is something more for the negro, as, coming from the source it does, relief for the white man cannot possibly be intended. It would be disloyal.

Frelinghuysen.

Senator Frelinghuysen has been, as Artemus Ward was wont to say, speaking a piece in the Senate. The distinguished *mis-representative* of the State of New Jersey took the extreme Radical ground of anti-State sovereignty, anti-Judicial independence, anti-Executive authority, and on behalf of the all potent supremacy of Congress and the negro. The only solution for such absurdity on the part of Mr. Frelinghuysen, is the reported fact, that he is angling in the muddy pool of Radicalism for the Vice Presidential nomination.—That belongs of right to Fred. Douglass, but it may, out of charity, be given to his political kinsman, the other Frederick, whose days in the Senate are numbered, and, who now sits there pocketing $5,000 a year, and acting in contempt of the overwhelming sentiment of the people of New Jersey, a State made sovereign by the Constitution, in all things not expressly granted to or withheld by that sacred compact, to support which, Mr. Frelinghuysen took a solemn oath. Before the advent of Radicalism, such obligations possessed binding effect.

Hendricks.

The Democratic party may well be proud of such a statesman as Senator Hendricks, of Indiana. He made a speech against the despotic measures of Radicalism on Thursday last, which blew into shreds the flimsy oration of Senator Morton, and caused the whole body of Jacobins to wince beneath a Constitutional lash. The concluding remarks of Senator Hendricks were half drowned by applause in the galleries. He closed by saying:—"The Reconstruction column was composite; it was composed of solid blocks from the quarries of Austrian despotism, above that *a large mass from Africa*, finished off with fragments of our Constitution. But it would soon lie in ruins, and in its stead the American people would place thirty-seven columns of pure white Parian marble."

Reconstruction.

The negro Radicals in the North Carolina Convention recently undertook to reconstruct Webster's Dictionary. Since then their counterparts in Virginia have been at work overhauling the Latin vocabulary. A white delegate, in his speech touching the character of governments, made use of the terms *de facto* and *de jure*. That gave rise to the following "higher type" colloquy:

"Bayne (negro) said if the gentleman did not stop talking Latin, and tell whether *de jure* meant de court or de jury, dis jury would go agin him. When he (Bayne) used Latin he always explained it for the ignorant."

Norton (negro) assured the house, with much dignity, that *de needed no explanation* of phrases in such common use.

Bayne said: "If you don't, others do."

Hodges (negro) said he "didn't want none nuther."

Bayne—Well, de balance of us does."

At a subsequent sitting of the Convention, the question of taxation being under consideration, the Hon. Mr. Bayne (negro) further expanded his profound logic in this manner:

"He said dat Virginia was one hundred years behind Massachusetts, because dey had pigs up there what weighed over four hundred pounds, and dey called 'em pigs; and down here de pig-house and de henroost was all de same. And all dis come from de bayone system of taxen folks. He wanted de lands taxed because he didn't want baboons, panthers, and monkeys and things, eating his children up, and enslavin dar lives no longer."

Mr. Milbourne asked Bayne if the putting of all the tax on the lands would make the pigs any bigger than they are.

Bayne replied that he was discussin' on other pints. "But," said he, "in order to clar dis subjec' up, an' not make fun out'n of it, I will state dat dey has holes in de hog-pens up in Massachusetts for de hog to put his neck thro an' eat much as he want, and den take his head back, so as not to dirty his pen and destroy anything; and then, besides dat, they has on de outside a box sorter like dis desk here, which protects his food from de chickens or anything else. Now a *little boy* feeds those hogs up thar, an' down here it take de massa an' all da niggers to feed de hogs."

Such is a specimen of the new order of Radical statesmen. We counsel you against anger, white men of New Jersey, although we know that indignation will naturally and honestly swell up in your patriotic breasts at this recital of reconstruction buffoonery. It is in the hands of such chattering absurdities as the negro Bayne, that Radicalism, *through the wanton violation of the Constitution*, is now striving to lodge the controlling political power of the country—North as well as South.

* * *

A paper in Illinois hoists the following ticket:

For President:—GENERAL GREENBACKS.
For Vice-President:—GENERAL *Low* TAXES.

Good, especially the candidate for Vice-President. He ought to head the ticket. We want him in Plainfield.

* * *

Can it be true, as a Radical journal in New York has intimated, that Jay Cooke, the patriot who made loyalty pay, goes for killing Grant, politically, and nominating Chase, because "Chase don't get drunk, is a moral man, and liberal to loan agents and national bank men?"

* * *

We invite attention to the following extract from a recent address upon "The Origin and Preservation of the Constitution, delivered at Trenton by Hon. James W. Wall, of Burlington. It reflects the truth and echoes the opinion of a vast majority of his fellow citizens of New Jersey. It is refreshing, in these days of treason towards the Constitution, to hear the bold voice of a true hearted patriot rising above the angry din of Jacobinism, and eloquently pleading for that which can alone save us from national degradation and destruction. Such a patriot is Col. Wall. He spoke as follows:

"We hear a great deal in these sad times about "American nationality," "the people's will," "the life of the nation," "Republican governments to be guaranteed," and other transcendental terms and phrases; but they are all intended to operate upon the people as a sort of political mirage, to delude them with false ideas, to inspire them with deceptive hopes, and to lead them on step by step towards the chaotic gulf of despotism. While professing patriotic elevation to both the Union and the Constitution, the men in power to-day are the worst enemies of both. The faith of this nation was solemnly pledged to the preservation *of that Union under the Constitution*, and solemnly sealed with the blood of nearly half a million of men! To prove false to both now is to prove false to the memory of your dead, and to write upon the sepulchres of your slain, from Manassas to Petersburg, "they died in vain." A practical, sensible, statesmanship, should have buried long since in oblivion the sad memories of your domestic dissensions; and yet the bold bad men in power are laboring assiduously to keep alive the antagonisms of the last five bloody years, and to concentrate and embody the intensity and malignity of their hate in unconstitutional legislative enactments. It was a Roman emperor who, when asked to erect an altar to Vengeance, to commemorate the death of Piso, exclaimed, "*Private memories and hatreds engendered by civil strife, should always be forgotten, and public memorials commemorate foreign conquests, never domestic calamities.*" A complaint was made before the Amphyctyons—"That by such a trophy the memory of their civil dissensions would be made eternal:" and the noble decree was: "*Let it be abolished, for it is not fitting that any record should exist of discord between Greek and Greek.*" When Cæsar after his great victory at Thapsus, where he celebrated his four triumphs, wisely and carefully avoided all allusions by banner and otherwise to what perhaps were the most brilliant of his achievements over his own countrymen, saying, most wisely: "*Their defeat brought no accessions of honor to the Republic—the glory it reflected on the victors was at best dubious and barren.*" Surely it would be strange and monstrous if a Christian people permitted Pagans to surpass them in the virtues of magnanimity and forgiveness."

Blair and Stanton.

In 1864, the Radicals, desiring to effect a change in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, a number of Senators belonging to that party signed and presented the following paper to the President:

"The theory of our government, the early and uniform practical construction thereof is that the President should be aided by a Cabinet Council agreeing with him in political principle and general policy, and that all important measures and appointments should be the result of their combined wisdom and deliberation. This most obvious and necessary condition of things, without which no administration can succeed, we and the public believe does not exist, and therefore such selections and changes in its members should be made as will secure to the country unity of purpose and action in all material and essential respects, more especially in the present crisis of public affairs.

The Cabinet should be exclusively composed of statesmen who are the cordial, resolute, unwavering supporters of the principles and purposes above mentioned."

This statement was signed by the following United States Senators:

James Dixon and L. S. Foster, of Connecticut; O. H. Browning and Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; James Harlan and J. W. Grimes, of Iowa; S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas; Lot M. Morrill and W. P. Fessenden, of Maine; H. B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Solomon Foot and Jacob Collamer, of Vermont; Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; Daniel R. Clark and John P. Hale, of New Hampshire; Preston King and Ira Harris, of New York; Benjamin F. Wade and John Sherman, of Ohio; David Wilmot and Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania; J. R. Doolittle and T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin.

Under the operation of this principle, Mr. Lincoln signified to Mr. Blair, Postmaster-General, that his resignation would be accepted, and it was at once tendered.

This was Radicalism in 1864. Then it was important that the Cabinet should agree with the President in "political principles and general policy." Mr. Blair did not, and he resigned at the request of the President. But, in 1867, affairs had taken a different turn. Mr. Stanton did not agree with the President in "political principles and general policy." He was removed from office, as was Mr. Blair; but now the Senate interposes in the other direction, and passes an act reinstating him as Secretary of war. This political doubling cannot fail to awaken public attention to the dangerous character of the party now controlling Congress. They are bound by no principle, restrained by no precedent, Whatever road promises to end in success, that will be followed. The welfare and interest of the nation are minor considerations. They ask for the removal of Mr. Blair when that course suits them; they attempt to force Stanton into the Cabinet to gain a political point. But the end is coming, and this last act may be the one that is to bring about a decision upon points which will blow the whole military reconstruction scheme into fragments.—*Philadelphia Age.*

* * *

Some of the Radical faithful in Washington are throwing missiles at the Radical Chaplain of the House, Boynton, because he hesitates about preaching amalgamation. The Reverend gentleman must take the back track, *a la* Beecher, or have his pay stopped.

* * *

An immense meeting of the Constitutional Union men, (Old Line Whigs,) was held at *Cooper Institute, New York, Thursday* evening last, Hon. Hugh Maxwell in the chair. Revolutionary Radicalism received merited denunciation. This motto was appropriately affixed to a bust of Washington—"We stand by those who stand by the Constitution. The Spirit of 76 still lives."

* * *

Leading Radicals have extolled the matchless valor of *negro troops* in the field of battle, how they eclipsed the white soldiers in deeds of daring, how they proved their loyalty at the cannon's mouth, and earned thereby fame's brightest chaplet and the right to rule. Soldiers of New Jersey, when you read the following, keep cool, but bid Radicalism keep silent on the negro.

The records of the War Department show that fourteen "colored troops" deserted where one was killed; that about thirty died of disease to every one killed; that nearly twenty were mustered out of the service for disability where one was killed in battle. Look at the record:

Mustered out for disability	[illegible]
Died	[illegible]
Deserted	[illegible]
Missing which means running	1,2[illegible]
Killed in battle	1,2[illegible]

* * *

One of the Radical Senators in Congress who claims to be a regular "Roundhead," on being remonstrated with the other day in this city over the monstrous, radical and destructive legislation now afflicting the country, coolly replied: "*You haven't seen half yet,*" a sentiment quite worthy of Robespierre, and the very worst of the *Sans Cullottes* of the French Revolution. Surely if the people do not rise in their majesty to arrest these revolutionists, the days of the Government are numbered.—*N. Y. Express.*

* * *

A *loyal* agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, in Louisiana, absconded a few days since with $5,000 belonging to that institution. He can take the reconstruction oath. We pity the freedmen.

* * *

General Butler was called suddenly from Washington to Boston. Has the major who sent that challenge in Richmond, crossed the Potomac. 'Tis bad when warriors flee.

* * *

In view of his recent unfulfilled promise to the President, General Grant should be reminded of Shakspeare's delicate aphorism:

"O, what a tangled web we weave
When first we practise to deceive."

* * *

The Radicals in Washington propose establishing a "model Church," wherein whites and blacks shall not only worship together, but be received socially in all departments of the Church Society. Have we not some gentlemen in Plainfield who would be proud to join that odorous congregation?

* * *

The Radicals are seeking to continue the Freedmen's Bureau with its host of salaried officers and its millions of expense. The plea is that the negro and negro schools demand government support. Is that the tax-payers duty? Was government established to feed, clothe and educate negroes? If so, why not extend its beneficent care over the thousands of *white* men, women and children who are now suffering throughout the North. Has the white man fallen so low in the scale of humanity as to be unworthy of a thought or a dime?

* * *

Two Radical papers, the *Anti-Slavery Standard* and *Independent*, pointedly accuse General Grant with drunkenness.—Before posting the coming Dictator in that scandalous manner, would it not be well for our Radical friends to ascertain *the equilibrium of certain of their* party representatives in the Senate of the United States, some of those *truly loyal* gentlemen there who clamored so *spiritedly* for "blood-letting."

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States, a co-ordinate branch of the government, according to the Constitution, and the *independence* of which the Radical madmen in Congress are endeavoring to destroy is composed as follows:

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
Nathan Clifford, Maine, Associate "
Samuel Nelson, New York " "
Robert C. Grier, Penn., " "
David Davis, Illinois, " "
Noah W. Swayne, Ohio, " "
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa, " "
Stephen J. Field, California, " "

The ages of the Judges are as follows: Chase, 60; Clifford, 65; Nelson, 70; Grier, 72; Davis, 60; Swayne, 63; Miller, 41; Field, 13.

Local and State Items.

☞ At a regular meeting of the Democratic Association of Plainfield, held on Saturday evening last, the following standing committees for the present year were nominated by the President and unanimously confirmed by the Association:

Executive—NATHAN HARPER,
STEPHEN G. HORTON,
JOHN SIMPSON,
WM. B. CLARKSON,
W. E. LANGLEY,
FRAZEE LEE, Jr.,
JOHN H. VAN WINKLE.
Finance—DANIEL J. MARSHALL,
WM. E. GARDNER,
JOHN M. GILLIGAN,
CADWALADER JONES,
S. LESTER HORTON.

☞ Our thanks are tendered to Congressman Sitgreaves, Assemblyman Hough, and State Comptroller McDonald, for valuable public documents.

☞ Both Houses of the Legislature were compelled to adjourn on Monday evening of last week in consequence of the *gas giving out*. We suggest the expediency of an adjournment from Trenton to Plainfield, as our friends Squires and Randolph would treat assembled wisdom with more respect than to give darkness for light.

☞ The oldest Inhabitant cannot remember finer sleighing than we have had the past week. Those fond of the sport and who could afford it, have been enabled to gorge themselves with the smooth running and moonlit luxury. Others who preferred a warm stove or lacked the dollars, consoled themselves with Franklin's philosophy: "That to put your feet in a tub of ice-water and ring a bell was equivalent to a sleigh ride." Our jovial neighbor, Rosello, we doubt not, holds to a contrary opinion. His fast teams did not exist in Franklin's time.

☞ If you want a sign painted artistically and reasonably, summon to your aid our fellow townsman, John H. Dunning. He will do the work for you as it should be done, and for proof of what we assert, it is only necessary to look at the front of our office and there trace in bold handsome letters the Dunning produced word—"Constitutionalist."

☞ One of the most splendid specimens of finished workmanship ever turned out is now in the possession of John Roselle, Esq., of this village. It is a sleigh made by Messrs. Hetfield & Jackson, of Rahway, and should be inspected by every person who is in want or likely to be in want of such an article. H. & J. have also a wide-spread and well earned reputation as builders of carriages and light road wagons. Call upon them if you wish to be rightly served.

☞ The Citizens' Building and Loan Association held a meeting at Laing's Hall last Thursday evening, at which the Constitution and By-laws were adopted. Monday evening Feb. 10, is appointed to receive the first instalments. Owing to the lecture of the Young Mens' Christian Association being given on that night, the meeting will be held in Mr. Laing's parlor. The Secretary will be on hand from half-past six, o'clock, to receive instalments.

☞ What might have proven a serious accident happened on the Central Rail Road Tuesday morning. Between the Elizabethport station and Bay Bridge, owing to the breaking of a rail, the New York bound train from the West was thrown from the track, and three or four of the cars considerably damaged. Fortunately the passengers escaped injury. It was providential that the mishap occurred where it did. Had it been on the bridge, the consequences would most likely have been frightful.

☞ On Thursday of this week, "Collyer's Combination Minstrel Troupe" will be at Laing's Hall. This is said to be one of the best troupes now travelling. Go see them.

☞ By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. A. Warnock has removed his bakery to Front Street, in the place formerly occupied by Jacob Laing.

☞ We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Isaac E. Parker in another column. Having dissolved partnership with Mr. Chapin, he intends to carry on the business himself, and will keep constantly on hand poultry, vegetables, and everything pertaining to a first-class market.

☞ The Scotch Plains, "Theft Detective Society" met on Monday evening, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, the President, Dr. Joseph Park in the chair; O. M. Putnam, Sec. Nearly all the members were present. Resolutions were proposed to get the Society incorporated and a committee appointed to visit the Legislature, and get the act passed.

☞ John White, a fireman on the Central Railroad, was severely scalded at New Market, on Saturday morning last, by an accidental escape of steam caused by the tire of one of the driving wheels bursting and striking a steam-cock. The engineer was also injured slightly.

☞ It is proposed to lay a new street, commencing at the northerly end of Second Street, Plainfield, and to be a continuation of the same, to run along parallel with the Railroad, to cross Terrell road about 200 feet from the culvert, on the westerly side, and terminating in the Darby road, near the residence of L. H. K. Smalley, Esq. This, if done, will open a beautiful avenue from Plainfield to Scotch Plains, and will offer many very available and desirable building sites. Let it be done.

☞ At the closing exercises of the State Normal School, Trenton, on Thursday last, distinguished certificates were awarded to Hulda G. Boeton, Amelia Runyon, Mary L. Runyon and Lucia Vail, of Plainfield.

☞ It is a circumstantial fact, that people are no longer safe in their person or property, from violation at the hands of their fellow beings. Scarcely a day passes by but that we hear of crime in some, or many of its numerous phases right in our midst. The sun had barely set on the evening of January 29th when an unsuspecting married lady, the mother of two beautiful children, was walking along one of the most public streets of New York and was seized by a gang of villains in human form, dragged into a by-place, and the most heinous crime on record committed by a dozen of them, and a few days ago Mr. Isaac Crane of New Providence, while on his way home from Scotch Plains, about 6 o'clock in the evening, was seized upon by a villain, "armed to the teeth," knocked off of his wagon, shot at, robbed, and left lying on the ground in the middle of the road insensible. These are only specimens of almost daily occurrence around and about us. Oh, that an outraged law and humanity might be vindicated.

We understand that there are to be two or three jury trials before Justice L. H. K. Smalley, at S. Cole's Hotel, Scotch Plains, on Saturday the 8th inst; and we would suggest to his Honor the propriety of securing the services of a few ministerial officers to assist in attending jury. This seems to us a (military) necessity.

☞ We are happy to learn that the protracted meetings at Scotch Plains which we reported in our last issue, are yet continued, and are increasing in numbers and in interest. May much good be done.

☞ It is said that the enterprising company, at the head of which is John Taylor Johnston, Esq., who have undertaken to lay out and beautify Fanwood Park and other portions of the surrounding country, are making great preparations for an early and vigorous commencement and a speedy completion of their work. This, when done will be one of the greatest improvements that ever has been made in this part of the State. We learn that they intend setting out shade and ornamental trees, at short intervals, on either side of all their numerous walks and avenues, the coming spring.—Then here are your Scotch Plains!

☞ A *Homœopathic Life Insurance* Company is forming in New York, the principal peculiarity of which will be that the lives of those who adopt the homœopathic treatment of diseases will be insured at "judiciously reduced rates," in comparison with those who are treated in the old manner; and we are informed, also, that all persons buying their Groceries and Provisions of James M. Dunn, Cherry Street, will be insured by this company at less rates than other people—from the fact of their thus showing their good sense.

☞ PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night an accident occurred on the New Jersey Central Railroad, a short distance east of Bound Brook, by which a man engaged in the business of a drover was injured so seriously that he will doubtless die. There were two freight trains going towards New York, both on the same track and but a few yards apart, when for some reason the coupling of the most eastern train became unloosed and left two or three cars standing on the track. One of these was a caboose in which was the drover, and before he was able to get out, the coming train struck the detached cars, shattering them greatly, and severely injuring the occupant.

☞ SNOW AND RAILROADS.—The unfortunate experience of last year has caused the New Jersey Railroad Company to make full preparations for the contingencies of the season. Their snow ploughs have been stationed at convenient points on the road, ready for active use. This side of New Brunswick, a mile or more of board fence has been erected, at great expense, on the west of the railroad, in order to prevent the drifting of snow on the track.

The "Verandah House" at Washington, N. J., made a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire the other evening. Two of the beds in one of the upper stories were entirely consumed, together with a lot of clothing. But for the timely assistance of some of the boarders the hotel would have been in ashes. The fire is supposed to have originated from some defect in the stove pipe leading into the chimney.

☞ In Union County during the past year there were—

Births,	837
Marriages,	273
Deaths,	809

☞ ROBBERY AT NEW PROVIDENCE.—On Sunday night February 2, 1868, the residence of Mr. John A. McEachron, Collector of the Township of New Providence, was broken into, and robbed of money belonging to that township to the amount of $5,000. Mr. N. Bonnell ex-Sheriff of this County is one of his sureties. No clue to the robber has as yet been discovered.

☞ The population of Trenton is now about 25,000.

☞ Ex-Governor Parker lectures in Rahway, Friday evening, on "Success in Life."

☞ Gen. Francis Price, son of ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, of this State, has been nominated by the President as Consul General at Havana. Gen. P. was commandant of the 7th New Jersey Regiment during the war.

☞ Sophia Wanner, an aged German woman, who resided with her two sons, in Bergen avenue, Hudson City, committed suicide a few days ago by hanging. The act was committed in her bedroom, by means of a strip of muslin which had been torn from a sheet, one end of which was attached to a hook used for hanging up a looking glass, and the other end was tied in a noose around the neck of the deceased.

☞ Governor Ward has nominated to the Senate as visitors to the New Jersey State Agricultural College—Robert S. Dobbins, vice John Hayler, resigned, for the 4th District. Wm. Parry, for the 2d Congressional District. Seth Boyden for the 5th Congressional District.

☞ The State debt is three million one hundred and ninety six thousand one hundred dollars.

☞ On Monday night of last week, a prisoner named Morrison, sentenced in Salem county for robbery, made his escape from the State Prison. The *True American* says the circumstances connected with his working out are very extraordinary, and convinces all that for such men as Morrison, at least, it is hardly worth while to build State Prisons. Stone walls, iron bars and high walls are no barriers to him. He was confined in the new wing on the second tier. He first cut into the solid brick wall in one corner of his cell, making an aperture which one would think entirely too small to admit his body. He forced himself through, which cleared him of the flag-stone above and brought him between the ceiling of his cell and the roof. He then ran along until he came to the main building. Here he cut a hole in the roof and got on the main building. He then, by the means of a rope ladder which he had made of his bed clothing, let himself down into the street. Before he left he fixed up something in his bed which made it have the appearance of being occupied by himself. In the morning one of the keepers went to the cell, and turned away saying, "Morrison is all right," but as he was walking away, he remembered he had heard that he had played a trick similar to this, when he escaped from some other prison, he went back and pulling off the clothing found the bird had flown.

☞ The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Military Association was held at the State House, in Trenton, Jan. 28. The following persons were elected officers of the Association:

General Samuel Lilly, of Hunterdon, President. General James T. Hatfield, of Hudson; General George M. Robeson, of Camden; General William S. Striker, of Mercer, Vice Presidents. Captain John H. Phillips, of Mercer, Secretary. Major H. S. Gregory, of Hudson, Corresponding Secretary. Major A. D. Smith, of Mercer, Treasurer.

☞ A singular accident occurred on the Erie Railway the other day. Just after the second Suffern train had passed out of Bergen tunnel, a kerosene lamp exploded in the last, which was the smoking car of the Hackensack line attached, and about half filled with passengers. The whole front of the car was instantly in flames, and the passengers crowded to the rear in terror, being unable to pass through into the other cars in front. The flames spread so rapidly that, before the train could be stopped, half the vehicle was enveloped, and the gentlemen tumbled pell-mell from the platform not an instant too soon, as the fire followed the varnish as though it had been burning fluid.

Marriages.

VERMEULE—GIBBS—At the M. E. Parsonage, Mount Horeb, Jan. [illegible], by Rev. G. O. Carmichael, Mr. Henry C. Vermeule of New Market, to Miss Annie E. Gibbs of Washington Valley.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by F. M. French & Sons, and Freeman & Phelps.

Wheat Flour, ♥ cwt	[illegible]
Wheat Flour (family) ♥ cwt	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ♥ cwt	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]
Wheat ♥ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, ♥ cwt	[illegible]
Buckwheat ♥ bushel	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, ♥ dozen	[illegible]
Butter, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Pork (salt)	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]

GLEANINGS.

In an Illinois libel suit, where $20,000 were claimed, the jury returned $1.

The latest from Paris is a ladies' nose protector, lined with fur.

[illegible] Maryland, has a stable of a thousand cows, they say.

A London paper advertises a good hot dinner for 4d.

Chicago has three immense religious meetings to offset its "immense" divorce cases.

If a man could make a noise like a locust, corresponding to the difference in weight, he could be heard sixteen hundred miles.

The graveyards within the Metropolitan District of London cover 587 acres of ground, and holds more than half a million of people.

Ten thousand negroes are idling around Lexington, Ky., giving things a very black look there.

It is now reported that President Johnson has not been to a theatre or any place of public amusement for the last ten years.

Two English policemen find steady employment, night and day, in Paris, watching Stephens.

The Florida negroes having come to the conclusion that the forty acres and a mule talk was a humbug, show a disposition to make contracts on reasonable terms.

Edward R. Saunders died in the Chicago bridewell from convulsions superinduced by liquor. The deceased was formerly a much respected and widely known young gentleman engaged in business in that city.

A horse in Troy, N. Y., could hardly breathe. The doctor opened the windpipe and removed a piece of tin, which the horse had probably torn from the manger, and which lodged in the throat. The animal is now convalescent.

It is estimated that a hundred thousand people will be thrown out of employment in Massachusetts alone, twenty thousand in New Hampshire, ten thousand in Connecticut and Rhode Island—in all one hundred and sixty thousand—because the manufacturing corporations cannot continue business.

The new colt armory at Hartford Conn., is 500 feet long by sixty wide, is surmounted by a roof framed of wrought iron and a magnificent dome. It is four stories high, has 500 windows, and thirty-seven miles of heating, gas and water pipes. The motive power is given by four vertical steam engines.

The western journals continue to report trade very stagnant and the times generally very hard. That is the story, at the East, as well as the West, the North as well as the South,—and many Republicans even are of opinion that things will not mend speedily nor permanently, until the government is taken from the hands of the Destructives, and placed in those who will try to build up, instead of pull down.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞ A firm in Trenton have purchased since September last 1,000 hogs, all of which have been cut up into sausage meat.

☞ The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company announces a dividend of five per cent., payable on the 3d of February. The West Jersey Railroad announces a cash dividend of four per cent., payable February 3.

Municipal governments are expensive luxuries for the tax-payers, as the following rate of taxation in several cities of the state of New York will show:

New York	$2 67 per $100
Poughkeepsie	[illegible] per 100
[illegible]	[illegible] per 100
[illegible]	[illegible] per 100
[illegible]	[illegible] per 100
[illegible]	[illegible] per 100
[illegible]	[illegible] per 100
Troy	[illegible] per 100
Rochester	[illegible] per 100
[illegible]	[illegible] per 100
Albany	[illegible] per 100
Buffalo	[illegible] per 100

CORRESPONDENCE.

For "The Constitutionalist."

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Through the columns of your excellent paper, I wish to offer a few hints for the consideration of a certain class of persons who may be found in our town. I refer to those who, for want of a better name, may be styled "Gentlemen Loafers."—They may be found at almost any time, lounging about in certain establishments; and when the weather is warm enough to suit them, they are standing in front of stores and shops and on the street corners. These young men belong to the respectable part of society, and would feel themselves insulted, were any one to tell them that they are no better than vulgar loafers which generally congregate at street corners. Having nothing to do, they make it a point to daily visit their friends, or acquaintances, who may be engaged in business at the different stores or offices.

I do not say that these persons really mean to intrude; perhaps such a thought has not entered their minds; but they certainly injure the business of the establishments which they so pertinaciously patronize. Their friends in business feel a delicacy in speaking to them in reference to the matter, and they share their presence, simply because they do not wish to offend their often unwelcome visitors.—However acceptable their company may be at other times, it is certainly out of place to thus intrude themselves, simply because they have nothing to employ their time, and it must consequently hang heavy on their hands.

A lady entering these places on business is subjected to the insolent gaze of these "Gentlemen Loafers;" and in many instances they will leave their business undone rather than enter the places frequented by these gentlemen of leisure: and their custom, which may be of great value to the establishment, is, perhaps lost. And no lady of refinement would patronize an establishment, when the air is filled with cigar or tobacco smoke, and the floor covered with the evidences of that most disgusting practice—tobacco chewing.

When these young men enter on business, or to chat a few moments, there is no possible objection to their company, but when a crowd of them become a "fixture," the thing is unbearable, and their room is far preferable to their company. If they knew, or would think of the annoyance to which they thus (perhaps unconsciously), subject their business friends or acquaintances, I am sure their self-respect (if they have any), will induce them to forego their visiting propensities, at such times, and call on their friends when they will be more welcome.

AN OBSERVER.

The Legislature.

Considerable business was transacted last week, but nothing especially applicable to this locality.

Rahway appears to be driving a brisk trade in the way of incorporations, the Legislature having under consideration several such bills, viz:

To supply Rahway with water;

Incorporating Rahway Wood Works, Academical Institution, and Co-operative Building Association.

Elizabeth asks for a supplement to her charter, authority to supply the city with water, and the repeal of an act appointing commissioners to lay out streets.

A bill has been introduced incorporating the Union County Building and Improvement Company.

A supplement to the Election Law is before the Legislature,—to arrest at once and fine $100 any person who offers an illegal vote.

Newark sent up a petition asking that the Central Railroad Company be compelled to change the location of their bridge over Newark Bay.

The following resolutions passed the House—44 to 14:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of a bill now before the Congress of the United States of America, being "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed on the 2d day of March, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto."

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in the Congress of the United States be and they are hereby requested to vote against the passage of said supplementary act.

The following declaration was made by the House—yeas 49, nays 9.

Whereas, information has been received of the alleged illegal arrest of certain American citizens upon the threshold of Great Britain for political offences alleged to have been committed in this country;

And *Whereas*, the evil example set by the United States officials during the late rebellion tending to the violation of the freedom of speech and of the press, must not serve as a justification of similar offences on the part of foreign governments; therefore,

Resolved, That Congress is hereby urged to make prompt and thorough investigation into the alleged national insult, in order that free speech in America may be vindicated, and that it may be decided whether citizens of the United States are to be forcibly held to answer in another country for words spoken or action taken in this Republic in behalf of the freedom and independence of any people.

Senator Winfield on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, reported joint resolutions withdrawing the assent of New Jersey to a fraudulent amendment of the Federal Constitution. Our Democratic Legislature speaks well and to the point as follows:

And *Whereas*, no amendment to the Constitution of the United States is valid until duly ratified by three-fourths of all the States composing the United States, and until such ratification is completed any State has a right to withdraw her assent to any proposed amendment; and whereas, said fourteenth amendment was proposed by less than the constitutional two-thirds majority, in a Congress which excluded any representation of ten States, and deprived said States, without their own consent, of their constitutional equal representation in the Senate of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining said two-thirds majority in Congress; and, if adopted by the requisite number of States, Congress will claim the power to enforce negro suffrage upon the State of New Jersey; and whereas, said proposed amendment was thus passed to furnish a pretext to keep up a practical dissolution of the Union until negro suffrage could be forced on said excluded States by the exercise of military despotism in the manufacture of State governments in order to secure the ratification of said proposed amendment; and whereas, several distinct propositions are combined in the said proposed amendment, several of which are already fully provided for in the Constitution of the United States, and to which no person or party objects, with the design of misleading the public mind as to the real objects of said amendment, and thus forcing an acquiescence in its provisions as a whole by misrepresenting the views of its opponents: and whereas any ratification of an amendment so framed, claimed to be obtained by counting only the legislature of such states as a partisan majority in Congress may choose to recognize, is fraudulent, unconstitutional and void, and should be so treated: therefore,

1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*—That the above recited resolution be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the ratification on behalf of the State of New Jersey of the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby withdrawn.

A supplement to the act respecting Justices of the Peace has been introduced, which provides that it shall not be lawful for any Justice of the Peace in any city or township of this State, where two or more Justices of the Peace hold commissions at the same time, who has issued a criminal warrant for the arrest of any person, to issue a counter warrant or cross warrant for the arrest of the person, his or her husband or wife upon whose complaint the person making the counter charge was arrested.

Also a supplement in regard to Constables, preventing them from serving warrants of the character above named.

New York Cattle Market.

Cattle are not so plenty, the 4,000 head showing a falling off of 1,000 from last week. All have been sold at an advance of about ½c., the majority bringing 15a17c., with tops at 18c. and poor stock at 13a14c.—Sheep foot up 20,803, and are selling well at stronger rates, or 5a7½c., with some extra Canadas at 8c. Hogs number 11,952 or 3,500 less than last week. They go off quickly at more than ½c. advance; selling at 7¾a8¼c.

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices herewith.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $40 to $250. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattresses

on hand or made to order. Goose Feathers made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order, Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures, Handsome Bead Cushions.

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Bureaus. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattresses. All repairing Cash when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Funeral and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. jan16-ly

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES
J. MAYHER,
144 Liberty St., 1 door from West.

GUANO.

NO. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at MAYHER'S (New Store)
144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

SLEIGHS!

THE best assortment of Hand Sleighs in town may be had at Boughton's

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Chapin & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts will be settled by I. E. Parker, who will continue the business at the same stand.

A. W. CHAPIN,
I. E. PARKER.

Feb. 1, 186-—5t

FISH, POULTRY
AND
VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep in

CHERRY STREET,

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,

A Good Assortment of

FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every evening.

ISAAC E. PARKER.

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob H. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PACE, POTTER & COS'

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP.

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by R.C. Bass

ON FRONT STREET,

OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeKLYN.

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale 25 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at BOUGHTON'S

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land eligibly situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee, in tracts of 1,000 acres more or less to suit. For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,
Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

Ladies' Work Baskets

AND FANCY BASKETS of all kinds at BOUGHTON'S.

Pickell & Ramsey's

COLUMN.

Read it Over!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

IN THE DECLINE OF

DRY GOODS!

WE ARE MAKING

Greater Reductions

Than have yet been made on all kinds of Goods. We will not mention the different kinds of

Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.,

But will guarantee to sell our Goods

Ten Per Cent. Cheaper

Than any other store in Plainfield, or any other town. In fact, we CAN sell goods cheaper than they can be bought at retail in New York City. Call and examine for yourselves.

Furs Furs Furs Furs

Now for the Furs!

We will sell the remainder of our stock of Furs below the

Manufacturers' Prices.

As we intend to reduce our stock down, we can and will sell them Twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store, as we

Sell for Cash Only!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW OUR GOODS

Respectfully,

PICKELL & RAMSEY.

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(Next to 56 Post Office) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizbeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Promptly attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce the same in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Also, Plumbers and Furnace Fitted complete. Ready to suit the requirements of Master Builders. Call and see, an extra assortment of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

INSLEY & GARDNER

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 77 Irving St.,

NEAR THE DEPOT RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Trotting Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gent's'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING attended to neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof, 10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within one minutes walk of depot. Enquire of J. M. C. MARSH, Westfield, N. J.

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at

MAYHERS, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE.

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

FREEMAN & PHILPITT

continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on

Cherry Street

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best endorsement we can give to it is that those who have once tried it, they will buy none other. We style it

Freeman & Philpitt's

BEST

Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of

CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS.

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the old Stand

ON FRONT STREET.

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Cents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

Bone Dust.

PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at MAYHER'S,
144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.
One door from West st.

1,000 POSTS & RAILS

DRESSED & HOLED. CHEAP FOR CASH, by

S. L. NORTON,

Corner William and Second Sts.

Shabby Clothes.

When John Tillotson was Dean of Canterbury, a remarkable scene took place in the hall of that worthy man's residence. From some cause or other, the Dean's father had not risen out of his native obscurity by his son's elevation; so, on visiting the Dean in London, he presented himself in his usual dress of a simple countryman.

"Is John Tillotson at home?" he asked, on the door being opened, after a single knock, by one of the Dean's servants.

"John Tillotson!" growled out the servant: "and don't you know better manners? The *Dean* is at home, but not to see the like of you. So you had better be off."

"But he'll see me," replied the father, coolly, "for all you can say."

And Mr. Tillotson was right; for, after the servant had dealt out a good deal of insult, which he thought very appropriate to a man shabbily dressed, another servant went in to the Dean, and told him what was taking place at the hall door.

"It is my worthy father," exclaimed the Dean, after hearing the description of the strange visitor.

And then, instead of being ashamed to acknowledge his relationship to one so meanly clad, he ran out to the door, and fell down on his knees, in the presence of his servants, to ask his father's blessing.

What a beautiful subject for an artist is this! Here, on the threshold, stands the father in the dress of a countryman, with all that paternal pride and happiness inspired by the noble act of a more noble son. What filial reverence, confidence, delight, and superiority over the vulgar prejudices of the worldly, respecting external appearances, do we also see expressed on the Dean's manly face, as he kneels with upturned eyes to the father he so loves and reveres! There slinking a little behind the door which he still holds in his hand, is the servant who insulted the man his master honors. Did you ever see a countenance expressive of greater mortification? It's quite true, what he said afterward to the other servants, he could have bitten his finger ends off when he saw what a mistake he had made. And there too, a little on the right of the kneeling Dean, are two or three more servants, who, having been attracted to the spot by the high words they had heard previously, now stand with open mouths and eyes, the embodiment of wonder.

◆

Do Good.—Thousands of men breathe, move and live—pass off the stage of life and are heard of no more. Why? They do not a particle of good to the world, and none were blessed by them, none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished: their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die? O man, immortal! Live for something, do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year; you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legibly on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of heaven.

◆

Height of Different Giants.—Bryne the Irish giant, measured eight feet, two inches.

Cornelius Magrath, who died in the year 1860, measured seven feet, eight inches.

Edward Malone, another Irishman, was seven feet, seven inches, and nearly equal in stature and size, to Daniel Cardanus, the Swedish giant.

The celebrated Dr. Cheselden, the famous anatomist, speaks of a skeleton, discovered in a Roman camp near St. Albans, and near to an urn inscribed Marcus Antonious, which he judged to have been eight feet, four inches.

Goliah, of Gath, the champion of the Philistines, (who was slain by David) measured six cubits and a span, which, according to Bishop Cumberland, is eleven feet English.

Maximus, the emperor, was nine feet high; and in the reign of Augustus, there were said to be many others as tall.

◆

Greatness of Mind.—A Corsican, the leader of a gang of banditti, who had been famous for his exploits, was at length taken and committed to the care of a soldier, from whom he contrived to escape. The soldier was tried, and condemned to death. At the place of execution, a man, coming up to the commanding officer, said, "Sir, I am a stranger to you, but you shall soon know who I am; I have heard that one of your soldiers is to die for having suffered a prisoner to escape; he was not at all to blame; besides, the prisoner shall be restored to you. Behold him here—I am the man. I cannot bear that an innocent man should be punished for me, and I come to die myself." "No," cried the French officer, who felt as he ought, the sublimity of the action, "thou shalt not die, and the soldier shall be set at liberty. Endeavor to reap the fruits of thy generosity; thou deservest to be henceforth an honest man."

Facts Concerning Human Life.—The total number of human beings on the earth is computed at 3,000,000,000, and they speak 3,063 known tongues.

The average duration of human life is 32 1-2 years.

One fourth of those born die before they are seven years old, and one half before they arrive at the age of 17.

Out of one hundred persons, only six reach the age of 60.

Out of five hundred persons, only one attains the age of 80.

Sixty persons die every minute.

Tall persons live longer than short ones.

Married men are longer lived than single ones.

◆

He who is not satisfied with a sparing measure of condiments to season his food, but takes them in larger and yet larger proportions, will ere long become insensible to any amount of stimulant, and it will lose its savor altogether for him. Now, what seasoning is to our food, that bought pleasure to be to our duty. Let it be sparingly intermixed, and it will give a zest to application; but let it be indulged in, and it will lose its relish. If we feed on amusement, we feed on wind; and, sooner or later, satiety and loathing will ensue. He that is simplest in his taste, and most moderate in his relaxations, will retain the keenest relish for, and retain the longest measure of the sweets which earth can furnish. Drain the cup at once and the dregs alone will remain; sip it gently, and it will last for life.

◆

Wit and Humor.—It is easy to say ill-natured things and thus get a reputation for smartness; but genuine humor doesn't flow from a bitter fountain. It is gentle and genial, comes from a bright and loving spirit, and refreshes while it excites to mirth and laughter. Less brilliant than wit, it is more agreeable; while the one offends by its severity, the other makes a man ashamed of his follies without exciting his resentment.

◆

Unconscious Irony.—Some time ago the clerk of one of the chapels at Birmingham, previous to the commencement of the service, dirtied his hand while putting some coal on the fire, and unconsciously rubbed his face, besmearing it so as to resemble a son of Vulcan. He turned into the desk, where he naturally attracted much attention, which was considerably increased when he gave out the first line of the hymn: "Behold the brightness of my face." The congregation could no longer preserve their gravity and an involuntary laugh burst from every corner of the chapel.

◆

Do not show me the shapely man; do not show me the man that lives in ease and comfort; do not show me the man that has never known what suffering or trouble was; but show me the man that has gone through sickness, and losses, and misconstruction; show me some man that has borne the strifes and storms of life, and that, though worn and scarred, has triumphed over them all, and I say: "God bless you, old battered hull! There is more in you than merely a man. There is in you what the grace of God has wrought there—christian manhood."

◆

What a beautiful expression that is in the old writers, "the returns of prayers." The idea is a nautical one. Ships are laden for a foreign shore with the wealth and hopes of the merchant. He sends them forth to various ports, and in due time watches for the appearance of the well-known sails in the harbor. Then he reaps his harvest. So we Christians send forth our prayers from many hearts in many places. They float upon the breeze like ships upon the sea, to foreign lands. Soon we begin to look for their return, and at length the whole fleet comes back again to our harbors, richly freighted with gracious answers.

◆

In company, set a guard upon your tongue; in solitude upon your heart. The most ignorant have knowledge enough to discover the faults of others; the most clear-sighted are blind to their own. A great talker never wants enemies; the man of sense speaks little, and hears much. Though the ways of virtue are rough and craggy, yet they reach to Heaven.

◆

Somebody says, or should have said, that advertising is the oil which wise tradesmen put in their lamps. If they fail to use it their "lights" go out, and they sink into hopeless and irretrievable bankruptcy, or else eke out a miserable, draining existence, while their more far sighted neighbors ride on the tide of prosperity to the haven of plenty, to make happy their declining years.

◆

Religion is, in an eminent degree, the science of the heart, and he who does not receive it in his heart, studies it to very little purpose. Every Christian ought, therefore, to study with the heart as well as with the head; letting light and increase with equal progression, and mutually assist each other.

◆

Some people's thoughts never take their places one behind another; they attack not with a well-disciplined and compact column, but with a rabble of ideas.

Dutch Butter.

Large quantities of butter are annually imported from Holland into England and even the warm latitude of the West Indies, where it withstands the climate well—Sometimes it is imported, in company with Dutch cheese, into the United States, and is found in New York markets superior in quality and price, to the famous Goshen Butter. It is celebrated for its superior quality, and for its power of resisting decomposition, or its not being liable to become rancid. In the Holland dairies every thing is conducted with a system and neatness, from the feed bestowed upon the cows, to the completion of the butter, worthy of all imitation and praise. That there is any thing in the climate or grasses of Holland that renders their dairy products superior to the pastures of England or any other part of Europe, is not pretended. No grass in the world is sweeter than that of England and the Northern States of America; the difference is clearly in the working of the butter. Were our butter and cheese in general, made with as much skill and care as in Holland, we might successfully compete with the Dutch in the markets of the West Indies and elsewhere, to which our butter will hardly pay the cost of transportation.

According to the report made lately to the Highland Society in Scotland, the process in the Dutch dairies is substantially as follows: The milk when taken from the cow is poured into large earthen pitchers, and placed in a vat of cold water, which quickly reduces the temperature. It is then placed on shelves until the cream separates, when it is taken off and placed in vessels for churning. In there it is first allowed to become a little soured, and then the churn is half filled with the cream. In the best dairies, churning is performed daily, the system being so arranged that the supply is constantly in readiness. In winter, a little boiled warm water is added to the cream to give the proper temperature previous to the churning; and in very warm weather it is sometimes submitted to the cold bath to reduce the heat. The butter, when taken from the churn, is put in a shallow vessel and carefully washed with pure cold water, and then worked with a slight sprinkling of fine salt, whether intended for rolls or for barreling. The butter is considered best when the cows have been at grass three weeks; it is then delicious, and is made into fanciful forms as animals, pyramids &c, and stuck over with fragrant flowers, and sells at a very great price. When intended for packing, the butter is worked up twice or three times a day with soft, fine salt, for three days, in a shallow tub; there being about two pounds of this salt used for fourteen pounds of butter. After this thorough preparatory working, the butter is then hard packed in thin layers into casks made perfectly sweet and clean. The wood preferred is oak, smoothed carefully inside. Three or four days before they are used, the casks are filled with sour whey, and this stands until they are emptied and cleansed for the packing of the butter. It is clear, from this description, that independent of the perfect neatness observed in every part of the process, the excellence of the Dutch butter, and the care with which it is kept in its original sweetness when packed, is owing to the manner in which it is freed from the least particle of buttermilk by the first workings, and the subsequent repeated workings, as well as to the perfect incorporation of the salt by the same process.—*Maine Democrat.*

Practical Hints for Farmers.

The extra land required for a worm fence would pay the interest and principal of the cost of a good fence in five years.

To stop the potato rot, plant the seed and start new varieties. The first crop will be about the size of quails' eggs, the second will yield about fair sized seed, while a third will enable you to select a good new variety that will be free for a time from disease.

The great secret of success in raising good horses is to keep them growing, in good health and spirit; and this can only be done by proper feeding and general care. They want warm, dry box stalls to stand in during the winter, from which they can be turned out doors in pleasant weather for exercise—for this is needed as well as food.

Instead of earth against the house for banking up, rotting away the wood-work, use evergreen branches, hemlock, or white or yellow pine. After snow has been blown in among them, they will keep out frost far better than banks of earth. The labor of banking with brush will not be half that of using earth, in most cases, and they are altogether cleaner, while being more effectual.

If any of our farmer readers have barn-yards or cows' yards or corners, where cattle have lain for several years, we conjure them to dig out about a foot of the earth before the ground freezes, haul it upon the grain-fields or meadow, and fill up with much waste earth from the ravines, or with sods, for the purpose of receiving the manure during the winter. This will afford an immense addition for spring use, which will tell largely in liberal ears of well-manured corn.

◆

Prayer and provender never hindered any man's journey.

How to Make Manure.—Take every advantage to collect together prunings of trees, roots, large weeds, &c., place them together and cover with earth, so as partly to char, and burn the remainder to ashes. To this heap should be brought all the weeds, &c., collecting in the garden and surrounding grounds. There is nothing settles such things so well as burning them. Upon this may be placed sawdust and refuse from the wood yard, which will become charred. Such a heap will be most valuable for mixing with earth for potting plants, dressing the surface of beds for small seeds, &c. If a farmer gives his thought to this subject, and begins to make a special work of the manufacture of manure and fertilizing substances, he will be astonished to see how much can be done to advantage and profit, that had not occurred to him before. It is absurd and ridiculous for a farmer to be pinching and parsimonious in little comforts for his family or for himself, if he is uneconomical in the management of his manures. It is like saving at the spigot, and neglecting at the bung-hole.

◆

How to Have Mealy Potatoes.—At this season of the year, particularly, and until the new crop comes, almost all potatoes when boiled are apt to be water-soaked and soggy, and we are sure the lovers of this esculent will thank us, says an exchange, for giving them a receipt for having mealy potatoes every day in the year—not a fancy one made to order from a cook book, but one that has stood and will stand the test of constant practice. It is very simple, and involves only a slight increase of trouble and labor over the ordinary method of cooking. Pare the raw potatoes and let them stand an hour or so in a basin of water in which a pinch of salt has been added. Boil quickly. When done, drain off the water carefully, and replace the potatoes upon the stove, in the same vessel in which they were cooked, to dry for five or ten minutes. When ready to serve, take each potatoe and squeeze it gently, but not enough to destroy the form, in a dry napkin, and place immediately on the table. The squeezing in the napkin takes out all the water, and leaves the potatoes that were before wet and heavy, mealy and delicious.

◆

Experiments show that paint on surfaces exposed to the sun, will be more durable if applied in autumn or spring, than if put on during hot weather. In cool weather, it dries slowly, forms a hard glossy coat, like glass, while if applied in warm weather, the oil strikes into the wood, leaving the paint so dry that it is rapidly beaten off by rains.

◆

The superstitions of Hindooism appear to be giving way to the truths of Christianity and the spirit of an enlightened age. Several religious societies have been formed by the natives, who adopt for their creed a belief in only one supreme being, who alone should be adored, and renounce all Hindoo superstitions.

◆

The other day, an Irish town-crier took in charge a lost child, and proceeded to hunt up his parents. On being asked by a lady what the matter was, he replied, "here's an orphan child, madame, and I'm trying to find its parents."

◆

A Hartford Common Councilman asked at a recent meeting, "how if the telegraph fire alarm were to run over the tops of the buildings, was a man to get up to them to pull them?"

◆

Our homes are like instruments of music. The strings that give melody or discord are the members. If each is rightly attuned, they will all vibrate in harmony; but a single discordant string jars through the instrument and destroys its sweetness.

◆

If small streams are not able to bear great ships, or yield great treasures, they may, at least, water some drooping flower; if not by the fireside of home, by the wayside in life's pathway.

◆

There is a man in one of the Western States who has moved so often, that whenever a covered wagon comes near his house his chickens all march up and fall on their backs, and cross their legs, ready to be tied and carried to the next stopping place.

◆

At Sparta, Miss., a Methodist preacher, Rev. T. Young aged 80, has married Mrs. G. Mixjon aged 83. Their united family numbers over 100 children and grandchildren.

◆

A Parisian left directions before his death that a copy of one of the morning newspapers should be placed on his tomb every day. The eccentric request is daily carried out, and there on his grave may be seen a heap of musty old papers.

◆

You need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be the truth.

◆

The following are among the signs over the shops of traders at Fort Smith, Arkansas: "Campheen And burning flew." "Ches Nuts biled and Roar." "Cainsert cheers Recaned Hear." "Woshing, Ironin, and grev out dain dais work dun here."

M. VERMEULE'S

HAT, CAP,

AND

Fur Emporium,

FRONT STREET.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FURS! FURS!

Cheap as the Cheapest

REGARDLESS OF

"Manufacturers' Prices."

Buffalo Robes,
Lap Robes,
Foot Robes,
Ladies' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
Childrens' Furs,
Gents' Fur Collars,
Gents' Fur Gloves,
Gents' Fur Caps,

GLOVES & MITTENS,

OF ALL KINDS,

Hats and Caps,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO

A First-Class Hat, Cap & Fur Store,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AND WE WILL

Guarantee Satisfaction.

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Region.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] a.m. [illegible] p.m.

Leave New York at [illegible] p.m.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield [illegible] p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND [illegible]

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p.m.

Leave Somerville at [illegible] p.m.

The 6.30 a.m. train from N. Y. connects at Easton with train for Mahony City, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre.

[illegible] Flemington, arriving there at [illegible]

The [illegible] a.m. train [illegible] West without change of cars to Pittsburg and Chicago.

[illegible] Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Columbia, [illegible] and Harrisburgh.

[illegible] p.m. train runs to Somerville.

[illegible] p.m. train runs to Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

[illegible] p.m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, Williamsport, [illegible] and Erie.

[illegible] p.m. train runs to Somerville and connects for Flemington.

The [illegible] p.m. train runs to Junction.

The [illegible] p.m. train runs to Somerville.

An Express train leaves N. Y. at [illegible] p.m. but does not stop at Plainfield. Passengers going West can take the [illegible] p.m. train from N. Y. [illegible]

All baggage [illegible] into the actual possession of the Agent of the Company, and checks given therefore.

Freight trains are run daily, and freight transported on liberal terms.

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

H. P. Baldwin, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DESPATCH

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD:

For New York and East at [illegible] a.m.; [illegible] & [illegible] p.m.

For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at [illegible] a.m.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West at [illegible]

For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and Intermediate stations, at [illegible] and [illegible] p.m.

A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at [illegible] a.m. to take orders from and return goods same day.

Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.

All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered direct from each train.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

C. Bryan, Driver.

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

in any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save 100 per cent. on labor by having their timber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES.

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER

All Lumber and Timber delivered FREIGHT FREE, at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the county. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. SOMERS.

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank,

(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 7. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 7.

The Constitutionalist
is published weekly at
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year, ... $2 00
" six months ... 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square (ten lines of this size type) for [illegible] insertion, [illegible] cents; each additional insertion, [illegible] cents.

	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr
One square	2 00	[illegible]	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarter of a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop near Tryon's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing of every description, done in a neat, cheap, and workmanlike manner.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS.
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSESHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT.
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT.
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN G. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from [illegible] a. m.; [illegible] and 7 to 9 p. m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. [illegible] MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
[illegible]—At his residence, Somer. Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. Tomes, - - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed.
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Grooving, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Tweed's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. FAIR,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.
Front Street, opp. Tweed's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

Poetry.

IMPEACHMENT.

In Washington there was a man
Of whom the world might say
That still a godly race he ran
Whene'er he went to pray.

A kind and tender heart he had,
To comfort human woes;
The naked every day he clad—
(He made the naked's clothes).

And in that town a dog was found,
As many dogs there be.
Both mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound,
And curs of low degree.

This homely dog was called "The Rump"
With wool 'twas clad, not hair;
Its tail had dwindled to a stump,
And that was very bare.

This dog and man at first were friends;
But, when a pique began,
The dog, to gain some private ends,
Went mad and bit the man.

Around from all the neigh'ring streets
The wond'ring neighbors ran,
And swore the dog had lost its wits,
To bite so good a man.

The wound it seemed both sore and sad,
To every Christian eye,
And while they swore the dog was mad,
They swore the man would die.

But soon a wonder came to light,
That showed the rogues they lied:
The man recovered of the bite,
The dog it was that died.

CROSS AND CROWN.

There is a cross of heavy weight,
For ev'ry human life to bear,
There is a chaplet formed of thorns,
For each and ev'ry brow to wear;
But when the cross of pain and woe
Shall soon forever be laid down,
May we receive, in recompense,
A beautiful and fadeless crown.

A cross of toil and worldly grief,
A [illegible] of suspense and care,
Has life imposed upon us all,
And each its heavy load must bear;
The clouds may lower overhead,
The bright stars fade before our eyes,
Yet faith shall point us out the path
Where sacrifice, where duty lies.

A crown awaits each faithful heart,
Each earnest, self-denying soul,
That bears it cheerfully the cross
To death's cold, unresisting goal;
And when the veil shall roll away,
Disclosing heaven's endless bliss,
The crown of love shall compensate
The cross of such a life as this.

Miscellaneous.

TWO SUITORS.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"I don't see what can have become of the child," said Mrs. Wallace, looking anxiously up and down the the sunshiny road. "It's near five o'clock, and she told me she'd surely be home by that time."

"Which way did she go?" asked honest Lemuel Barkley.

"Well, she was only going to Squire Martin's. Melinda Martin has got company from the city, and it's only natural Amy should like a little variety."

"Only natural, to be sure," assented Lemuel, with a choking sensation in his throat, as he remembered the perfumed and fashionably attired young man who made Squire Martin's big square pew such an object of attraction the last two Sundays, and remembered how odd and homespun *he* must appear by the side of this city exquisite.

"Suppose I go as far as the bars in the big sheep pasture by the woods to meet her?" he proposed.

Mrs. Wallace looked relieved.

"I wish you would, Lemuel. I don't somehow, feel easy about her comin' all that way back by herself, and may be the Squire's folks won't think to send any one home with her."

Lemuel Barkley had his own thoughts about that matter, but he kept them to himself, and strode away down the lawn—his hands in his pockets, and his eyes fixed moodily on the red and yellow leaves that cuddled along the ground at his feet like troops of brilliantly dressed little ballet dancers.

It was not until he reached the bars, close on the edge of the woods that his searching eyes caught glimpse of Amy Wallace's blue merino dress and coquettish tasseled hood. Nor was it alone; for 'Squire Martin's gay city guest walked alongside of the fair little damsel—Lemuel could see that quite plainly—nor did either of them notice him, although his own figure, coming up the narrow foot-path, must have been sufficiently distinct to eyes not already pre-occupied.

"Amy!"

He did not speak until he was quite close to her.

"Oh, Lemuel, is it you? How on earth came you here? When you are not wanted!"

She had not added the last five words, yet poor Lemuel understood them quite distinctly in the cadence of her tone.

"Your mother felt uneasy Amy, and sent me to meet you and bring you home."

"Thank you—I have company. Mr. Barkely, let me introduce you to Major Telfair."

Major Telfair touched his hat in a debonnaire style. Lemuel nodded stiffly.

"Pray don't trouble yourself," said the Major, "I will see Miss Wallace safe home."

Honest Lemuel felt that he had received his *congé* quite decidedly, and yet he lingered, half hoping that Amy would give him some word or glance, or mute, voiceless sign that she appreciated his presence and his devotion. But Amy looked resolutely the other way; and Lemuel, strolling along a few yards in the rear, with his hands in his pockets and his feet idly kicking the drifts of autumn leaves, wondered how on earth he had been such a fool as to come after Amy; how she could possibly fancy such a mustached and scented puppy who scarcely reached to his stalwart shoulders; and how it was that men, generation after generation, would pine after girls who didn't care the snap of their fingers for 'em.

But it takes a great deal of tacit argument to convince a man that he isn't wanted; in spite of all his philosophy, the next evening saw Mr. Lemuel Barkely striding up the little path to Mrs. Wallace's door, with a huge bag on his shoulders.

Could he but have been an invisible witness to all that was just going on in the "best room," where a fire had been kindled and the green shades rolled up!

"You will wear the ring, Amy, just to remember me," said Mr. Telfair. "I am going away to-morrow, and I would fain keep a place in your heart."

Amy glanced shyly down at the turquoise ring that had just been slipped on to her finger by the major's left hand. She was half disappointed, and half pleased; somehow, she expected a little more,—but then, perhaps, that more might still come.

"I am afraid you will forget all about me, when you have returned to the city," she said, still keeping her eyes on the pretty blue stone.

"Forget you, Amy! as if——"

Thump! thump! thump! came a determined knock on the door without. Amy opened it, biting her lips with secret annoyance.

"It's only me, Amy," said honest Lemuel, stumbling over his grammar and the door-stone with one accord. "I've brought you a bag of butternuts from the old tree back of the well—don't you remember, you always thought these butternuts were bigger and sweeter than———"

But Amy cut her sylvan adorer short.

"How provoking you are, Lemuel! as if I cared for the old butternuts. I was a child then. Perhaps grandmother may like them—you had better carry them round to the back door, or give them to the pigs or something."

And she shut the door in Lemuel's face. He could hear the major's derisive laugh as it swung to, and he had seen the little blue stone on Amy's finger. That was enough.

Lemuel carried the bag of butternuts back to the barn at home, and sitting there with his forehead pressed close to the huge beams and fragrant tresses of clover hay touching his forehead, he shed the bitterest tears of his whole life.

"I may as well give it up," thought Lemuel, "she don't care for me—nor never did; I'll go out to Ohio, with Uncle John and try farming there; I can't stay in this place."

And the next morning's stage bore away both Amy Wallace's devoted swains, glaring indirectly at one another from their opposite seats. And Amy, watching them from her door-step, gave no sigh of regret to the lover who had grown up at her side, but thought only of

"The gay cavalier,
who loved, and rode away."

"I think he would have proposed to me last night if that clumsy fellow hadn't tumbled into the room with his bag of butternuts," thought Amy, shading her eyes from the mellow November sunlight with one plump hand. "However, he will write to me—yes, he will certainly write."

But Major Telfair did *not* write, and poor Amy's daily journeys to the post-office were utterly in vain.

So the golden Indian-summer died out upon the hills, and the snow and the bitter winds came, and with them some trials and tribulation to the Wallace family. Nehemiah Wallace died, and his wife lost the use of her hands, and Squire Martin foreclosed the old mortgage which had been so long hanging over their heads; and it became sadly, sorely necessary that Amy should do something to maintain herself and her mother.

"I cannot teach,—I don't know enough," sighed the poor, forlorn child, "and mother, I should be ashamed to go out to service here where I've always held up my head with the best of them. Mother, what can I do to earn a little money?"

"There's Sabrina Hayes works on a sewing machine, and makes her dollar a day," suggested the helpless widow.

"Yes; but we have not money to buy a machine."

"Widow Kopman makes shirts, but you never was quick at your needle, Amy."

"I know I am a poor useless creature, mother, but it seems as if I might do something."

"Well, cheer up, child, don't cry—we'll think of the right thing yet. There's Clara Cooper tends store in New York—you might do that."

"Yes. I might do that" said Amy, brightening a little; "and perhaps Clara could help me to a situation. Any way, I could get away from here."

And that was the way Amy Wallace left the country place, where people somehow looked more coldly on her since death and poverty had left their iron footmarks on her threshold, and she became shop girl in Madame Latour's elegant little fancy store on Broadway. Clara Cooper told her she was fortunate in getting a situation there—and perhaps she was.

"It's your pretty face has done it, Amy," said Clara. "Madame likes good-looking shop-girls—it attracts custom she says."

"A dollar and a half a week is very little to earn," meekly suggested Amy.

"[illegible] better awhile," said Clara. "Nobody expects to earn much at first."

And with that slender sum, and still more slender hope of promotion, Amy was forced to be contented.

"Miss Wallace is it possible that you are idling again! and all these ribbons to be arranged in the show-cases, and the remnants of insertion to be marked!"

Amy Wallace started from her reverie, with a guilty flush on her sunken cheek and a nervous flutter of the poor, worn little hands. Madame Latour could be soft-voiced and amiable enough when the gay fancy store was full of fashionably dressed customers, but it was vacant and solitary now, with the exception of the few pale shop-girls who were busied in its various departments, and the fat over-dressed proprietress, who was perched behind the glazed front of her cashier's desk, like a spider in its den.

"Don't be so clumsy! snapped Madame Latour, as poor Amy in her haste, lurched a box of gloves from the counter. "I don't know what's the matter with you, lately, Miss Wallace—you do not earn your dollar and a half a week!"

The matter! if Amy could only have told Madame Latour of the clamorous landlord and unpaid grocer and fireless hearth at home. But she only sighed, and went on with her work, arranging the ribbons so that the level November sunshine should not fade them.

For it was just a year since Major Telfair had passed the little turquoise ring on her finger, and she had rejected Lemuel Barkley's bag of butternuts. Oh, if she could only look into Lemuel's honest eyes once more! Poor Amy she had, at last, learned the value of a friend.

Suddenly she started—was she dreaming? No, it was really and veritably Major Telfair's gay, smooth-toned voice; and Madame Latour's at the same time saying, in a hurried *sotto voce*:

"Miss Wallace, will you be so good as to attend to your business?"

"White gloves—Number six and a half."

"Nonsense, Major," lisped his pretty companion, whom Amy recognized as an heiress of considerable fashion, who frequently patronized Madame Latour, and never seemed to have any consideration for her shop-girls.

"But I insist upon it," said the gallant Major. "I tore off the button, and I wish to see your toilet as perfect as it was before. Here, you glove girl—six and a half."

As Amy laid the required package on the counter, the turquoise ring upon her hand—curious ornament like a gold serpent with the stone in his mouth—caught the Major's eye. He started, colored a little, and looking up, met Amy's pleading, wistful eye. They recognized one another.

"Will he speak?" thought Amy, with her pulse throbbing. But Major Telfair looked in her face, as he might have eyed the glass show-window behind her. It was all very nice to have a snug flirtation with a pretty country girl, but when it came to owning acquaintanceship with a young woman who "tended store," and in Miss Flora Goldie's presence, too—that was altogether another thing. Major Telfair wasn't to be caught in any such trap.

He paid for the gloves, received the change and sauntered out of the store, carrying Miss Goldie's pink parasol.

"That glove-girl was very pretty," said Flora, before they left the store.

"Was she? Never noticed her," said the Major; and Amy bit her lips to hide the contemptuous smile that wreathed them.

The day crept on—it was just growing twilight and Madame Latour had just issued orders to light up the three chandeliers when another customer strode in.

"Number nine and a half kid gloves, if you please."

And Lemuel Barkley rested his huge elbows on the counter, looking admiringly down at the pretty things it contained.

"We do not keep gentleman's gloves."

How Lemuel started as the soft, subdued voice fell on his ear; he strained his eyes into the dusk, eagerly.

"Excuse me Miss, but you speak exactly like a girl I once knew at———."

Suddenly the gas-lights flashed upon the counters, illuminating both the glove-girl and her customer.

"Amy! It is Amy! I thought it was!"

"Oh, Lemuel, Lemuel! how long it seems since I have seen you!"

She did not cry—but there were tears in [illegible]. Lemuel squeezed both her hands in his iron grasp until the pressure was absolutely painful.

"Amy, you don't know how glad I am to see you! you can't tell———."

But here Madame Latour's smooth, aggravating voice broke in upon the young man's strong deep tones.

"We don't allow visitors during store hours. Miss Wallace—you will attend to your business."

"You'll please attend to your own, you old cat!" roared Lemuel, so decidedly that Madame Latour instinctively retreated.

"Miss Wallace," said the proprietress, with some acrimony, "you'll please consider yourself dismissed!"

Lemuel instantly drew Amy's arm under his own.

"Come, Amy," he said, gently: "I'll take care of you now. Don't cry little one," for she was weeping abundantly as they went out into the lamp light dusk of the great city; "your place isn't at the beck and call of such an old she-dragon as that!"

"But Lemuel, mother and I—we shall starve."

"Look here Amy," said the young giant, stopping in the midst of Broadway—"Fortune has favored me since I cut loose from the old homestead at Woodham—I've enough to keep myself and a wife beside—and if your mother will accept a home at my hands, I'll be proud to offer it to her. Say, Amy—will you come out to Ohio and be a farmer's wife?"

And Amy said yes, hardly knowing whether to laugh or cry, in the fullness of her glad heart.

So Lemuel Barkley went home with the discharged shop-girl, and told Widow Wallace of the big farm-house out in Ohio, with its dairy and its fruit-orchards, and the well, overhung by huge butternut trees.———

"Butternut trees!" echoed Amy, who sat smiling and blushing within the circling pressure of his arm. "Oh Lemuel, do you remember the bag of butternuts?"

"Don't I?" responded Barkley, with a laugh that would have done your heart good to hear. "That bag of butternuts was the making of me, Amy, if it hadn't been for that, I should have stayed in Woodham, and have been a poor man to this hour."

"Oh, but Lemuel, I was very unkind to you!"

"Well, pass, we've got a lifetime before us to make it up in!"

And Amy's tearful eyes told him that she and her life and her heart were all his, from that moment thenceforward.

◆

☞ Almanacs given away at this office.

Dodging a Creditor.

The following authentic anecdote, in connection with the Drury Lane Theatre, rebuilt by Holland, the architect in 1794, and by him leased to Sheridan, will, we doubt not, be new to our readers:

"Holland could never obtain a settlement, or even an interview on the subject with Sheridan. He hunted him for weeks and months at his own house, at the theatre, at his usual resorts; but he was nowhere to be seen. At last he tracked him to the stage door, rushed in, in spite of the opposition of the burly porter, and found the manager on the stage conversing with a party of gentlemen whom he had invited to show them the theatre. Sheridan saw Holland approaching, and knowing that escape was this time impossible, put a bold face on the matter.

'Ah! my dear fellow,' exclaimed he, 'you are the very man I wanted to see—you have come most *apropos*. I am truly sorry you have had the trouble of calling on me so often, but now we are met: in a few minutes I shall be at liberty; we will then go into my room together, and settle our affairs. But first you must decide an important question here. Some of these gentlemen tell me there are complaints, and loud ones, that the transmission of sound is defective in your beautiful theatre—That in fact the galleries cannot hear at all, and that is the reason why they have become so noisy of late.

'Sound defective? not hear?' reiterated the astonished architect, turning pale, and almost staggering back; why, it is the most perfect building for sound that ever was erected; I'll stake my reputation on it, the complaint is most groundless.'

"So I say," retorted Sheridan; "but now we'll bring the question to issue definitely, and then have a paragraph or two in the papers. Do you, Holland, go and place yourself at the back of the upper gallery, while I stand here on the stage and talk to you."

"Certainly," said Holland, "with the greatest pleasure."

A lantern was provided with a trusty guide, and away went the architect through a labyrinth of dark and winding passages, almost a day's journey, until he reached his distant and elevated post?"

"Now, Mr. Holland; cried Sheridan, "are you there and ready?"

"Yes," was the immediate answer.

"Can you hear me?"

"Perfectly, perfectly, Mr. Sheridan."

"Then I wish you a very good morning"

So saying, Sheridan disappeared, and was two or three miles off before Holland could descend.

Another long interval occurred before he was able to chase the fugitive to his lair again.

◆

John Van Buren.

A newspaper paragraph, illustrating the late John Van Buren's readiness in evading an answer to inopportune questions, recalls an incident that took place in Towanda, Pennsylvania, during the Pierce and Scott campaign. Mr. Van Buren commenced by speaking in commendatory terms of General Scott's military career, and of the cordial relations which existed between them personally. He then dilated at some length on the impropriety of nominating a military chieftain for the Presidency; and spoke of his own consistency in having always maintained those sentiments, and that it had been the uniform policy of the government to oppose large standing armies, and to keep up only a small peace establishment. While proceeding in this style a well known old-line whig, who had a keen remembrance of the bitter contest of Jackson and Adams, and the subsequent term of Van Buren, edged his way up to the stand, and said:

"Mr. Van Buren, I don't want to be considered impertinent, but I should like to ask you a single question."

Prince John leaned forward, and, in his usual facinating way, said, "Certainly."

"I'd like to ask who it was, while President, that recommended a standing army?"

"It wasn't General Scott," said Mr. Van Buren; "*and I believe the man who did it was turned out!*"

A great laugh followed. After the meeting, while walking to the hotel, Mr. Van Buren asked: "Who was the fellow that asked that question? *He made me turn State's evidence against my father!*"

◆

When we want a line or two,
To finish out a column,
To do it thus it takes less time
Than 'twould to search a volume.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL MANNER OF

Plain & Fancy Printing

SUCH AS

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,

Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

The Live Man.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

The *Live* Man is like a little pig—he is weaned young, and begins to root early.

He is the pepper sass of creation—the all spice ov the world.

One *Live Man* in a village is like a case ov itch in a district skool—he sets everybody to scratching at once.

A man who kan draw New Orleans molasses in the month ov January, thru a half inch auger hole, and sing "Home Sweet Home!" while the mollasses is running, may be strictly honesty, but he aint sudden enough for this climate.

The live man is as full ov bizness as the conductor ov the street kar—he is often like a hornet, very bizzy, but about what the Lord only knows.

He lights up like a cotton faktory, and hain't got enny more time to spare than a skool-boy has Saturday afternoons.

He is like a dokay duck, always above water, and lives at least eighteen months during each year.

He is like a runaway hoss, he gits the whole ov the road.

He trots and walks, and lies down at night only bekause everybody else does.

The live man is not always a deep thinker; he jumps at konklusions, just as the frog does and don't alwus land at the spot he is looking at.

He is the American pet, a perfekt mystery tew forigners; but he has done more (with charcoal) tew work out the greatness ov this kuntry than enny other man in it.

He is just as necessary as the grease on an axeltree.

He don't alwus die rich, but alwus dies bizzy, and meets death a good deal as an oyster does, without making eny fuss.

◆

SOME years since, when coal-dealers were not as honest as they are now, and there were exhibited some elegant performances in light weight, a sturdy Hibernian, employed on one of our coal-wharves committed some act of indiscretion—perhaps, put on a shovelful too much of coal—and was soundly berated for it. "Confound it, Pat," said the proprietor—perhaps he used a harsher word than "confound," as people were not choice in their terms at that time. "Confound it, Pat, you've been in our employ now more than ten years, and I'm blamed"—that wasn't the word, though—"if you know as much as you did when you came here." "Indade, I do, sir," said Pat, with a half-quizzical, half-angry expression; "indade I do." "You do? well I should like to know what it is." "Shall I tell you, sir?" "Yes, out with it." "Well, I've learnt that fifteen hundred make a ton; a thing I never learnt at school, anyhow." "Well, Pat, you aren't so stupid as I thought you were, and I guess you can stay." Pat went to work with the most glorious look of self-complacency on his smutty face, feeling assured that his situation was safe for some time to come.

◆

PERSONS WHO ANNOY.—Who has not often been annoyed, just before the close of some interesting lecture or charming concert, by the rude tramp to the door of persons who, having heard all *they* wish to, are utterly indifferent to the possible desire of other people to hear the end? We have often thought it would be well if lecturers and concert givers would take a hint from the course of eccentric Lorenzo Dow under similar circumstances. He had often been annoyed in this way, and, on one occasion, when a large audience had collected to see and hear him, he began his discourse by saying, "I see here a great multitude of persons, gathered together from all ranks of society, high and low, great and small, learned and ignorant, rich and poor, rag-tag and bob-tail. Now, if any one leaves before the services are closed, I shall call him a *bob-tail*." It is needless to say nobody left.

◆

Our devil, while "warming up," the other morning, got off the following, and we do not call it bad:

MARRIED—At Raccoon Creek, Dec. 24, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. Israel Bible to Miss Grace [illegible].

Joy to the world, the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
He's got a [illegible] for his home.

◆

If you love others, they will love you. If you speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly. Love is repaid with love, and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasing echo, speak sweet and pleasantly yourself.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 13, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write legibly, briefly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas-corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

The Danger and Duty.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate at Washington for the establishment of a National Bureau of Insurance. That affords additional evidence of the design to *concentrate unlimited and unconstitutional powers* in the hands of Congress, a body possessing no more legitimate authority over the business of Insurance, than it does over Schools, Factories and Taverns in New Jersey. It is usurpation, and that heralds the downfall of popular rights. With the same propriety Congress might ordain a *National Religion*, and unless the people arouse and scatter these wanton violators of the Constitution and assassins of the Judiciary, *abolishment of liberty of conscience* will be the next move. The Puritanical spirit lives and prompts the arbitrary and law defying actions of such bold bad men as Stevens, Sumner and Phillips, and they sway the Radical party. The bitterness and hate meted out to the vanquished white men, women and children of the South, is unadulterated Puritanism, and it would now hang Quakers, whip Baptists, ostracise Episcopalians, and burn Catholic Convents, with as much gusto as in any former day. The disposition exists—the opportunity is alone wanting. Permit Congress to rest the deadly shadow of Military Despotism over any portion of the American Republic, and the door swings wide open for iron heeled and bloody handed tyranny to enter and desecrate the temple of liberty. Such profanation is the danger; to prevent it, peaceably if possible—forcibly if necessary, is the duty of the hour.

Relief for the Country.

The Hon. Garrett Davis, Democratic Senator from Kentucky, in order to relieve the people of the United States from the grievous burdens of an enormous public debt, unequal and unjust taxation, disorganized industry and depressed business, caused by the ravages of war and subsequent misgovernment and wasteful expenditure, recently submitted the following practical and honest proposition:

That Congress ought at once to cease its war upon the Constitution, the Supreme Court and the President, and the white people of the Southern States, and give faithful attention to its own appropriate duties.

That the people of the Southern States ought not to be further obstructed by Congress in their efforts to resume proper relations in the government of the United States under the Constitution, and to regain their former prosperity by the undivided attention to their business and industries.

That Congress ought immediately to enter upon a thorough system of reform, retrenchment and economy in the administration of every branch of the public service.

That the Freedmen's Bureau should be forthwith abolished, in order to save the tens of millions it annually costs, and to leave the black and white races to choose their own field of labor and struggle for their own support.

That to relieve the people from the payment of their taxes in the amount of fifty millions annually, the standing army should be reduced to twenty thousand men.

That to save farther heavy drafts on the Treasury, the reconstruction policy of Congress should be abandoned.

That the unconstitutional tax on cotton should be abolished, and the tax collected refunded.

That spirits, tobacco and luxuries should be so taxed as to provide the largest amount of revenue from them, and with this view, and to prevent frauds and perjuries, the tax on whiskey should be fifty cents per gallon, payable by distillers.

That the United States bonds should be reasonably taxed.

That the necessaries of life, raw material, and other articles entering into manufactures and ship-building should be subjected to the lowest rates of duty that the necessities of the government will permit.

Which was of course at once laid on the table by the Senatorial Radical majority.—It contained too much white man and loyal devotion to the country's best interests to suit those Sumnerites, who seek party above patriotism, and desire to ruin if they cannot rule, and who will surely destroy if permitted to govern.

"Trooly Loyal."

It is disgusting to note the vile material Radicalism has hoisted upon the South to caricature statesmanship and insult intelligence. We give below two *verbatim* specimens of the literary compositions of such excrescences:

The first is a letter from one of Gen. Ord's election Registrar's in Mississippi, and a member of the negro convention to form a Constitution for that State. It reads thus:

JACKSON, Jan. 21st, 1868.

DEAR SIR—I must have some money I am out & Owe my friends some besides what I owe McKee, $30,00 please send me a fifty dollars ($50,00) I can't Git along any longer any longer.

I shall look for it thursdays mail please dont fail to send it as I cant Get along without it any longer.

I am very Respectfully.

* *

The next emanated from the pen of a "trooly loyal" disciple sent down South to impart education to the future African rulers of our country. It is a rare effusion. Read it carefully:

To the Comd Officer

Sir Will you be so kind as to allow me to ask of you if you will please issue me some Rations—I am Teaching School for the Freedmens at the old Powder mill and I now sick in bed I am under the care of Dr Eads of M——— and he told me I had better apply to you for Food I am not able to Git Food, and have not Got enny thing to eat I have not got enny money, and can not Git enny untill Christmas Col I served in the U S army durin the war, and am now Teaching school I cannot Git money to by Provisions and, I beg of you to please send me some Flower Coffee and shugar I belong in the state of New York, Buffalo city.

Frome your Obed sirvt

* * * * *

Radical Whiskey.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Radical) under date of Jan. 30th, thus speaks of one of its party Senators: "Mr Sprague caused a little sensation, about 1 o'clock, by insisting on his right to the floor. He finally made himself audible enough to say that he had a petition from his constituents, who were poor, and who had no one to represent them on this floor." After this surprising declaration, a Senator conducted him to an adjoining ante-room.

The New York *Tribune* has been libelling the Democratic party as lovers of whiskey. It would not be amiss for that journal to circulate around the "moral idea" camp and mark *where* affection dwells. However, no sane and sober man will believe aught the *Tribune* may say, for an editor who shouted "loyalty" from the house top after calling the Star Spangled Banner a "flaunting lie," and urged negro governments over the south as a punishment for secession; after publicly advocating the right of secession in language more positive than ever Jefferson Davis uttered, *will say or do anything*. He is past reconstruction or restoration. Salt won't save him. Arm in arm with Brownlow and Butler he should at once call upon General Grant, and *smile* with the Radical Senators from Michigan, Illinois and Rhode Island.

Hon. Fernando Wood very properly proposed to amend the title of the Military Despotism bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, so as to read as follows: "A bill to absorb the entire authority of the government into the hands of Congress, by which the powers of the Executive as commander-in-chief of the army and navy shall be abolished; the power of the Supreme Court to pass upon the validity of the acts of Congress prohibited; congressional usurpation over ten States established by force, and a new form of government created in place of that which formerly existed under the Constitution of the United States, hereby declared annulled and made void."

Since March, 1861, the State Department has employed in foreign countries twenty two special agents, for short periods, at an expense of $41,103. The chief utility of such expenditure of the public money was to enable certain gentlemen to travel abroad free of personal cost. It should be stopped.

Radical Designs.

The following truthfully sets forth the designs of Congressional Radicalism:—To continue a bureau for the subsistence of idle negroes at the expense of industrious white men;

To seize all unoccupied lands in the south, and parcel them out in ten acre lots to negroes;

To declare a proposed amendment of the constitution to be adopted without the ratification of three-fourths of the states;

To keep re-instated the worst enemy of American freedom—the greatest butcher of civil justice under the code of military despotism—in the exercise of a power from which he had been rightfully deposed;

To subordinate the judicial to the legislative power, by dictating an arbitrary and unheard of rule of action to the supreme court;

To place in the hands of a military chieftain the authority of a dictator over the constitution-executive and law of the nation.

General Scott used himself up politically in the presidential campaign of 1852 by making speeches, and General Grant bids fair to gain a similar extinguishment in 1868 through the agency of letter writing. His recent correspondence with President Johnson, while it does not in the least degree invalidate the evidence of Grant's duplicity towards the President, regarding the re-instatement of Pamb'Fry Stanton as Secretary of War, shows Grant to have been a willing conspirator in that nefarious plot, and it furthermore proves him a passive if not active participant in the contemptible trick of sending unfinished correspondence into Congress, *even before the last letter was in the hands of the President*. The great mass of the American people are not tricksters, neither do they admire the art.

The Radicals in Congress are again agitating impeachment. They want to get rid of a Supreme Court Judge as well as the President, both being impediments in the path of despotism. The President is to be impeached for supporting the Constitution, and Judge Field for the alleged offence of having expressed private sentiment adverse to the constitutionality of certain acts of Congress, measures, which the Radical leader of the House has himself openly proclaimed to be outside of the Constitution. Go ahead, Jacobins, the more ultra your doings, sharper will be the guillotine that is destined to cut off your political heads. A high Court of Impeachment will convene before long. The sovereign white men of the United States will compose it.

The Louisiana Convention of negro reconstructionists adopted the following oath:—

"I do solemnly swear that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

Was it for that you fought, soldiers of New Jersey?

Andrew Johnson was elected on the same ticket with and Judge Field, was placed on the Supreme Bench by Mr. Lincoln. The Radicals now want to impeach both Johnson and Field. The Democrats are not responsible for the official tenure of either, but feel friendly towards both because they are loyal to the Constitution, the only genuine loyalty that ever did or ever can exist in this country.

A Radical member of the Constitutional Convention in Georgia, *from the State of Maine*, named Richardson, was shot and killed by a Radical politician of Atlanta, 3rd inst. Hold up, gentlemen, don't exterminate yourselves; the down trodden mechanics and laboring men of the country want to fire ballots at you instead of bullets.

The public debt of the United States during the month of January increased nearly twenty millions of dollars. Business is depressed, taxation frightful, we are at peace with all the world, but engaged in an expensive and cruel onslaught upon free government within our own borders. Is it not time to demand reform? Time to count the cost of Radicalism.

We heard a Radical recently charging the Democratic party with a want of "morality," and the next day saw it announced that "General D. E. Sickles" had been appointed to lead the Radical delegation from New York into the Chicago National Convention. Comment is unnecessary. Actions speak louder than words.

The Radicals in Congress voted down an amendment to the Military Academy Appropriation bill restricting its provisions to *white cadets*. They want the *darkey* at West Point as everywhere else.

"Phrase it as you will, the last Reconstruction bill places ten States under a military dictator." That is the avowed opinion of a Republican journal, the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and it is the unimpeachable truth.

Plainfield School House.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed to the following effect:

"That the trustees of School District number one, in the township of Plainfield, are hereby authorised to borrow the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and issue bonds for the same under their corporate name and seal, for the purpose of providing another school house in said district."

Have these bonds been negotiated; and if so, upon what terms?

What was the contract price for building the new school house?

How much more will be required to finish it?

Has the contractor been paid?

Has the property been mortgaged?

If the sum of $15,000 has been overrun, by what authority, and why was not a larger amount of money asked of the Legislature?

These are legitimate questions for the tax-payers to present.

Who can answer them?

Authentic information is respectfully solicited.

The Legislature.

A considerable amount of current business was transacted the past week, but nothing bearing on this particular locality, or of especial interest.

The joint resolutions withdrawing the assent of New Jersey to the negro suffrage Constitutional amendment, were laid over to this week.

The large quantity of stationery laid on the desks of members at the opening of the session was proven to be by order of Mr. Jardine, the Radical clerk of last year.—Rather a cool piece of business, but the gentleman, when he gave the order, doubtless, felt confident his party would be continued in power. Hence the attempted extravagance.

The bill repealing the act appointing commissioners to lay out streets in Elizabeth, passed the House—44 to 0. Mr. Whalen said $20,000 had been extravagantly wasted by the commission.

The Legislature adjourned over on Wednesday evening to be present at the opening of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad.

A joint caucus of the Democratic members was held and the following nominations made:

For Treasurer—Col. Wm. P. McMichael, of Burlington.

For Keeper of the State Prison—Joseph B. Walker, of Mercer.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the rights of the states, the protection of the liberties of the citizen, the financial management, executive ability and enlarged patriotism that distinguished the administration of the Hon. Joel Parker, late governor of this state, in the most trying period of her history, will ever be gratefully remembered by the Democracy of New Jersey.

Resolved, That in view of the high personal character and unsullied political record of Ex-Governor Parker, we believe that his nomination for the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention would unite the conservative elements of the country, and insure the success of the Democracy in the approaching Presidential election.

Local and State Items.

☞ We learn that when Spring opens it is intended to make extensive repairs to the Friend's Meeting House on Peace street, by newly roofing and painting the venerable structure. The old horse sheds are to be removed and new ones built, and a substantial fence, with locust post, erected around the entire lot, including the grave yard. That is as it should be, for the old Meeting House was for a long time the only place of public worship in Plainfield, and within its burial ground repose the remains of many whose memories are treasured legacies.

☞ There has been a perfect carnival of sleigh-goers at Laing's Hotel the past week. From morn till night and onward to the morning's dawn, has the voice of merriment responded. Parties from afar have come, for where does not the well earned fame of John W. Laing extend.

☞ A boy passed through the Central Railroad cars on Saturday making gratuitous distribution of a pamphlet purporting to be the "Proceedings of the anti-monopoly State Convention," held at Trenton, Jan. 22nd.

☞ The recent variable weather reminded one of the machine poetry:

First it snew,
Then it blew,
Then it friz,
Then it thew.

☞ The Union S. S. Institute of Plainfield will give a series of entertainments in the 2nd Presbyterian Church, commencing on March 2, and continuing until Friday, March 7, which will be conducted by Rev. J. H. Vincent, assisted by Ralph Wells, and R. G. Pardee of N. Y., Mr. Alfred Taylor of Philadelphia, and others. These entertainments will consist of Lectures, singing, class exercises, &c., and are highly instructive to children. We hope they will be well attended.

☞ METEORS AND SHOWERS.—Many of our readers sat up all night and some two successive nights to see the great meteoric shower expected last fall, but were disappointed. Not so however, with those who were in attendance at Laing's Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week to see the brightest meteors in their line, of the present day. We refer to Sam Collyer and his juvenile pupils, Dan and Eddie.

Every one there was well paid for their attendance, and heavy *showers* of applause repeatedly greeted the successful performers. Harry Stanwood also loomed up, and brought down the whole house by some of his humorous and well pointed local jests. The Quartette Clog Dance by Sam Collyer, the youthful Champion Stevie Rogers, & Collyer's promising pets, Dan and Eddie, was alone worth double the price of admission—those who witnessed it, will endorse what we say—Nell Rogers in his original comicalities was not unappreciated, but received a liberal portion of those showers of applause. It is not our custom or intention to notice in detail every company of performers that happens this way—but the enterprising Sam, with his well selected troupe cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed; and should they ever come this way again they may be assured of another crowded house.

NECROMANCY.—Sam Collyer has now gone, and an opportunity lost by many of being agreeably entertained by his performances, but "Haselmayer" is here, and promises three nights of unsurpassing attractions by his necromantic illusions, &c., at Laing's Hall, on the 13th, 14th and 15th. Don't have it to say after he has gone that you wish you had went. Read the advertisement.

☞ Read Pickell & Ramsey's new advertisement in this week's paper, especially that part relating to collars.—They are the best collars made, as any one will find out by trying them.

☞ Next Friday is St. Valentine's Day, when young and old consider it a privilege to show their regard for their friends by sending them a caricature of some kind (as our sanctum can testify, we being the recipients of several finely engraved and colored specimens). St Valentine's Day is fast becoming one of the things that were, and we would advise all those in want of Valentines to call at Jacob R. Vanwinkle's Stationery store, where they will find a splendid assortment ranging in price from 1 cent up to $5, of all sizes, shapes and colors.—We call attention to his advertisement in another column.

☞ Read the advertisement of Wm. Hansen & Co., in another column, headed "Leather Preserving & Water proof Boot & Shoe Grease." We have tried the articles and can recommend them as good.

☞ The Citizens' Building & Loan Association met pursuant to notice at Laing's Hotel on Monday evening, Feb. 10, for the purpose of receiving instalments. Some $1,500 having been paid in, it was sold at 17 per cent. premium. The next meeting will be held at Laing's Hall the second Monday in March.

☞ We were somewhat astonished the other day to see our friend John C. Smith (*Democratic* Smith) walk into our office, and deliberately pull from under his coat a huge bottle, containing a black looking liquid. We supposed he was going to present us with a bottle of ink, to write out bills for some of our delinquents, but after examining the said bottle we found it to contain some of the best elderberry wine we ever tasted—manufactured by himself. We return him our thanks for the same and hope he will remember us again sometime.

☞ The last of the Young Men's Christian Association lectures was delivered on Monday evening by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. Laing's Hall was filled, and the audience laughed as they would have done in the presence of bones and burnt cork.—The Reverend gentleman undertook to travel from New York to Jerusalem, but exhausted himself and listeners about 10 o'clock, in Naples, over the question of *maccaroni*. The proclaimed subject of the lecture was "sight seeing," its general topic was not what he *saw*, but *what he said*, and much of that savored strongly of exaggeration and bombast. From following the scarred veterans of the Old Guard through the streets of Paris, with a bound he sprang from traveling towards the Holy Land, and alighting across the Atlantic, went off into a paroxysm of delight before a regiment of *negro braves*. We know not *who* employed him for the service, but, among other *incidents of travel*, he availed of the opportunity to nominate General Grant for President. If the Reverend gentleman wished to talk about politics, and had openly announced that as his intention, it would have been all right and *honest*, but to *smuggle* in his partisanship *under cover of a tour to Jerusalem*, was very near doing something akin to false pretenses.—We hope the skirts of the Christian Association are clear, it is no more Christianity to obtain funds through such a *known* agency, than it is Temperance to eulogise another individual!

☞ ARE THERE ANY CHRISTIANS IN PLAINFIELD?—This question suggested itself to us as we were perambulating our streets this morning, (the thermometer being below zero). We were hastily surveying our rapidly improving town, when as quick as the lightning flashed on Franklin's key, up went our heels and down went our cranium. Our cranium was pretty hard, so was the ice on the side walk, but the ice cracked and we came off with only a severe headache. After a brisk rubbing of our temples and gathering our scattered thoughts, we remembered an anecdote we had read of Benjamin Franklin. He was walking one frosty, icy, slippery morning, with his friend, and they had locked arms and had had considerable difficulty in helping one another maintain their equilibrium when they came to a side walk that had coal ashes liberally sprinkled before the door: "Ah," said Franklin, "a Christain lives there." "Why," asked his friend. "Because he subscribes to the safety, comfort and pleasure of his neighbors by sprinkling his coal ashes on his side walk." We again ask, how many Christians are there in Plainfield? Our mutual friend, Mr. F. Ten Eyck, a few days since accidentally slipped on the ice and we understand has dislocated or broken the bone of his leg. Let this be a warning to Christians—as the society of such enterprising and good social citizens, as many of our friends like Ten Eyck are, can not be spared.

☞ We understand from a reliable source that the Linbargers are in town.

☞ We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a parcel labeled "with the compliments of Marcus L. Ward, Governor," and containing a beautifully bound volume written by John Y. Foster, Esq, under authority of the Legislature, and entitled, "History of New Jersey's part in the late War for the Union." The book contains about 750 pages, royal octavo size, is printed in superior style, and embellished by a splendid portrait of General Kearney. It is a valuable addition to both State and National history, and must be extensively sought after. M. R. Dennis & Co., No 284 Broad street, Newark, are the publishers, and Wm. S. Davenport agent for the County of Union.

☞ Among the many sleigh-riding parties who visited our town last week, was a four-horse load of the pupils of Locust Grove School, Dist. No. 4, Westfield Township, accompanied by their Principal C. W. Hanks. They stopped at Laing's Hotel a short time, and returned home by way of Westfield. Mr. Hanks has recently taken charge of the above school and is highly spoken of as an efficient teacher.

M. Vermeule has a fine assortment of buffalo, wolf, coon, grey fox and lap robes, also a fine lot of ladies' furs, all of which they are selling at low rates to close out. Call and see them and satisfy yourself.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mrs. G. W. Stanford, in another column. Mrs. S. has a large and fine assortment of Boots & Shoes of all kinds, which she is selling as low as any other establishment. Give her a call.

☞ ALMANACS, ALMANACS.—We wish to inform our readers that we are now *giving away* the old-fashioned Farmer's Almanacs. They are also given away at Jacob R. Van Winkle's stationery store. Don't all come at once.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement headed, "Agents Wanted for the Blue Coats." This is a book that every one should have. It contains splendid engravings, and is full of thrilling incidents, anecdotes, humorous incidents, &c. of the late war.

☞ We will give next week an extract from a speech delivered by Hon. James W. Wall, in the Senate of the United States, March 2d, 1863. It will be good Constitutional reading.

Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate on account of ill health. Governor Stevenson will probably be elected to succeed him. They are both Democrats.

☞ We return thanks to Hon. Charles Sitgreaves for his kind remembrance in the way of public documents.

☞ The formal opening of the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad of New Jersey took place Thursday last. Both Houses of the Legislature, officers of other railroad companies, and a number of ladies participated in the ceremonies. This road, with its connections, will constitute a new through route between Philadelphia and New York. Commencing at Camden, it passes through Moorestown, Hainesport, Mt. Holly, Pemberton, New Egypt, and other thriving towns and villages, to Hightstown, where it connects with the Camden and Amboy road.

☞ Wm. F. Allen, son of the late Col. J. W. Allen, of Bordentown, has received the appointment of Resident Engineer of the West Jersey Railroad. He is only 21 years of age.

☞ Anthony Reckless, of Monmouth, and J. D. Buckalew, of Middlesex, have been appointed Trustees of the State Reform School at Jamesburg.

☞ The officers of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have sent their annual report to the Legislature. The number of passengers who passed over the whole line of the road during the year 1867 was 613,545, and between Newark and Jersey City, 1,738,061½. The total number of passengers carried between the various places on the road, not including commuters and free passengers, was 3,656,978½. The number of tons of freight passing over the whole line of the road was 55,868. The total amount of freight carried between all the stations was 278,457. The number of miles run by passenger, freight and other trains was 677,201. The receipts from passengers where $1,281,464.94; from freight, $353,072,65, and from the United States mail and other sources, $250,776,67; making a total of $1,865,303.36. The expenses for the year were $1,019,154,71, leaving a balance of $846,149,66.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For "The Constitutionalist."

MESSRS. EDITORS:

At the last regular meeting of Gazelle Eng. Co., No. 1, Ensign Scott, U. S. N. presented through Wm. B. Dunn, Esq', to the Company a beautiful flag, on which was inscribed in large letters "Gazelle," with the following note attached:

"This flag is presented to the members of Gazelle Engine Co. of Plainfield, N. J., with the best wishes of the giver for their future prosperity and success, and as a memento of the Rebellion of '61."

A Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Company tendering a vote of thanks to Ensign Scott for his patriotic gift.

The bunting of which this flag is composed was captured by a boat's crew from the U. S. Steamer Mahaska, on the 20th of Nov., 1864, at Cedar Keys, on the west coast of Florida.

Com'dt Gibson having received information that a blockade runner was endeavoring to run in the Suwanee River, detailed Mate B. B. Scott, with twenty men, to surprise or intercept her. Having proceeded about twenty miles she was seen aground in the shoals below Clay's Landing, close to the shore. The mate ordered the boat's crew to pull under the trees, where they remained until night, when they pulled up to her, boarding her on the port quarter, and as all had thick woolen socks on, no noise was made; the crew had most of them gone ashore and only four remained as guard and they were asleep, so without the firing of a single gun she became a prize.—She was a schooner of 80 tons; her cargo consisting of merchandise valued at thirty thousand dollars.

This flag will adorn Laing's Hall on the evening of the Promenade Concert.

C. H. ANDREWS,
Sec. Gazelle Eng. Co. No. 1.

New York Cattle Market.

With 4526 cattle for the week—500 less than last reported—there is a slight advance on prime beeves, while common go off slowly at the old rates. The yards were barely cleared of the 1200 on sale yesterday, a few very superior animals reached 18c, but they were far above in quality anything previously offered of late. Sheep are coming forward freely with receipts of 27,158 for the week. They go off readily at full rates for prime, while common are weaker. Hogs continue scarce and higher, only 3,800 being reported for the week. They sell, as soon as unloaded, at [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected Weekly by [illegible]

Wheat Flour	[illegible]
Wheat Flour, Graham	[illegible]
Rye Flour	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Bran	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour	[illegible]
Buckwheat	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Tongues	[illegible]

Deaths.

CAREY.—In Plainfield, [illegible]

Valentines Valentines

OF ALL SIZES AND SHAPES,

From 1 Cent to $5,

AT

VANWINKLE'S,

Front St., Plainfield, N.J.

SLEIGHS!

THE [illegible] Baughton's

Sitgreaves.

One of the best speeches ever delivered in Congress was that of our able and worthy representative, Hon. Charles Sitgreaves, on the 28th, ult. We give a few extracts and regret we cannot find room for it entire.

"The Democratic party stood, as it always has stood, for the Constitution and the Union, between 'the living and the dead, and the plague for a while was stayed.'—They appealed to the people by the memories of their fathers and the glories of the old flag. The representative radical proclaimed that flag 'a flaunting lie.' By the compacts of the Constitution the representative radical proclaimed that Constitution 'a covenant with death and a league with hell.' By the blood of our sons, threatened to be shed in a fratricidal war, the representative radical proclaimed that blood-letting was necessary. In vain they told the people that sectional hatred would dissolve the Union, and made every effort to save that Union by compromises, by an appeal to that law of love which God implanted in the bosoms of our fathers when they established and ordained the Constitution. Their voice was unheeded. The radical derided them as 'Union-savers,' and told the people that there would be 'no rebellion, no dissolution of the Union,' and when at last the power of the Democracy went down under the triumph of a sectional party, inspired by sectional hatred, elected by a minority of the people, the die was cast and the result was disunion and blood. The result we feel in every section of this broad land, and it will be felt by generations yet unborn. Such has been the result of the radical doctrine of hate, in opposition to the precepts of the Christian gospel of love.

The die was cast; the flag of the Union was unfurled; from every hill and valley of the North our sons gathered around that flag, determined that not a star should be torn from that glorious banner. They marched to sustain the Constitution and maintain the Union. The representatives of the nation, with, I believe, but two dissenting voices, declared by solemn resolution—

'That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the States unimpaired.'

This declaration was a solemn pledge to the South in the name of the North and the nation, a pledge to the world—a covenant with the gallant men who marched to sustain the old flag, and poured out their hearts'-blood in its defense. Under that pledge our sons pressed to the conflict, under that pledge they fought, under that pledge they died; by that pledge we obtained men and money from the North, and by that pledge we constructed and strengthened a Union party in the South. Had the war been waged for the purposes now declared our sons had not died.—Surely in the eyes of God who will hold nations as well as individuals responsible for violated faith and broken pledges the radical will be held responsible for the blood of our sons. Sir, when the Union soldier met rebel in deadly conflict, the one to sunder the Union, the other to maintain it, who does not know that if the radical had then proclaimed in any city of the North what he now proclaims, that the war was waged for the purposes of conquest, and when the war ended by the triumph of northern arms, the States in rebellion would be declared 'conquered provinces' and given over to negro domination, he would have been denounced as a sympathiser with the South, as a traitor who would create disaffection in the Army, disloyalty among the people, and he would have been lung unshriven to the nearest lamp-post by a loyal mob.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Chairman, a code of laws framed in a spirit of hatred is bad policy in every Government, but suicidal in a republic.—The pages of history tell us that no monarch, no nation, can violate the Christian laws of love with impunity by the administration of oppressive laws. Where is the individual or nation who has been taught by oppression to love the oppressor. Look at Ireland. Has oppression taught her sons to love the hand of her Saxon tyrant? Centuries have passed away since the independence of Ireland was trodden down in the blood of the O'Connors and ten thousand Irishmen on the fatal field of Anthonne: for centuries their loyalty has been enforced by the bayonet; yet at this hour the sons of Ireland in every land only bide their time when they can crush their oppressors. Centuries have passed away; yet hostility to their oppressor and hatred to the union with Great Britain have been transmitted as an heir-loom from father to son, (a fact known the world and candidly admitted by Mr. Gladstone in a recent speech to his constituents.) This undying faith in the redemption of Ireland, this undying hatred to the oppressor and soul-longing for the restoration of the green flag, is thus truly expressed by an Irish bard:

"The Irish mother, as she pressed
The warm, full nipple to her breast,
Thus lulled her babe to rest,
'T will rise again.

"It crossed the sea, the Irish race,
It passed from their dwelling place,
[illegible] to new destinies to [illegible]—
It rose again.

"Oh, generous, proud, and gallant race,
So often [illegible], so [illegible],
Burst as the bright sun [illegible] its place
'T will rise again.

"The old green flag, the good old cause,
Despite the [illegible] of enslaving laws
Shall yet obtain the world's applause,
When risen again.

"Whenever England's flag may float,
Or slaves may wear her scarlet coat,
Leap, Fenians, at the tyrant's throat,
And try again!"

Ah, when the time shall come when England shall be compassed with hostile fleets or her throne rocked in the throes of revolution, her statesmen will then know that Ireland should have been governed by the Christian law of love. And that time will come. The green flag 'will rise again;' the Irish harp, so long silent in Tara's halls, will sound the jubilee of Irish freedom.

* * * * * * *

The spirit of hate inaugurated by the radicals, North and South, during the rebellion, and perpetuated by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, in the names of 'loyalty, liberty, and humanity,' has invaded even the sanctuaries of the Most High—men wearing the livery of the court of heaven, ordained to minister at the altars of Him who summed up all the commandments in one great law of love, preach all the uncharitableness of party hate, blasphemously incorporate it in their prayers, trail the standard of the King of Kings in the filthy mire of politics, and 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,' to Cæsar, and they have their reward. Surely there is no more pitiable sight on God's footstool than the modern political priest. Angels must view treason to Jesus with amazement, the true Christian with abhorrence, and even the radical, while 'he loves the treason; must despise the traitor.'

Sir, who does not know that hatred is the corner stone on which every measure of reconstruction is based! The animus is seen in almost every speech of reconstruction. No measure has been proposed or passed without an appeal to the bitter passions engendered in the late conflict of arms. An appeal to this fell spirit by radical legislators, a radical press, and priest has enabled the radicals to tear ten stars from our glorious old flag, and to enthrone a government of the bayonet over the ruins of the Constitution in ten States; while the firmness of man, under God, prevented the establishment of a military government in every State of this Union. I allude to the act of Congress of the 6th of February, 1866, to amend the Freedmen's Bureau, extending military jurisdiction to all parts of the United States containing freedmen or refugees. I need not say that this embraced, or could in a day be made to embrace, every State in this Union, loyal. This bill intended to subvert the constitutions of the States, strike down the right of trial by jury, and trample down the God-given liberties of the people under the heel of military power—this bill, which, in violation of the plainest precept of the Constitution, placed the military above the civil power—this bill, intended to give the President the power of an autocrat, and which was passed by every Republican vote in both Houses, only failed to become a law by the patriotism and firmness, under God, of that President. Such is the recorded act of the intentions of a Republican Congress, and there it will stand on record forever as a warning to the future generations of the madness and danger of partisan legislation inspired by partisan hate."

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE BLUE-COATS,

And How they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union.

With Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion.

Comprising narratives of Personal Adventure, Thrilling Incidents, Daring Exploits, Heroic Deeds, Wonderful Escapes, Life in the Camp, Field and Hospital; Adventures of Spies and Scouts, Together with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War. [illegible] Illustrated with over 100 Fine Portraits and Beautiful Engravings.

There is a portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvelous, the Tender and Pathetic, and the whole Panorama of the War are here [illegible]

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address,

JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,

Clinton St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Paris & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

[illegible]

Grand Gift Presentation.

HASELMAYER,

THE GREAT EUROPEAN

Prestidigitateur and Musician,

In his celebrated Eastern Necromantic Illusions, Arabic and Musical

SOIREES!

Witnessed by crowded and delighted audiences in Europe and America.

Three Nights Only!

LAING'S HALL,

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
Feb. 13, 14, & 15.

A large number of valuable and useful

GIFTS

Will be presented to the audience at every exhibition. Samples of these are now on exhibition in the show window of Pope, Paris & Mundy.

ADMISSION, - - - - - - 30 CENTS
Family Tickets, admitting six persons, - - $1

MAYHER'S NEW STORE,

144 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements,

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. MAYHER,
144 Liberty St., 1 door from West.

[illegible]

1868.

For President,

A GOOD MAN,

For Vice-President,

A Better Man.

Pickell & Ramsey

ARE

Selling out below Cost!

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Stock we will close out less than cost. Our object in doing so is to offer to the public the largest and best assortment of

SPRING GOODS

than any other store in Plainfield—in fact one of the best Dry Goods Stores in the State. We have a good assortment of

Carpets!

All Wool Carpet for $1, very cheap.

**Oil Cloth,
Druggett,
Matting, &c.**

Very Low.

GOOD PRINTS

6¼, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

MUSLINS,

9, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.

A good assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The best Linen Finish

Paper Collars

in the State. Try them.

☞ GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND WILL GO HIGHER. ☜

Give us a call. No trouble to show our Goods.

Respectfully,

PICKELL & RAMSEY.

[illegible]

GRAND

Promenade Concert

AND SUPPER

OF

GAZELLE ENGINE CO.,

NO. 1.

Of Plainfield, N. J.,

AT

LAING'S HALL,

ON

Thursday Evening, Feb. 20, 1868.

TICKETS, - - - $2

To be obtained of the Committee—WM. H. DUNN, ALBERT BENTON AND THADDEUS DOANE.

Concert commences at 9 o'clock

Morris' Brass & Quadrille Band

Has been engaged for the occasion.

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $22 to $250. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattresses

on hand or made to order. Goose Feathers, made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures, Handsome Bead Cushions.

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description and re-make Hair and Husk Mattresses. All repairing Cash when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Practical and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Chapin & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts will be settled by I. E. Parker, who will continue the business at the same stand.

Feb. 1, 1868.—[illegible]
A. W. CHAPIN.
I. E. PARKER.

FISH, POULTRY

AND

VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep in

CHERRY STREET,

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,

A Good Assortment of

FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

ISAAC E. PARKER.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob H. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

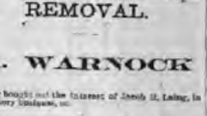
☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.

[illegible]

PIANOS! PIANOS!



HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP.

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by E. C. Ross

ON FRONT STREET,

(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeKLYN

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale 30 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at

BOUGHTON'S

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land eligibly situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee, in tracts of 1000 acres more or less to suit. For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,
Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

[illegible]

Ladies' Work Baskets

AND FANCY BASKETS of all kinds at

BOUGHTON'S

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(Next to 2d Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

RED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which are will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.

[illegible]

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Fronts and summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a collection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

[illegible]

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

[illegible] ISSLEY C. GARDNER

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 77 Irving St.,

NEAR THE DEPOT. RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof—10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within one minute's walk of depot. Enquire of J. M. C. MARSH, Westfield, N. J.

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at

MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE,

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

FREEMAN & PHILPITT

continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on

Cherry Street

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best recommendation we can give to it is that when our customers have once tried it they will have none other. We style it

Freeman & Philpitt's

BEST

Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of

CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

And Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the old stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having experienced workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

Bone Dust.

PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at

MAYHER'S,
144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.
(One door from West St.)

1,000 POSTS & RAILS

DRESSED & HOLED—CHEAP FOR CASH, by

G. L. HORTON,
Corner Willow and Second Sts.

Tired of Teaching.

"O, I'm so tired of teaching, I mean to give up my class." So said a Sabbath school teacher, as she walked away from the vestry one warm summer afternoon.

"Tired of teaching!" said a friend, "why it is the happiest hour of all the week to me."

"O, but you are different, and then you have such a nice class. They listen to every word you say. But my class do not seem interested, and I am discouraged; I mean to leave them."

"Leave them and disobey the Master's command, 'Feed my lambs!'"

"Yes, I do not think that was meant for me."

"It must have been, if you can answer, 'Lovest thou me?'"

"But I do not see that I do any good in my class, and I know some one else could do a great deal more."

"I don't know that I should be willing to give my class up under any circumstances. I have become so attached to them, and I do believe Christ will bless every earnest effort for their good."

"But we can do good in different ways. I do not believe I was made for a Sabbath school teacher. Did you always love the work as you do now?"

"I always loved the Sabbath-school and my class, but I have thought more of the *privilege* of being a teacher during the past few months than before."

"Why?"

"Do you remember Charley Brown, who used to be in my class?"

"O, yes, the little boy who was ill so long, and then died."

"I think he became a Christian before he died. When he was sick I often went to see him, and thought I must comfort him, but he did not need my comfort. He had learned more of Christ than I. Just before he died I was sitting beside him, and he said: 'O, I do feel thankful to Jesus for sending me to Sabbath school, and for putting it into your heart to lead me to Him. Do try to get all the rest of the class to come too, won't you? I shall watch for you and them beside the pearly gates; I shall know you all; I shall love to lead you to Jesus. Now I'm going to Heaven, I want you to get some other boy to take my place, that he too may learn the way.'"

"At dear Charley's bedside I realized, as never before, how precious the privilege of being a teacher. It is sweet to think I have a Sabbath school scholar in Heaven waiting for me—one there to rejoice when I come. O, how many glad welcomes faithful teachers may have! How can they say, 'I'm tired of teaching?'"

◆

Evil Company.

The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German.

Tophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his own grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you my child; take it."

Eulalia did so; and behold! her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and as it chanced her white dress also.

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia, in vexation.

"Yes truly," said the father; "you see, my child that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious."

◆

Pneumonia. Dr. Hall says that this winter disease may be avoided—that being *chilled* is the surest way of inducing an attack. Here are a few of his remarks:

"An attack of pneumonia is often occasioned by getting into a public vehicle after having been excited by walking, and being compelled to sit in the draft of an open window, which some selfish, inconsiderate clown had raised for his own comfort, regardless of any consequences to others.

"To remain at rest in any position until a feeling of chilliness is induced, is sufficient to bring up an attack of inflammation of the lungs, however vigorous and robust the person may feel.

"Sitting still with damp feet; standing on the wet grass; keeping on damp clothes, after having been engaged in exercise, are frequent causes of lung fever. One great principle, practical in its nature and easily understood, underlies all these cases; it is the getting chilled; this is the more easily brought about in proportion to the amount of exercise which has been previously taken to the extent of inducing a warmth of body above what is natural; the easy and universal preventive is, cool off very slowly after all forms of exercise in cold weather."

Dr. Hall counsels exercise in the open air;

"The truth is, the more a man is out of doors, the less easily does he take cold. It is a widely known fact that persons who camp out every night, or sleep under a tree for weeks together, seldom take cold at all."

Who Rules?

Fashion rules the world; and a most tyrannical mistress she is—compelling people to submit to the most inconvenient things imaginable for her sake.

She pinches our feet with tight shoes, or chokes us with a tight neckerchief, or squeezes the breath out of our body by tight lacing.

She makes people sit up nights when they ought to be in bed; and keeps them in bed in the morning, when they ought to be up and doing.

She makes it vulgar to wait upon one's self, and genteel to live and be useless.

She makes people visit when they had rather stay at home, eat when they are not hungry, and drink when they are not thirsty.

She invades our pleasures and interrupts our business.

She compels people to dress gaily, whether upon their own property or that of others, whether agreeably to the Word of God, or the dictates of pride.

She ruins health, and produces sickness; destroys life and occasions premature death.

She makes fools of parents, invalids of children, and servants of all.

She is a tormentor of conscience, a despoiler of morality, and an enemy of religion; and no one can be her companion and enjoy either.

She is a despot of the highest grade, full of intrigue and cunning, and yet husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, and servants, black and white, have voluntarily become her obedient subjects and slaves, and vie with one another to see who shall be obsequious.

◆

To Preserve Vegetables.—Broccoli may be kept during the winter in the same manner as many persons keep cabbages, by digging them up, stripping off the large leaves, then burying in the earth with the roots upward and exposed. Parsley will do very well if covered with snow; otherwise a slight protection will be beneficial. Endive or succory—we often see this plant brought to our tables during the winter in miserable condition. The plan adopted by the English gardeners is to dig up as late in the season as possible and plant in a nice dry soil, under cover. Darkness not being at this period injurious, each plant should have a ball of earth attached to the roots. This will keep it in a growing condition, and the absence of light will blanch the leaves. Lettuce should, for winter use, be placed in frames and covered with mats or straw in severe weather. Celery—The London market gardeners cover their trenched plants, in some instances, with two boards, nailed together at the edge, so as to form a roof. This is a partial protection from a rain and frost, as extremes of these are considered to produce decay. Salsify will keep both in cellars and out of doors; very little protection is needed.

◆

A Winter Breakfast.—The following is from Mr. and Mrs. Lyman's "Philosophy of Housekeeping," recently published:

In moderate climates, and in winter, food is taken for the purpose of supplying the animal warmth, as well as for strength, and this should be kept in view by the housewife when she prepares her breakfast. The oils and fats are the substances that are richest in carbon, the element required in lung-combustion; and the problem for the cook and purveyor is how to introduce these substances into the stomach in such a way as not to impede digestion. The mode of blending the animals oil with various other substances that come on the table requires special skill and attention on the part of the housewife. Butter is the animal oil which is most readily assimilated in the stomach. The smoking of hams, and the sage and other seasoning used in making sausages, are found to have some affect, the reason of which is not understood, in making the fat of pork digestible and wholesome.

Let us take now a bill of fare for breakfast in winter, and see how it meets the demands of the system in that season.

Fried Sausages, with Potatoes;
Cold boiled Tongue;
Indian Mush fried;
Buckwheat Batter Cakes;
Pickled Cucumbers.

The sausages yield an abundance of animal fat, that, combined with the potatoe, which is almost wholly starch, is taken into the stomach in a form to be easily attacked by its juices. The lean parts of the meat in the sausages, which should exceed the fat parts of one-half, give muscle-making elements. The tongue is wholly muscular and flesh-producing. The Indian mush fried is a heat-producing, but in a lower degree than the fat of the sausages. It contains gluten, which affords the elements of muscle. The buckwheat batter cakes are also rich in carbon, but poor in nitrogen; this is the reason why they are generally eaten in winter; and, as they give but little strength, are ill-suited to the laborer, and should be combined with substances rich in plastic material. The acid, a little which should accompany every meal, especially one so rich in carbonized materials as this is supplied by the cucumber and vinegar.

◆

The farm of Mr. Robert Leslie, one mile and a half from Petersburg, Va., containing 150 acres, with good houses, was rented at auction for the low price of $50 per annum.

Rules for Farmers.—1. The farmer ought to rise early, to see that others do so, and that both his example be followed and his orders obeyed.

2. The whole farm should be regularly inspected, and not only every field examined, but every beast seen at least once a day.

3. In a considerable farm it is of the utmost consequence to have hands specially appropriated for each of the most important departments of labor, for there is often a great loss of time where persons are frequently changing their employments, and the work is not executed so well.

4. Every means should be thought of to diminish labor or increase its power. Four horses may do as much as six perform, according to the usual mode of employing them.

5. A farmer ought never to engage in a work, whether ordinary practice or intended improvement, except after the most careful inquiries; but when begun, he ought to proceed in it with much attention and perseverance until he has given it a fair trial.

6. It is a main object in management not to attempt too much, and never to begin a work without a probability of being able to finish it in due season.

7. Every farmer should have a book for inserting all those useful hints which are so constantly occurring in conversation, in books, in papers, and gathered in the course of his reading or in practical management of his farm.

◆

Why Potatoes Should be Pared Thin.—A scientific writer says: "The fact is, almost the sole value of the potato is near the surface; so near that a very thick peel would take the largest part of the nutriment. This is at once made obvious by examining a thin slice of potato with a microscope, when the starch, granules will be found lying in a belt just under the skin, and decreasing towards the centre. They are placed there for the nourishment of the young sprout, which springs from the "eye," and which being like beauty, "only skin deep," is required to go no deeper for its food during the germinating process. This starch is for all practical purpose, the entire nutriment which the potato contains—there being only 2 per cent. of gluten, while 75 per cent. is clear water. If it is worth while to eat the potato at all, it is obviously foolish to throw away the nutriment and save only the water cells.

◆

Every merchant who advertises, laughs in his sleeve when he hears a merchant, who does not advertise, complain about dull times.

◆

The British Viceroy of India has lately held a grand celebration at Lucknow. The Prince of Victoria's great Oriental Empire of two hundred million people passed in gorgeous procession before the Viceroy. Four hundred richly caparisoned elephants also formed part of the grand array. The show is known as the "Durbar."

◆

Amos Swan, of Pendleton Hill, North Stonington, Conn., has obtained fifty dozen eggs from twenty-seven hens within the last two months, for which he realized $12.

◆

Fifteen hundred Mississippi freedmen want to go to Liberia. They find they can't live here without work.

◆

There is now living in New York an old lady named Groesbeck, who was present at the inauguration and funeral of General Washington, wearing mourning as a mark of respect for thirty days.

◆

It is represented that the government lighthouse, and other government buildings situated on Absecom Inlet, in the State of New Jersey, are in imminent danger from the rapid ingress the sea is making at that point.

◆

The latest "uprising" among the blacks of Kentucky took the form of blowing up a colored church by gunpowder.

◆

White gunpowder is the last Parisian novelty.

◆

A colored woman, residing in Brandford, Va., some twelve months since lost her speech, and has not been heard to speak to any of the family since, though she remains with the same person. She was, previous to this misfortune, very talkative, and remarked on one occasion that her tongue would be her destruction. From that moment she has not been heard to speak a word.

◆

Lord Ranelagh, of London, has been summoned to pay 20s. and cost for smoking on the Metropolitan Railway.

◆

The Miners' Journal states that the coal trade has not been so unprofitable in Schuylkill County since 1861 as during 1867, and declares the causes of the decline to consist in the round-about way to the principal markets in New York, the high charges on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the difficulty of sending coal for want of vessels—from Philadelphia to New York in the winter season.

◆

An old lady in Louisville blew herself up by throwing a cup of oil in the kitchen stove.

Pickell & Ramsey's

COLUMN.

Read it Over!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

IN THE DECLINE OF

DRY GOODS!

WE ARE MAKING

Greater Reductions

Than have yet been made on all kinds of Goods. We will not mention the different kinds of

Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Notions, &c.,

But will guarantee to sell our Goods

Ten Per Cent. Cheaper

Than any other store in Plainfield, or any other town. In fact, we CAN sell goods cheaper than they can be bought at retail in New York City. Call and examine for yourselves.

Furs Furs Furs Furs Furs

Now for the Furs!

We will sell the remainder of our stock of Furs below the

Manufacturers' Prices.

As we intend to reduce our stock down, we can and will sell them Twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store, as we

Sell for Cash Only!

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW OUR GOODS

Respectfully,
PICKELL & RAMSEY.

M. VERMEULE'S

HAT, CAP,

AND

Fur Emporium,

FRONT STREET,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FURS! FURS!

Cheap as the Cheapest

REGARDLESS OF

"Manufacturers' Prices."

Buffalo Robes,
Lap Robes,
Foot Robes,
Ladies' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
Childrens' Furs,
Gents' Fur Collars,
Gents' Fur Gloves,
Gents' Fur Caps,

GLOVES & MITTENS,

OF ALL KINDS,

Hats and Caps,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Trunks, Valises, &c.,

AND EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO

A First-Class Hat, Cap & Fur Store,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AND WE WILL

Guarantee Satisfaction.

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

[illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—COMMENCING [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

[illegible]

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass Ag't.
R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:
59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

[illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.
OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.
C. BRYAN, Driver.

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RESAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

in any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save 100 per cent. [illegible]

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES.

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER

All Lumber and Timber delivered, FREIGHT PAID at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. SOMERS.

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 8. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 8.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
18 CHERRY STREET,
(rear A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year ... $2 00
six months ... 1 00
payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo	3 mo	6 mo	9 mo	1 yr.
One square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarter of a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop over Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing of every description, done in a neat, cheap, and workmanlike manner.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT.
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m.; 1 till 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3d AND 4th,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, South Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
W. F. YOUNG, Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate of New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER.
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST. PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL.
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Facing, Re-sawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. French's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Toilet Articles, Family Medicines, &c., &c.
Front Street, opp. French's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, [illegible] Long experience in first class stores of N. Y. City.

Poetry.

Little Rose.

She comes with fairy footsteps—
Softly their echoes fall—
And her shadow plays like summer shade
Across the garden wall.
The golden light is dancing bright
'Mid the masses of her hair,
And her fair young locks are waving free
To the wooing of the air.

Like a sportful fawn she boundeth
So gleefully along;
As a wild young bird she caroleth
The burden of a song.
The summer flowers are clustering thick
Around her dancing feet,
And on her cheek the summer breeze
Is breathing soft and sweet.

The sunbeams seem to linger
Above the fairy head,
And the wild flowers at her coming
Their richest fragrance shed.
And oh how lovely light and fragrance
Mingle in the life within;
Oh! how fondly do they nestle
Round the soul that knows no sin.

She comes—the spirit of our childhood—
A thing of mortal birth,
Yet bearing still the breath of Heaven,
To redeem her from the earth.
She comes in bright-robed innocence,
Unsoiled by blot or blight,
And passeth by our wayward path,
A gleam of angel light.

Oh! blessed things are children—
The gifts of heavenly love;
They stand betwixt our world-hearts
And better things above;
They link us with the spirit-world
By purity and truth,
And keep our hearts still fresh and young
With the presence of their youth.

Squandered Lives.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

The fisherman wades in the surges;
The sailor sails over the seas;
The soldier steps bravely to battle;
The woodsman lays axe to the trees.

They are each of the breed of the heroes;
The manhood attempted in strife;
Strong hands that go lightly to labor,
True hearts that take comfort in strife.

In each is the seed to replenish
The world with the vigor it needs—
The centre of honest affection,
The impulse to generous deeds.

But the shark drinks the blood of the fisher;
The sailor is dropped in the sea;
The soldier lies cold by his cannon;
The woodsman is crushed by his tree.

Each prodigal life that is wasted
In many achievements unseen,
But lengthens the days of the coward,
And strengthens the crafty and mean.

The blood of the noble is lavished
That the selfish a profit may find;
God sees the lives that are squandered,
And we to His wisdom are blind.

Miscellaneous.

The Old Bachelor and the Baby.

A WARNING AND AN EXAMPLE.

Mr. Ellery Corban was an exceedingly nervous man. He came honestly by it, for his mother was nervous before him. Mr. Corban was a bachelor of forty-five, remarkably well preserved, and rather fine looking. He had a portly figure, a florid complexion, and a head of dark brown hair, which any man might have been accused for feeling proud of. Mr. Corban was very well off. He had never kept house, perhaps because he knew that elderly bachelors and widowers where generally fated to marry their housekeepers; and Mr Corban regarded marriage and the gallows as about on a par. Women and babies he considered a very unnecessary part of creation. The mystery of their having been allowed an existence he could never solve. He could not help regarding their creation as a grave mistake somewhere. He boarded at Mrs. Gregg's, and had made his home there for fifteen years. Mrs. Gregg was as much like a man as she could be, and still be a woman.

One day last summer it became evident to Mr. Corban that he must take a journey West. The interest of his business demanded it; so he put a few things into a valise, said good morning to Mrs. Gregg, and set out for the depot. He was five minutes late, for his necktie had given him a great deal of trouble, and he had been unable to find a pair of stockings which were not destitute of toes. But he had comforted himself with the reflection that as he had boots on, nobody would be wiser in regard to the unclad condition of his toes, and at last got off. He heard the whistle and started upon a run. If there is anything especially calculated to put one out of temper, it is having to run to catch the cars; and our hero may be excused if, when dripping with perspiration and out of breath, he rushed into the first car which offered; he was irritated with the world, himself included.

The car was well filled. In fact there was only one vacant seat, and that was beside a woman. Corban turned to seek the next car, but was met by the conductor at the door. "No room in there, sir! All full. Anniversary meeting at Parkersburg. There's a seat, sir!" indicating the one beside the woman. Corban was troubled with a touch of the rheumatism in his left knee, and could not stand comfortably—nothing else could have forced him to get so near one of the sex. He stepped up to her and made the stereotyped inquiry:

"This seat engaged?"

"No, sir," replied a very sweet voice; and Corban saw that the speaker had blue eyes and golden hair.

He took the seat and the lady drew the bundle she had been resting on the cushion into her lap.

"Better let me put your bundle upon the rack!" suggested Mr. Corban.

The lady opened her eyes in indignant amazement, took off a layer of flannel from the package, and displayed to the horrified eyes of our bachelor friend, the red, puffy face of a moon-eyed baby.

"Muzzer's 'ittle 'tweety sugar darling?" she exclaimed, in the dialect which is perfectly intelligible to all babydom.

"Muzzer won't let the naughty man put the 'little bunnie, lumpy baby upon the rack!"

The baby struck out menacingly with its fat fists in the direction of Mr. Corban, and gave utterance to a yell of triumph. Mr. Corban broke out into a cold perspiration. He had never been so near a baby before in all his life. It was almost too much for him. He had a strong mind to stand the remainder of the way, or until somebody vacated a seat; but his knee gave an extra twinge, and decided him to try and endure the terrible state of things. He took a paper from his pocket and essayed to read; but the baby had launched out in one of those baby refrains, which is like music in the ears of all mothers, and the cooing so confused our bachelor hero that he could take no sense of his paper, so he pocketed it with the savage determination to petition the next Congress for woman with babies to be kept in a car by themselves.

At the first stopping place he was on the look-out for a seat, and to his joy discovered the gentleman in the next seat making preparations to leave; but before he was fairly out of his seat, an old lady in a green shawl and a poke bonnet had edged into it, and cut off all Mr. Corban's hopes. Of course, she turned around and began at once to talk to the baby.

"Dear little chicken! How old is it marm?"

"Almost eight months," said the proud mother.

"Well, I declare! what a large child of his age! Why, there was my Enoch, when he was a year he warn't a mite nor grain bigger than that child! But then, Enoch, he had the whooping cough, and the measles, and the nettlerash, and the collaretta infanticide afore he was eleven months! And I expect the deseases had some effect onto his constitution!"

"I should think so," replied the baby's mother.

"You look tired, dear," went on the old lady; the baby must be dreadful heavy. Why don't you let its pa take him?" with a reproachful glance at the savage countenance of Mr. Corban.

"I'm not his pa," grumbled Mr. Corban, pulling his hat a little further dowd over his eyes.

"Oh! you ain't. Well, now, that's courious!" said the old lady. "I should have thought you was for sartin,"—The baby is the image of you—just the same kind of nose; and its eyes has got the same expression."

Expression, indeed! Mr. Corban was boiling over! He had always peculiarly prided himself on his expression; and here was this old ogre comparing him to that dumpling-faced, huckleberry-eyed baby!

"Wall," said the old lady, slowly, as though she had reached the conclusion after some thought, "I 'spose as it's likely this is a post-mortem child, which means that is born after the death of its father, and you married its mother rather soon after her husband departed this vale of tears. Wall, that's got to be dreadful common now. But my Elijah has been dead nigh onto nineteen months, and I ain't began to think of a second partner; though Squire Hudson, has been left so helpless and unfortunit with them six children of his, that I don't know. I hope the Lord will show me my duty, and give me strength to take the squire for better or worse, if it's right and best! I don't never want to shirk no duty, marm.—When did your first husband die, marm?"

"Parkersburg!" screamed the conductor. "Stop five minutes for refreshments! Change cars for Willingford, Amsterdam, and Myrtle Ridge."

The woman with the baby rose quickly. A thrill of joy went through Mr. Corban. He thought she was at her journey's end. He, too, rose with alacrity.

"Can I assist you in any way, madam?" he asked.

"Thank you, I will just trouble you to hold the baby while I go and get a cup of coffee. I breakfasted early, and need something warm. Be careful and hold his head high, he is subject to the croup."—And before Corban could utter one word of refusal, she had put the baby in his arms, and was rushing off with the crowd.

Our hero felt himself growing hot and cold alternately. He had served two years with credit in the war, and been in a score of battles, but, through it all, he had never experienced such a sinking at the stomach as came over him now. Most of the passengers left the cars; and Corban would have done likewise, but he feared he might lose sight of the baby's mother, and the train would start. So in an agony of terror lest something dreadful should happen, he stood there in the aisle, holding the baby at arms' length, and fixing his frantic gaze on the door through which his deliverer would come.

"All aboard!" cried the stentorian voice of a new conductor—and the people rushed in. But the passengers were, most of them, new ones, for there was a junction at Parkersburg; and most of all, the baby's mother was not among them.

The bell rang; the cars were moving; the door was shut with a bang, and the train was off. Corban waxed desperate.

"Hallo there!" he called to the conductor. "Stop! this train can't go on; there's a woman left behind! She went to get a cup of coffee. Stop! I tell you, this instant, sir."

"What's up?" asked the conductor.

"She's left the baby!"

"Your wife? Oh! never mind. Such things occur frequently. She'll come in the next train."

"I tell you to stop! I shall go crazy! And.—— Oh, Lord what shall I do with the baby! Say, I'll give you five dollars—ten dollars—twenty—yes, fifty dollars, if you'll put back and let me off at Parkersburg!"

"I should have no objection to the money, but I couldn't oblige you if you were one of the Rothschilds!"

And the conductor passed on his way.

"Bless your soul, sir!" said the old lady in the next seat, giving Corban a nudge with her parasol, "you'll suffocate that baby! don't you see you're holding its feet where its head ought to be! He's wrong side up!"

Corban hastily rescued the youngster, which uttered a shrill yell at this treatment.

"You'd orter be ashamed of yerself!" went on the old lady, indignantly, "to toss that blessed child around in sich an onhuman way. A man never orter have no children that don't have no natural feelings towards 'em. Sir, you was a baby once yerself!"

Just then, a thin, yellow-faced woman, slipped into the seat in front of Corban—She was middle-aged, but her dress had the gushingness of sixteen. "Lovely child" she exclaimed insinuatingly.

The baby began to squizzle up its face, and flourish its fists.

"Dear me! how forward it is! How old is it, sir?" inquired the spinster, for such she was.

"I don't know!" growled Corban.

"Been a widower long, sir?" querried the lady.

"No. I never had a wife."

"Bless me! Then she's run away and left you! Dear! dear! How could she leave such a nice man, and such a dear, darling little baby!"

"What's that," inquired a middle-aged gentleman near by, who was evidently a little deaf. "Your wife gone and left you sir? Just my case, sir, exactly. My poor Jane departed this life last May. I got her the handsomest gravestone that money could buy. There's an angel on it, with all her wings spread, and this Latin inscription—*Requires her cat in Peace*. The gravestone maker said it was a good epigram, and I consented as she was fond of cats."

By this time the baby began crying lustily, and the whole car sympathized, especially the females.

"It's got the colera morbus!" said the old lady. "It'll die for sartin if something hain't done!"

"Die! You don't think so?" cried Mr. Corban.

"Dear me!" said the little thin-faced woman; "what an inhuman creature its mother was!"

"Take it, my good lady, do!" cried Corban, imploringly. "I'll give you a hundred dollars to take it."

"What is all this row about?" said a sharp-nosed man, with a newspaper in his hand. "A child, is it? Fall back, gentlemen; and let me look at it. If it should prove to be the one."

"How? What do you mean?" queried a dozen voices at once.

"It is! it is! It can be no other!" exclaimed the sharp-nosed man. "How strange that I should chance upon it! Listen to this," and he read from the paper in his hand the notice:—

"Stolen—Supposed to have been stolen from its carriage in Central Park, on the morning of the 18th inst., a male child about nine months old.—Said child has blue eyes and rather dark hair; and is a remarkably forward child. Any person who will return him to his afflicted parents, at No.——Forty-Ninth street, or give information that will lead to his recovery, shall receive a reward of three hundred dollars.

LOUIS ROSCOE."

"Wall! I never!" exclaimed the old lady. "It must be the same baby! This child has blue eyes and dark hair, and pears remarkably forward!"

"Yes, ma'am unquestionably the very same," remarked the sharp-nosed man, confidently; "consider it my duty to take possession."

"Oh, take it, do!" cried Corban imploringly; "I'll give a hundred dollars to get it off my hands."

"No doubt you would, man; but I ain't took in that way. My name is Smithers, Peter Smithers, sir; and I arrest you for child-stealing."

"I tell you I didn't steal it. She went off after a cup of coffee."

"Don't trouble yourself to repeat that story again. I understand the case fully," said Mr. Smithers, promptly.

"Conductor, is there a place on the train where this rascal could be any safer than here?"

"We don't run prison-vans," responded that worthy, sulkily.

"Well, gentleman," said Smithers, blandly, "you are all men of honor, and have wives and children, or ought to have; and you all have feelings of sympathy, doubtless, for the parents of this unfortunate babe; and I depend upon you, gentlemen, to assist me in guarding him until we reach a station where I can place him in charge of the proper officials. At the next stopping-place I will telegraph to Bridewell, and have constables ready to take possession of him the moment we arrive."

"You shall pay dearly for this!" roared Corban, now fairly infuriated. "Yes sir, I'll take the law on you the moment we get anywhere there is any law. Call me a rascal, indeed!"

Just at that moment the sharp signal of "down brakes" sounded; and in a few moments there was a shock, and the train came to a sudden stop.

Everybody rushed out to ascertain the difficulty; and it was found that a wheel of the engine had broken, and the locomotive was off the track.

No one was injured; but it would occupy some time to get things so that the next train could run; and in the meantime, Mr. Corban thought he could make his escape. He formed the plan of dropping the unfortunate baby and fleeing to the woods. In the bustle and confusion it could only be accomplished. But he had reckoned without his host. Mr. Smithers was right at his elbow. He had no notion of allowing that tempting reward to slip through his fingers; and a couple of other gentlemen kept guard with him. And there stood poor Corban, holding the wimpering baby, and expostulating and swearing in a way that made all the ladies declare that he was a monster.

Suddenly the whistle of the next train from Parkersburg was heard. A bright hope sprung up in Corban's breast. It was possible the baby's mother might be on board.

He rushed forward, but Smithers seized his arm and held him back.

"Be quiet, sir!" said he. "Remember you're under arrest."

The train had been warned of the detention of the first express, and came to a halt at a little distance behind; and the moment it did so, the door of one of the carriages was burst open and out leaped the mother.

A cry of joy came from Corban; and with one bound he broke the grasp of Smither's upon his arm, and rushed toward her.

"Oh my baby! My precious baby!" she screamed, snatching the child from Corban. "My darling! My little angel darling!" and she fell to kissing it in a way that set all the ladies around about to pulling out their handkerchiefs, and exclaiming. "Did you ever?"

"God bless you!" cried Corban, enthusiastically, "I never was so glad to see a mortal being before!"

"Oh! you dear, delightful man!" cried she, shaking hands with him. "I am so much obliged to you for taking care of my little lamb! You see I got belated a moment, the coffee was so dreadful hot!"

Mr. Smither's face had grown very long. "Then it is not Mr. Louis Roscoe's child! And it has not been stolen!" he asked dubiously.

"I should rather think not!" replied the mother indignantly. "It is my child sir! All I have left of the dear husband who gave up his life at Coal Harbor, two months after baby's birth."

"I most heartily beg your pardon, sir," said Mr. Smithers, addressing Mr. Corban. "I—I that is, I didn't think—. You see—"

"Mind your own business, sir," said Mr. Corban shortly; "and continue minding it for the rest of life—that's my advice sir."

Mr. Corban and Mrs. Brent, for that was the young widow's name, got very friendly and familiar while the train was getting ready; and Mr. Corban took the next seat by her side with a real feeling of delight; now. She was going on a visit to some friends in the very city where his business called him; and he obtained permission to call on her and inquire about the baby.

And in due time—I cannot tell how it came about, for there is no accounting for things of this kind—Mr. Corban concluded that he was tired of boarding—Mrs. Gregg had become so neglectful of her boarders' comfort; so he led Mrs. Brent to the altar, and set up a home of his own with a wife and a baby.

Go to him now, and utter one word against women and babies, and you would get shown to the door without ceremony.

Boarding House Life.

At the house where I boarded there was as wild a set of boys as ever was collected under one roof. They were forever playing off their practical jokes; and old Mrs. Amey, our landlady, insisted on it they were "real Satans," the truth of which seemed to be born out by the monstrosities that they were continually perpetrating. The new boarders were the greatest sufferers, and if they could only have an opportunity of "coming some game" upon a green one, they would do it with as much delight as sophomores in "hazing" a fresh man.

There was found one day among the boarders a long curds-and-whey sort of a chap from Vermont, with white hair and light eyes, who had come down to "make his fortune"—and he did it, too, for at the present day he is senior partner in one of our largest wholesale stores. He was from the start set down as a victim. It was some time, however, before an opportunity occurred. He kept himself away from the rest, and shut himself up in his chamber like a hermit. He came in one evening looking remarkably pale—unhealthily pale, which was immediately remarked.

"Been smoking, Mr. Dunlap?" one of the boarders asked.

"No."

"Perhaps your have been drinking bad water," said another; "the bills of mortality are brim full of it."

No he had done nothing of the kind.

"What's the matter of you, anyhow?" said a third.

"Don't know; guess I've got a cold; slep' with my winder open last night."

"Here's a chance for you, doctor," said a commiserating friend to me; "this case comes within the line of your practice."

I assumed the doctor for the nonce, and am known as "doctor" to this day. I put on a very grave look and felt his pulse, when I pronounced it a case of threatened fever, and prescribed a "rum sweat." It was at once gravely proposed that I should administer it, and I consented thereto, the whole party going with me to his room, where I made arrangements for giving him such a sweat as would "take the kinks out of him," as I informed him.

He was undressed and seated in a cane seated chair, and then completely covered with spreads and blankets away to the top of his head; then a basin with rum in it was placed beneath him, and we left him, directing him to call us in the next room when the heat was insupportable. In about fifteen minutes we heard him cry out from under his blankets like a man down cellar." We rushed in;

"Take it away, for God's sake," said he gaspingly, "or I shall die."

"What's the trouble?" I asked, "have you sweat any?"

"Sweat any! Just look here!" and re-leasing his arm he showed us his shirt sleeve dripping with moisture, while his face was slopy with the perspiration that oozed from every pore. "Take it away, will ye! The steam is parboiling my legs."

"Cant you stand it a half hour longer?" I asked.

"Not another minute. Whew! how it scalds!"

I stooped down and took out the dish. It hadn't been lighted at all, and the poor fellow had been sweated almost to death by the force of imagination.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, BALL TICKETS, &c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

* * *

HEAVING THE LEAD. The Amaranth was coming down the Upper Mississippi, loaded with pig lead. As she was going over a shoal place the pilot gave the signal to heave the lead. The only man forward at the time was a green Irishman.

"Why don't you heave the lead?" demanded the mate.

"Is it to heave the lead yer honor? Where to?"

"Overboard, you blockhead."

The Irishman snatched up one of the pigs of lead and threw it overboard; the mate in endeavoring to prevent him, lost his balance and fell into the river.

The captain, running to the edge of the roof, asked; "Why don't you heave the lead, and sing out how much water there is?"

"The lead is heaved, yer honor, and the mate's gone down to see how much water there is," responded Pat.

* * *

A somewhat desperate looking character once rushed up to a gentleman on the street and said, with great solemnity—"For the love of God! give me half a crown, or I shall do a deed my soul abhors!"—Touched with his seeming earnestness, the gentleman gave the money, and then from a very natural curiosity said: "Well, now my poor man, tell me the deed from the commission of which I have just delivered you?" Said the fellow with a polite bow; "But for this half-crown, I should have had to go to work, your honor!"

* * *

A HARD HIT.—Said an old preacher once: "Fellow-citizens, if you were told that by going to the top of those stairs yonder, pointing to a rickety pair of stairs at the end of the church, you might secure your eternal salvation, I really hardly believe any of you would try it. But let any man proclaim that there were five dollars in gold for you, and I'll be bound there would be such a getting up stairs as never you did see."

* * *

A tall, keen-eyed countryman walked into the court room during the progress of a trial. Stepping up to one of the "ring," he requested that the prisoners might be pointed out to him. The lawyer he accosted being somewhat of a wag, pointed to the jury. The stranger surveyed them critically, when turning to his informer he remarked: "Well, they are a hard looking set, ain't they! I know by their looks they ought to go to State's Prison every one of them!"

* * *

An ill-looking fellow was asked how he could account for Nature's forming him so ugly. "Nature was not to blame, said he, "for when I was two months of age I was the handsomest child in the neighborhood, but my nurse, to avenge herself upon my parents for some fancied injury at their hands, one day swapped me away for another boy belonging to a friend of hers, whose child was rather plain looking."

* * *

"Well, neighbor, what is the Christian news this morning?" said a gentleman to his friend. "I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman." "Just like you. Who is it that you have made happy by your charity this time?" "My wife."

* * *

TARDINESS.—Who ever saw a boy late at a circus! How eager children are to all kinds of public meetings! How they run when they once get started! If school were a place where the children are happy, comfortable in body and contented in mind, if their minds where excited their curiosity awakened and gratified, children would less often be tardy.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., — Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 20, 1868.

To Correspondents.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write briefly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the Constitutionalist will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, but will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The Constitutionalist may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or monied.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Washington Monument.

The Washington Monument and Historical Association design celebrating the coming anniversary of the birth day of Washington, by a supper at Laing's Hotel, Saturday evening, 22nd inst.

All persons wishing to participate therein and become members of the Association, will please report to the Supper Committee, Messrs. James Clark, Oliver Runyon and Theo. F. French, at Laing's Hotel, on or before Friday evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock.

The annual meeting of the Association will be held at the aforesaid place on Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock.

NATHAN HARPER, President.
T. J. Gillies, Sec.

To whom it may Concern.

Freedom of the press is the bulwark of free government. Abolish it, and the shadow of civic death at once ensues.—While it exists, the duty is commensurate with the privilege of criticising boldly and freely whatever is addressed to the public, whether by word of mouth or the pen.—The editor who recoils from uttering what he believes to be just and true, deserves the shackles of a slave rather than a freeman's badge. He is a slave.

In this country, happily as yet, there is no ordained marriage between Church and State, and here, assumed sanctity—"I am more holy than thou"—whether in an individual or an association of men, cannot wear a cloak invulnerable to public opinion.

Christianity is a hallowed term. We honor it, totally regardless of denomination or name. To be genuine, however, it must be constantly accompanied by consistent action. A sinner may profess to be a saint, but such mere profession only makes him more the sinner. To avow allegiance to Christianity and at the same time preach hate and vengeance, or practice deception, is vainly endeavoring to gather figs from thistles. It is hypocrisy.

We stand for honesty in all things, by all men and everywhere:—

Our flag is there—our flag is there—
In the sunlit glare of truth unrolled,
Let Freeman dare—let Freeman dare
Attempt to lower that cannot fold

A Roaring Lion.

In the Senate, one day last week, the hoarse-voiced leader of Puritanical Radicalism, after growling against the admission of a duly elected Democratic Senator from Maryland, exclaimed:

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar!
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door,
Or shall we open it and let him in,
And see if we can get him out again?"

Aye! Mr. Sumner, there is a lion out there, and his roar can be heard all over the land. *He is bound to go in*, it is only a question of time, and when in, he will dash the black images of Radicalism into shivers.

You had better pack up for another European tour, Mr. Sumner!

That lion is around.
He is roaring terribly.
His name is DEMOCRACY!

Butler aspires to be Sumner's successor in the Senate. Cattell, of Philadelphia, sits there for New Jersey.

All about a Negro.

On Wednesday of last week, the Senate of the United States spent almost an entire *sitting* industriously engaged, and what do you suppose, white men of New Jersey, those Radical statesmen were about.

Was it to vindicate the rights of American citizens abroad, and to repel with becoming dignity and force British insolence?

No!

Was it to devise means for the alleviation of those tens of thousands of unemployed and suffering men, women and children of pure Caucasian blood, whose cries of distress come up from every section of the land?

No! No!

Was it to restore harmony between States and people, perpetuate devotion to constitutional law, to do justly and love mercy?

Not at all!

Was it to encourage industry, foster enterprise, develop resources, reduce taxation, guarantee national faith, and provide a stable currency?

Not a bit of it!

But it was to seriously ponder, elaborately debate, and concoct punishment for the unpardonable offence of ejecting a *negro woman from one of the street cars in Washington.*

Shades of Cass and Clay, Douglass and Webster!

Had the subject been a *white woman*, Messrs. Sumner, Drake and Yates would have sat as insensible to the "outrage" as Walrussian icebergs, but it being a *negress*, they poured forth eloquence fervent as the tropic sun.

All for the *black*, nothing for the *white*.

That is Radicalism.

Down with it, deeper than plummet ever sounded!

Hon. James W. Wall.

We give in this issue an extract from a speech delivered by Senator Wall nearly five years ago. It has the ring of genuine constitutionality, there is no bogus stuff about it. Like all the utterances of its distinguished and talented author, the preservation and perpetuation of free government prompts each word. James W. Wall should now be in the Senate representing the State of New Jersey. It is a crimson shame the way she is at present *misrepresented.* We nominate

For United States Senator,
JAMES W. WALL,
of Burlington.

A Petition.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Doolittle presented a petition signed by a large number of the citizens of one of the States which the radical majority has devoted to negro rule, protesting against such humiliation. They say to Congress:

"Continue over us, if you will do so, your own rule by the sword. Send down among us honorable and upright men of your own people, of the race to which you and we belong; and ungracious, contrary to wise policy and the institutions of the country, and tyrannous as it will be, no hand will be raised among us to resist by force their authority. But do not, we implore you, abdicate your own rule over us by transferring us to the blighting, brutalizing, and unnatural dominion of an alien *and inferior race*, a race which has never shown sufficient administrative capacity for the good government of even the tribes into which it has always been broken up in its native seats, and in which, in all ages, has itself furnished slaves for all the other races of the earth.

Voices from the Past.

The men in Congress who are overriding and subverting the Constitution, and their infatuated followers, might read the following with profit:

"The Constitution, which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

"George Washington."

"I have repeatedly laid myself under the most serious obligations to support the Constitution. I have acquired an habitual attachment to it, and veneration for it.

"John Adams."

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor is the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad. "Thomas Jefferson."

"To hold the Union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the Constitution which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities. "James Madison."

"By what means shall we contribute most to cement the Union and give the greatest support to our most excellent Constitution?

"James Monroe."

"In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed in the fulfillment of those duties, my first resort will be to that Constitution which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend.

"John Quincy Adams."

The Constitution is a sacred instrument, which should be guarded with sleepless vigilance. "Andrew Jackson."

Grant.

General Grant stands before the country a dishonored man. The President, backed up by the testimony of Secretaries Seward, McCulloch, Welles, Browning, and Postmaster General Randall, has effectually fastened upon him the stigma of violated word. Thaddeus Stevens declares the weight of evidence to be on the side of the President, and a soldier speaks out as follows:

Tunkhannock, Pa., February 11.

Sir:—The enclosed circular, purporting to be a report of the proceedings of a "Grand Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute" to forward the claims of Grant for the Presidency, has been sent to me. This "move" will not take with the soldiers who fought for the Union—one of whom I was and now claim to be. I served in the army three years and was honorably discharged. It will not take, because

1. Grant assumes to be a "no party" man. His actions show that he is not for the Union we fought for.

2. General Grant's habits, as shown by Wendell Phillips, the *Independent* and the *Revolution*, are such as to disqualify him for the high position to which he aspires.

3. His character for truth is not good, as shown by his correspondence and actions with the *President*.

4. His public acts show him to be a vacillating tool and instrument in the hands of Stanton and that class of men.

I am in favor of clubs to beat and drive that class of men from power: but can't be induced to lend my influence to promote the success of any man who has indorsed all the Radical measures of this corrupt Congress, and has not the manhood to openly acknowledge his position.

I will not support General Grant for the Presidency or any other position, as his late acts disgrace himself and the nation.

Respectfully yours,
Ranslaer Ross,
Late of Company B, 12th Regiment, Pa. Reserves.

The Legislature.

Both branches have been industriously at work, transacting a large amount of business.

It is the best Legislature New Jersey has had for some time.

The bill repealing the law preventing the sale of liquor on election days was lost in the House—26 to 29. A motion to reconsider was then made and laid on the table.

In consequence of the absence of a Republican Senator, the resolutions withdrawing the assent of New Jersey from the Constitutional Amendment, were further postponed.

Senator Clark, of Union, introduced a bill to "authorize and encourage the building of railroads in this State," being the General Railroad Law of last session. It authorizes any number of persons, not less than twenty, to form themselves into a company for the purpose of constructing, owning and maintaining a railroad in this State, upon certifying the name they propose to assume, the names of the places between which the road is to be constructed and the route to be pursued, the total amount of the capital stock, and the names and residences of the stockholders. The corporation so organized may commence the survey of lands, etc., as soon as so much of the capital shall be paid in as shall be equal to $1000 per mile of the proposed route. The Legislature may restrict the charges for the transportation of freight and passengers whenever the company shall divide to its stockholders 8 per cent. per annum. The other provisions of the bill are such as are usually found in railroad charters.

Senator Hopper, of Passaic, introduced a supplement to the act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building. It provides that in the villages, boroughs, towns and cities of this State where land for building is usually sold by the lot, the curtilage mentioned in the original act shall consist of the lot, if only one, or lots, if more than one, whereon the building subject to the lien claim shall be erected, unless the builder or owner shall in good faith have designated by fences or enclosure a different tract as the curtilage, and upon the tract so designated shall be deemed to be curtilage; and that in other cases the curtilage shall not exceed five acres in amount.

A bill has been introduced doing away with the "Sunset law," and providing that at election the polls shall be opened at 7 A. M. and close at 7 P. M.

Also a bill relative to the distribution of the surplus revenue, which alters and amends the supplement passed March 10, 1837, so as to require the said freeholders to make the apportionment among the several townships in the ratio of the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years, in accordance with the provisions of the law now in force for the distribution of the income of the State School fund among townships.

Also a bill to promote the safety of travellers by railroads, which extends the cattle law to prevent horses, cattle, sheep, &c. from running at large in the townships of Harrington and Hackensack, in Bergen, of February 12, 1852, to all public roads and highways, and unenclosed lands in the State of New Jersey, which are within one mile from any railroad upon which passengers are carried by means of locomotives.

The State Printing was awarded as follows:

To Naar, Day & Naar, the bills, reports and current printing of both houses.

To John H. Lyon, Jersey City, the volume of "Legislative Documents."

To Christopher S. McGrath, Cape May, the Journal of the House.

To A. R. Speer, New Brunswick, the Laws of 1868.

To Charles Wills, Mount Holly, the Senate Journal.

The Joint Democratic Caucus made the following nominations:

For Director of the Delaware & Raritan Canal—*A. A. Hardenburg, of Hudson.*

For Director of the Camden and Amboy Railroad—William Paterson, of South Amboy.

For Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison—1st District, J. Markley; 2d, Ivins Davies; 3d, Jonathan Pickell; 4th, David Pearsall, 5th, John M. Francis.

Columbia's Dawn.

BY NATHAN HARPER.

When Britain swayed this land,
Upon Virginia's soil did stand
A stately mansion—it seemed no castled tower
To herald the abode of pride and power;
But it a mistress knew—one adorned by every grace
That renders woman the glory of our race.
Man's richest treasure—gold without alloy:
And round her family group there stood a boy
Of noble bearing, around whose mind
A mother's care had been entwined
And cherished with a fond embrace;
Obedient to maternal love, his manly face,
His every action, word and deed told clear
That he was destined to appear
Foremost on life's stage, and earn a name
The brightest on the scroll of fame.

Virginia, his own loved native land,
Soon claimed him, and at his command
Placed a martial force, the wilderness to track,
Secure the defenceless, and aid in driving back
A mercenary horde, roused to deeds of blood
By cunning allies. Where Ohio's flood
Drinks in two rivers, a gallant host
Unfurled the meteor flag, and did boast
A leader of renown, one who had fought
In distant climes, and then thought
To reap fresh laurels, but he little knew the foe
That lurked unseen, prepared the final blow
To aim. The young Virginian sought his general's ear
A warning word to speak, but that general seemed to hear
The stripling, and urged on to battle.

Flash followed flash, rattle answered rattle,
When from hillock, crag and wooded glen
Poured the death-dealing fire of savage men
In ambush hidden—panic spread around.
Braddock moistened with his blood the very ground
He might have won, his troops in terror fled,
And 'twas then that youth a hero proved, he led
The remnant into safety, covered their wild retreat,
And plaudits gained e'en amid defeat.

Time winged his ceaseless flight.
The colonies had grown in might;
Year after year they plead, but plead in vain,
England their wrongs to heed, and break the chain
Of servitude; now they submission spurned.
Statesmen in parliament had warned
A stubborn King to pause in mad career,
Or lose his fairest jewel; steel'd against fear,
Henry defiant cried "give me liberty or give me death!"
And the whole land re-echoed "liberty or death!"

The storm had burst—the bolt was hurled,
A band of patriots roused a slumbering world
By trampling under foot the symbol of a power
Whose might had made the strongest cower.
Europe looked on with strange delight,
And 'twixt hope and fear breathed God defend the right!
The young republic stood dismayed, her cause was just,
And strong was she, for in Heaven reposed her trust.
A startling sound smote each ear—
'Twas Lexington's sullen roar;
Soon another clash—on Bunker's brow
Britain's chosen troops had learned how
Freemen fight. To every hamlet flew
The summons—each patriot his weapon drew
And vowed it ne'er should rest
Till Warren was avenged, and liberty redress'd.
War's glare spread from shore to inland vales;
The farmer left his plough, the mariner unbent the sails
Of peaceful commerce, the store
And bench stood deserted, all wore
A changed appearance, the young, the old,
Rushed to combat, with an ardor bold
Resolving their homes, their land to save,
Or that each should fill a freeman's grave.
A leader they required—
One united voice desired
That chieftain should be Braddock's youthful aid,
Mankind now sat upon him, and portrayed
Endowments rare; he did blend
In happy union, the warrior and the friend.
For long dreary years Columbia's soil
Drank deep of gore, but her sons renewed the toil
Of battle as only such could show.
Privations cruel came upon them; the wintry snow
Wore a crimson stain, left by shoeless feet;
Half clad, they faced the piercing blast—'mid summer heat,
In sickly swamps, they fared on the scanty yield
Of earth; yet, as many a valorous field
Did witness, they never quailed an eye,
For Independence was their battle cry.
Through misfortune's darkest night
They were cheered by sight
Of their leader's fortitude, his word
Confidence inspired, the secluded shade oft heard
His fervent prayer, as withdrawn from mortal gaze,
He asked for strength to guide the patriot cause
To victory. Assistance came—across Atlantic's wave,
A nation decreed that such as truly brave
Deserved the hope they sought. 'Twas France,
Generous-hearted France, who did advance
Her fleets and armies strong—
Sustain the right, repel the wrong,
And sheathe not the blade 'till Freedom's star
Shed thro' western skies afar
Its glorious ray. Fortune smiled at last,
The allied arms dealt thick and fast
Their stunning blows; the invading foe
Fell back—he reeled—in bitter woe
He saw impending fate. Clouds then rolled away
Before the gushing sunshine, 'twas auspicious day;
On southern plains arose the loud huzza—the deed was done.
The contest ended, Yorktown won,
Liberty achieved, her idol, that Virginia boy,
And the Republic sprang erect 'mid rapturous joy.

Peace dawned with radiant light
Upon a land stricken by war's blight;
The husbandman resumed his toil,
Obedient to culture the genial soil,
Again bore golden fruit; the busy tread
Of merchants once more resounded, commerce spread
Her snowy wings; the anvil and the axe sent
Forth their ring, and around all beam'd content.
Sovereign law then reigned elate,
Man enjoyed his rights, he was the state;
No titled noble then dared wield
Their sceptre. Freedom's burnished shield
Rear'd its august form—it was the ballot-box,
More potent than spears, stronger than locks or beams.
Throughout Columbia's wide domain,
A grateful people did proclaim
Their civic ruler then should be
That chieftain who had led them on to victory—
He that braved the storm, and never knelt
Before its fury, must be their President.

The bud of early promise survived the blast
To bloom in fragrance; prophetic vision never lost
Its gift—within the loftiest niche of fame
Shone, pure as the ethereal dome, a mighty name—
'Twas that Virginia mother's son,
The great, the good, the unequalled WASHINGTON.

The Radical Negro Reconstruction Convention in Florida have split in two. That we presume is "loyal." "Like master like man." The masters at Washington have divided the Union, why should not their dutiful servants at Tallahassee smash up a fragment.

During the *month* of January last, $5,397,400, *over five millions of dollars*, were paid out of the National Treasury for war purposes in a *time of peace*. The money went chiefly towards establishing negro governments at the South.

Thaddeus Stevens has been again baffled in his pet project of impeachment, whereupon, it is said he swore frightfully and predicted Radical party destruction. What a sad contemplation; that old man, on the verge of the grave, searing his soul and polluting his lips with profanity, and he the acknowledged leader of a political organization that vauntingly claims possession of all the morality in the land. Sad indeed.

The negro Constitution in Alabama appears to have been defeated for the lack of sufficient votes, as per requirement of the Reconstruction law. The Radicals in Congress having violated the Constitution through reconstruction, now propose to *violate their own acts* by admitting Alabama in defiance of radical law. What else could be expected of such men. A better plan would be, to reopen and extend the election ten days longer, as a swift footed darkey might travel over several counties and deposit a pocket full of ballots in that time. Reconstruction is not only a farce but a crime.

Local and State Items.

☞ Attention is called to our official notice of the "Washington Monument and Historical Association" published in our first column. It is to be hoped many of our patriotic citizens will avail of the opportunity and enroll themselves as members. We learn that the Association only awaits the removal of certain obstacles, to resume active operations towards consummating the praiseworthy object of its chartered organization. Its resolve is—a *monument* must and shall be erected.

☞ We understand a movement is on foot to invite Ex-Governor Parker to deliver a lecture in Plainfield, *for the benefit of the poor*, and that there is no doubt of the Governor's acceptance. That is laudable, and we hope it will be crowned with abundant success. Governor Parker is one *of the most talented and worthy citizens* of New Jersey, to hear him will be an intellectual repast, garnished with the joyous thought, that in so doing, we may be aiding to drive gloom from the mind of more than one poor creature. Let such a good work go on.

☞ We hear great complaints made regarding the management of the Public School *in this village.* We *shall* be pleased to receive communications touching that subject. If evils do exist, they should be exposed and a remedy applied.

☞ Something New.—McDonald's compound Syrup of Petroleum, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Throat Complaints, &c. For sale at Gaston & Sutphen's. Try it.

☞ We saw pass by our office on Friday last, two large beeves, whose aggregate weight was 4,160 lbs., destined for Mr. Israel Lewis, butcher, in Cherry St. They were raised by Mr. T. B. Guthrie, Esq., of Liberty Corner.

☞ The Westfield Bond Robbery.—At a special term of the Union County Court, to be held at Elizabeth on Thursday, the persons accused of robbing Mr. Jacob Miller's house at Westfield of $7,000 in Government bonds, are to be tried.

☞ There is much suffering among the poor. Scarcity of work and the high price of provisions, rents, fuel and clothing, cause just now many an aching heart. We feel it to be our duty as public journalists to urge upon those who are blessed in basket and in store to remember the needy and the afflicted. Charity, like bread cast upon the waters, will return, and returning, bless the donor. Search out and comfort the unfortunate.

☞ Registers of Election must be sworn in before the 1st of March, or they will be appointed by the Governor, and the place where the oath of office must be taken is at the County Clerk's Office. Those who are holding back with the expectation that the Registry Law will be repealed may be disappointed, and if they let the matter pass over until after the first of March they can't serve. The safest plan is to get sworn in, and then we shall be ready for any event.

☞ This Thursday evening, (Feb. 20,) the Grand Promenade Concert of Gazelle Engine Co. comes off at Laing's Hall—We would advise all those who have not purchased tickets for the same, to do so at once. The Committees have made all the necessary arrangements, and the Concert promises to be, as it should be, a success.

☞ John Davidson, Esq., is to lecture in Rahway on the "Liberator of Hayti."

☞ The Democratic Association of Plainfield have rented from the 1st of April next, the large and eligible room now occupied by the Masonic Fraternity. It will be fitted up as a Reading Room, and opened nightly for the free admission of all who oppose the revolutionary and white-man degrading measures of Radicalism. Prior to April 1st, all such gentlemen will be cordially welcomed at the present room of the Association.

☞ The following petition is in circulation for signatures:

"To the Honorable the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

"Your petitioners, residents of the Township of Plainfield, in the County of Union, respectfully represent, that "an act to authorize the Township Committee of the township of Plainfield, in the county of Union, to open, work and repair the public roads, streets, avenues and sidewalks in said township," Approved, April 3, 1867; was uncalled for by the people, and that, in its operation, without advancing the public good, it has increased the expenditure of *public money: your petitioners, therefore*, ask your Honorable bodies to repeal the aforesaid recited act, so that the service therein detailed may, as originally, be performed by the Overseers of Roads."

☞ The exhibition of the Mount Bethel Sunday School, held Feb. 11, is to be repeated on the evening of Feb. 20th, by universal request. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Ladies' Skating Match.—A skating match came off Thursday morning on the Hackensack river, near the Morris and Essex railroad bridge, the contestants being Miss Arnold, Miss Jones and Miss Townsend, all residents of Jersey City. The distance was three miles, and the prize a handsome set of furs, valued at $100. A number of persons were present, mostly friends of the contestants. On the last mile Miss Arnold tripped and fell, being so hurt that she was unable to continue the race. A most exciting contest then ensued between Miss Jones and Miss Townsend, which was ended by both coming before the judge's stand tie and tie. A second trial followed, in which Miss Jones beat her antagonist by about fifteen feet.

☞ Ex-Governor Parker's lecture before the Rahway Lyceum is thus spoken of by the *National Democrat*:—The lecture *of Ex-Gov. Parker, before* the Lyceum last Friday evening, on the subject, "Success in Life," was one of the best of the season. It was a plain, straightforward, practical lecture, easily to be understood, and abounded in good advice to all classes. His system of Success was of the Franklin school, perseverance, industry and economy. He drew a parallel between two individuals, one naturally talented, ever ready to make a speech on any subject, at any place and any time; the other dull and incapable of making a speech without much preparation. The former, depending on his talent and natural ability, became negligent and careless in his business pursuits, the result was he failed, was discouraged and died with a broken heart. The other, diligent, studious, persevering, soon became master of his *profession*, rose to the highest eminence, and left behind him the fruits of his labor for the benefit of rising generations. The lecture was listened to with great interest and attention by a very respectable audience. At the end of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered him for his liberality in delivering this lecture gratuitously for the benefit of the Lyceum.

☞ It is understood that the Stevenses, of Hoboken, within the few days past, have had an offer for the purchase of the celebrated Elysian Fields property, at a price which, a few years ago would have made them stare. The party proposing to purchase is a wealthy merchant, who desires to erect within convenient distance of the city a number of dwellings for the poor. *It is not known, as yet, whether the sale will be effected, one of the New Jersey* Railroad companies having been previously in a treaty for the same land.

☞ The Trenton *True American* says: "Now that the State Reform School is in operation there is a chance of getting rid of a bad boy. By a bad boy we mean that class of boys who are violent and disorderly on the streets, or who abuse their parents and others by threats and malicious injury of property, or, who are vagrant and disobedient. By complaint made before any Justice of the Peace, and the facts and papers by him be laid before a Judge of the Supreme Court, a commitment may be obtained to take this boy to the Reform School and keep him there till *he is 21 years of age.* This will be quite a relief to the people of large cities who are annoyed by bad boys, who have heretofore escaped because the Courts did not like to send them to the State Prison.

☞ A religious revival has been in progress, for three months past, in the M. E. Church at Broadway, Warren County, during which time sixty-four persons have professed conversion, and fifty-six have united with the Church. This revival has embraced persons of all ages, from fourteen to seventy, including husbands and wives, parents and children.

☞ The State Executive Committee of the Republican party have called the State Convention to select Delegates to the National Convention to be held at Chicago on the 20th day of May, on the 19th inst.

☞ The township collector of New Providence, who alleged that he was robbed of several thousand dollars, confessed that he did not lose anything, and has paid over the whole amount.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of "Dr. Russell's Magnetic Oil" in another column. Many of citizens can testify to its wonderful cures. It is for sale by all Druggists generally.

☞ Ladies in want of Furs should read H. S. Squier's advertisement in another column.

☞ Read the advertisement headed "Real Estate" in this paper. Mr. Raymond offers some very desirable lots for sale at bargains.

New York Cattle Market.

There is an active feeling in all departments of live stock, cattle and hogs being scarce. Beeves number 4,793 for the week, with 1,300 on sale at One Hundreth street yesterday. They were all taken before night, the market closing much stronger than it did last week. An advance of ¼c. is noted, while an improved quality adds as much more. Some superior cattle were offered for the approaching 22d, when butchers are wont to dress off their stalls with the finest beef. Several of these extra fine bullocks brought 18a20c. per lb. Sheep number 20,002, and are unchanged in prices, with a fair demand, a scarcity of beef helping the mutton trade. Hogs are very scarce—only 9,000 for the week, or less than half the average of last year. They are quickly taken at 9a9½c.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by F. M. French & Sons, and Freeman & Pettit.

Wheat Flour, ℔ cwt.	[illegible]
Wheat Flour (Southern) ℔ cwt.	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ℔ cwt.	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed,	[illegible]
Wheat, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Buckwheat, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Pork (salt)	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Tongues	[illegible]

Deaths.

SHUCK.—In this place, Feb. 14th, of scarlet fever, Maggie, daughter of John A. Shuck, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Sleepless Nights
OF AGONY.
PAIN AFTER PAIN
Running like lightning along the nerves
PROMPTLY RELIEVED,
and for ever banished by using
Dr. Russell's
MAGNETIC OIL,
The unfailing remedy for
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,
And Pain of any sort and from any cause.

This Valuable Preparation
Has proved of incalculable benefit in affording immediate relief to thousands of cases of painful and distressing attacks. Its capacity for doing good is unqualified, and it is conceded by the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, to be the most valuable Medicine of its class. It will absolutely cure Rheumatism in its worst forms after all other remedies [illegible] failed. Toothache, Neuralgia, Earache and Nervous Headache succumb to its wonderful power [illegible]. If applied on the chest when retiring for the night, it will cure the worst cough by morning. It will allay the most severe attack of [illegible] in a few minutes. In fact, its power to subdue pain is wonderful, and needs but a trial to prove its worth.

PRICE 50 CENTS.
Full Directions accompany each Bottle.
☞ To be obtained of all Druggists.

Russell's Magnetic Oil
SOLD AT
Voorhees' Family Medicine Store.

H. S. SQUIER,
FURS Fashionable Hatter FURS
FURS AND FURS
FURS FURRIER, FURS
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

Special attention is called to his
Fur Department,
In which the Ladies can choose from the most elegant and finished specimens ever offered to the people of Newark, and from his different species and qualities he will suit both the judgment and the pocket of the purchaser, and from as large a stock as can be found in the State. Now is the time for bargains in Furs. We are closing out our entire stock at cost.

Spring Style of Silk Hats
A full and complete assortment of all the New Styles [illegible].

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
Newark, N. J.

Constitutional Rights of the Citizen.

Extract from a speech on the Indemnity Bill, in the Senate of the United States, March 2, 1863,

BY HON. JAMES W. WALL.

Those great absolute rights of the citizen, which were intended to be beyond the reach of arbitrary power, the right of personal liberty, of property, of free speech and a free press—have all been rudely and ruthlessly violated. Of those absolute rights, during what was not inaptly called the Reign of Terror, there was not a single one that was not trampled upon by the Executive, or his subordinates; and what was worse than all, every assault that was made upon them, was applauded to the echo, by servile jurists and lawyers, temporizing divines, and contract hunting renegade democrats, whose cowardly hearts either ran away with their better judgements, or who really did not understand the first principles of the Constitution under which they lived. Men were arrested and papers seized without warrant, or oath of probable cause—prisoners were held without presentment or indictment, denied a speedy and public trial—nay refused a trial altogether—carried away by force from the State or district where their offence must have been committed, and incarcerated for months in the bastiles of this government, and then set free without even being informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against them. Every Constitutional outpost was driven in, and every personal guarantee of the citizen brushed away by the Executive, as easily as cobwebs by the hand of a giant. And this Mr. President, by a government professing it was fighting for "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws"—for these at the outset of this war, were the proud words that glittered upon your standards. Doctrines were preached in high places directly at war with all the fundamental principles of free government. The Central Power, under the bold pretense of preserving the government, assumed a new and fearful energy, until men went about "with bated breath, and whispering humbleness," not knowing where the next blow was to fall, or who was to be the next friend stricken down at their sides. Of those sad times, I may exclaim, '*quorum pars fui*.'

It was my lot sir, to have felt the grasp of arbitrary power, and within the damp grated casemates of one of the Bastiles of this government, I have discovered how helpless a thing is the citizen who finds himself suddenly deprived of those absolute rights, which if they do not exist in your Constitution, then your Constitution is a miserable delusion and a snare. Having been arrested without cause shown, I was liberated in the same way, after having endured personal indignities which to a high-spirited man, "eat like iron into the soul." And from the hour of my liberation, up to this moment, when I stand upon this floor the Representative of a sovereign State, I have been unable to learn what those charges are. I have in vain demanded of the proper Department the nature of the charges, if any there were—claiming the freeman's Constitutional privilege, to be informed "of the nature and cause of the accusation," and to be confronted with the witnesses against me." Great Heavens! Mr. President, is it possible that such things can be under a Constitution whose boast it has been, that it was for the protection of the inalienable rights of man against oppression. If this boast is vain—then sir, that Constitution has but a name to live, an outer-seeming to beguile and deceive, a sodom apple, a hectic flush,

"Painting the cheek on which it preys."

The liberty I claim and those who act with me is not the liberty of licentiousness; but the liberty united with law, the liberty sustained by law; and that kind of liberty we have always supposed was guaranteed to every man, rich or poor, high or low, proud or humble, under every exigency, in peace or war, and whether that war was foreign, or the State was in the fearful throes of civil strife. This is my loyalty, and that of my political friends on this floor—the allegiance, the devotion to organic laws. I know no other loyalty, and I will not bow myself at the shrine of any other. In this Republic, its Constitution declares:—"No citizen shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property without due process of law." He may be made to part with all three by the power of the State; but that power must look well to it, sir, that in its exercise, it does not transcend the limits in which it is appointed it to move. If it does, it becomes despotic, and then among men "who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain," resistance follows as naturally as light succeeds to darkness. If by a simple mandate, nay by the lightning flash over the telegraphic wire, of any Cabinet officer, in States where the people are not in insurrection, and where the courts of law are open, you or I may be torn from our homes, and consigned for an indefinite time to the gloomy walls of a government fortress, the same mandate or dispatch, only altered in its phraseology, may consign us immediately to the hands of the executioner, or deprive us of our properties, confiscating them to the State. If not, why not? The right to have our lives secure against interference "*without due process of law*," is equally guaranteed in the same clause which shields our liberty and our property. These privileges can trace their lineage back to the grassy lawns of Runnymede, where they were born more than six hundred years ago. They were extorted then and there from the affrighted king by the rebellious barons, and uttered in glowing language, that has come down to us from the ages long ago, and is still sounding in our ears, as the sweetest note that ever came from the clarion of freedom. Listen, Senators, to its music strong and sweet, as it sounded in the solemn midnight, centuries ago.

"No freeman shall be seized or imprisoned, or disseized or outlawed, or in any way destroyed; nor will we go upon him, or send upon him, except by the judgement of his peers, or the laws of the land."

Our fathers caught the inspiring strain, and it was prolonged in that sonorous sentence in our own own glorious Constitution—"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." The *law* sir, which hears before it condemns, and punishes *only after conviction!*

Mr. President, every arrest made during this reign of terror by the President or his subordinates was in direct antagonism to this fundamental principle of our Constitution, violative of its solemn sanctions, and because abnormal, revolutionary; for it encouraged, nay sanctified resistance. I remember well the excitement in Europe, when the king of Naples, the infamous Bomba, seized a few young men of the first families by military force, who were engaged in plotting against his throne, and immured them in those horrid dungeons blasted out of a rock in that State Fortress, which like Fort Lafayette in the Bay of New York is the only dark and hateful thing upon the bright waters of the beautiful Bay of Naples. The military guard, without warning, without accusation, just as was done with the members of the Maryland Legislature, and the Baltimore Commissioners, surrounded their houses at the midnight hour, and they were torn suddenly from the luxurious comforts of their splendid homes, to be immured in those awful prisons, wet with "the accursed dews of dungeon damp," sunk far below the surface of the waters of the Neapolitan Bay. *They were suspected of treasonable practices*—" their offence had that extent, no more." A cry of horror went up from almost every nation in Europe, and from the *free* untrammelled press of the American Republic. England remonstrated through the manly eloquent appeal of her indignant Gladstone—France raised her voice in denunciation of the outrage; while Republican America shuddered as she thanked God that no such outrage could ever stain her national escutcheon.—We professed then to know what liberty was worth; and as we sent cheering words to those brave spirits engaged in the work of Italian liberation, we told those rebellious children of the sun "it is worth all your struggles, every sacrifice, and oceans of blood." The vengeance of an oppressed people soon rose to vindicate the race, and punish the oppressor. In vain were her dungeons filled, and her hearth stones made desolate. The bright dream of "Italia Libera" remained the scattered manna upon which the enthusiasm of a whole nation fed itself, and to-day Naples is redeemed, disenthralled. The Bourbon family is in exile, and the people's king rules over the warm hearts that welcomed him to the throne. Vengeance is certain sooner or later to overtake the oppressor; and the Nemesis of retribution with the flaming sword follows quickly after the tyrant.—So will it be here.

◆

Letter to Thaddeus Stevens.

HONEY LOCUST FARM, L. I.,
Near Brooklyn, January 30.

DEAR SIR: I suppose you will not recollect me; therefore to aid your memory I will state some circumstances that occurred between us about a third of a century ago. At that time you will remember a town called the Two Taverns, (which contained also a blacksmith shop) about five miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore turnpike; and of your owning one of the taverns, and of exchanging it with Robert Criswell, my father, of Franklin County, for a farm in Path Valley, and of my coming (then a mere boy) to your office in Gettysburg, to effect an exchange of title deeds of the properties. Some years afterwards I called on you in Lancaster; now you will recollect me. You are accused of acknowledging that you are legislating "outside of the Constitution," and of saying that the rule of the Constitution had gone by, and that the will of the party in power is the supreme law of the land. Is this true? I hope not, for your sake. I have heretofore always endeavored to uphold you, when you and your measures were spoken against. Some have said the reason you were so hard on the rebels was because you were vindictive and revengeful, on account of their burning your Caledonia Iron Works during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, thereby causing you to lose $50,000. I told them no: that you did not care for the loss of your works, that your only regret was that about two hundred laborers were thrown out of employment on account of it, until you could get them rebuilt again; that you have always been an abolitionist; but it seems that this fondness for the colored race has grown on you of late, that you may be said to be afflicted with that new disease called "*Nigger on the brain*," as you wish to give them rights and favors denied to white men. White emigrants are required to live a certain length of time in the country before voting; but you want to give the ignorant blacks the right of suffrage immediately: and you want to make the South such a Paradise for them (in disregard of the interest of the whites) that it will attract some of their race to emigrate from Africa and the Southern Island. In that event, I suppose you would want to have an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at the pier to hand each of these Hottentots a ballot as they landed from the vessel.

Why don't you allow them to vote, and sit on juries and hold office in your own State, my native State? Echo answers, why the Pennsylvanians would not allow it, and well you know it.

But if you should succeed in securing the negro vote you cannot elect a Radical President; for you will lose five white votes for every negro one you gain. Even General Grant, your most popular man, cannot be elected as a Radical.

The General should remember that the great hero of not one war only, but of two, General Scott, could not be elected President.

I am only one of thousands that will join Johnson or the constitutional party. I never voted a Democratic ticket in my life; was a Whig the same as you, Mr. Stevens, until the Republican party was organized in 1856; then I joined it, it was as natural for us Whigs to slide into it as it is for ducks to swim.

So good-bye, Mr. Stevens; I always have admired your great talents, but I think they are misdirected of late; besides you have got too many black sheep in your flock, and are too anxious to increase their number, to suit me any longer. I join the other flock. Adieu, Adieu.

ROBERT CRISWELL.

◆

First Gun from Iowa.

The first gun of the contest of 1868 in Iowa has been fired, and it tells of a glorious victory for the democracy. On Monday, the 3d inst., the city election of Burlington took place, and resulted in the election of a democratic mayor, and four out of the six aldermen. One of the radicals elected alderman had only twelve majority, where heretofore the radical majority has been forty. The majority of Carpenter (democrat), over Rand (radical), for mayor, was 323, and the democratic candidate for marshal was elected by a majority of 602.

◆

Some of the Radical papers charge the Democracy with starting a report about the drunkenness of an aspirant for Dictatorial and Presidential honors, for the purpose of defaming a gallant soldier. That adds another to the nine hundred and ninety-nine falsehoods circulated against the Democratic party. The report emanated with the *Anti Slavery Standard*, (Wendell Phillips) and the *Independent*, (Theodore Tilton) two bitter enemies of Democracy.

◆

The people of Florida are turning their attention to the growing of fruit and vegetables, which there flourish to perfection. With proper transportation to the North, there is nothing to prevent this from being a leading interest in that State. Green peas, radishes, lettuce, etc., can be had in abundance, even in mid-winter. Strawberries ripen in February and continue to produce fruit until June, at which time peaches are ready for market.

◆

The captain of a ferryboat on a Western river was asked by a frightened lady passenger, "If people were ever lost by these boats?" He gave the encouraging reply. "Not often, ma'am; we generally find them afterward by dragging the river."

◆

The State Senate of Iowa has received, referred, and ordered to be printed, a bill for "An act to establish a state police." The bill proposes that the governor shall appoint in each district (each legislative district probably) three policemen, "with authority to make arrests without warrant."

◆

A negro man and woman at Orange Court House, Va., refuse to be free, thinking it robbery that their masters should be deprived of their property without pay. The man is a cook, the woman a seamstress, and both excellent servants.

◆

The winter in California this year will be long remembered for its severity.

◆

No wonder that Weston is a good walker. It turns out that he used to be collector for a newspaper.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale in Brooklyn.

House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.

For Sale in Plainfield.

House and Six Acres on Front Street, New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
20 acres land, Front Street and Green Brook.
55 acres land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
This property lies in the centre of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq. Terms Easy. Enquire of
feb6tf JOHN RAYMOND, on premises.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE BLUE-COATS,
And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union.
With Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion.
Comprising narratives of Personal Adventure, Thrilling Incidents, Daring Exploits, Heroic Deeds, Wonderful Escapes, Life in the Camp, Field and Hospital; Adventures of Spies and Scouts, Together with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War, Splendidly Illustrated with over 100 Fine Portraits and Beautiful Engravings.
There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.
The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvelous, the Tender and Pathetic, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, unique, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.
Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.
Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address,
JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Something New.
LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF
BOOT & SHOE GREASE.
A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by
Wm. HANSEN & Co.,
Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.
ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE
Excelsior French Varnish
For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for
RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.
For sale at Pope, Force & Mundy's and at Schammer's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.
feb13-3m

G U A N O,
No. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at
MAYHER'S (New Store)
144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.
3-6m

1868.
For President,
A GOOD MAN,
For Vice-President,
A Better Man.

Pickell & Ramsey
ARE
Selling out below Cost!
The remainder of our Fall and Winter Stock we will close out less than cost. Our object in doing so is to offer to the public the largest and best assortment of
SPRING GOODS
than any other store in Plainfield—in fact one of the best Dry Goods Stores in the State. We have a good assortment of
Carpets!
All Wool Carpet for $1, very cheap.
Oil Cloth,
Druggett,
Matting, &c.
Very Low.
GOOD PRINTS
6¼, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.
MUSLINS,
9, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.
A good assortment of
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
The best Linen Finish
Paper Collars
in the State. Try them.
GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND WILL GO HIGHER.
Give us a call. No trouble to show our Goods.
Respectfully,
PICKELL & RAMSEY.
1 tmd

GRAND
Promenade Concert
AND SUPPER
OF
GAZELLE ENGINE CO.,
No. 1,
Of Plainfield, N. J.,
AT
LAING'S HALL,
ON
Thursday Evening, Feb. 20, 1868.
TICKETS, - - - $2
To be obtained of the Committee—WM. B. DUNN, ALBERT RUNYON AND THADDEUS DOANE.
Concert commences at 9 o'clock!
Morris' Brass & Quadrille Band
Has been engaged for the occasion.

FURNITURE!
AT
Runyon's Warerooms
North side of Front Street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.
Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits
Constantly on hand or made to order.
Bed-Room Suits,
from $22 to $200. A great variety of Bedsteads made
Of Hard Wood,
at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.
Husk & Hair Mattrasses
on hand or made to order. Good Feathers made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.
Window Shades and Trimmings,
White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.
Oval Picture Frames
constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures, Handsome Bead Cushions.
Fancy Toilet Trunks
for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do
Repairing & Upholstering
of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattresses. All repairing Cash when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Practical and Furnishing
UNDERTAKING
In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. Jan18-1y

FREEMAN & PHILPITT
continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on
Cherry Street
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
We have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best endorsement we can give to it is that when our customers have once tried it they will have none other. We style it
Freeman & Philpitt's
BEST
Extra Family Flour.
We have a large variety of
CANNED & DRIED FRUITS
Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

M. Vermeule's
HAT, CAP AND FUR
EMPORIUM.
Dealer in
FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,
Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags,
UMBRELLAS, GLOVES.
Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.
Furs at Cost!
A $75 sett for $70.
CALL AND SEE.
As we charge nothing to show our goods.
They are LESS than
"Manufacturers' Prices."

JAMES M. DUNN,
Cherry Street,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.
ALSO
PROVISIONS,
HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
New Crop New Orleans Molasses.
[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.
Mrs. G. W. Stanford
WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand
ON FRONT STREET,
Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of
High Polish Pebble Goat Boots
For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make
Gents' Fine Calf Boots
In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.
MRS. G. W. STANFORD.
m-2mj

Bone Dust
PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at
MAYHER'S,
144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.
3-6m (One door from West St.)

1,000 POSTS & RAILS
DRESSED & BORED. CHEAP FOR CASH, by
E. L. HORTON.
Corner William and Second Sts. Jan8-tf

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Chapin & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts will be settled by I. E. Parker, who will continue the business at the same stand.
Feb. 1, 1868.—2wd A. W. CHAPIN.
I. E. PARKER.

FISH, POULTRY
AND
VEGETABLE MARKET.
THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep on
CHERRY STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,
A Good Assortment of
FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES
Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the
Fish & Oyster Business
I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.
ISAAC E. PARKER.
feb6tf

REMOVAL.
A. WARNOCK
Having bought out the interest of Jacob S. Laing, in the bakery business, on
FRONT STREET,
Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,
Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a
FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.
Parties supplied at short notice.
Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.
A. WARNOCK.
fe16-m3

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
Is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
We are selling these Pianos at one-third lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at
A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

READING
AND
BILLIARD ROOM
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has reopened the Billiard Room formerly kept by [illegible]
ON FRONT STREET,
OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL.
And has re-modeled the rooms in a neat manner and put in three
NEW TABLES,
With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a
First-class Billiard Room,
He has also a good stock of
OLD AND NEW ALES,
WINES AND CIGARS,
Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.
L. SKELTY.

Picture Frames
LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale 50 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands
IN great variety at
BOUGHTON'S

LAND! LAND! LAND!
FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair prices. A large amount of land, eligibly situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. In tracts of [illegible] acres, more or less to suit. For particulars enquire of
A. WILSON,
jan18tf [illegible], Plainfield, N. J.

Ladies' Work Baskets
AND FANCY BASKETS of all kinds at
BOUGHTON'S.

A Story for Swearers.

A gentleman once heard a laboring man swear dreadfully in the presence of a number of his companions. He told him it was a cowardly thing to swear in company, when he dared not do it by himself. The man said he was not afraid to swear at any time or any place.

"I'll give you ten dollars," said the gentleman, "if you will go into the village churchyard at twelve o'clock to night, and swear the same oaths you have uttered here, when you are alone with your God."

"Agreed," said the man, "'tis an easy way of earning ten dollars."

"Well, come to me to-morrow, and say you have done it, and the money is yours."

The time passed on, midnight came. The man went to the graveyard. It was a night of pitchy darkness. As he entered the graveyard not a sound was heard; all was still as death. Then the gentleman's words, "alone with God," came over him with a wonderful power. The thought of the wickedness he had committed, and what he had come here to do, darted through his mind like a flash of lightning. He trembled at his folly. Afraid to take another step, he fell upon his knees, and instead of the dreadful oaths he came to utter, the earnest cry went up, "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

The next day he went to the gentleman and thanked him for what he had done, and said he had resolved not to swear another oath as long as he lived.

Poor People and Poor Money.

In all the trouble and mischiefs that arise from false weights and spurious currency, it is usually the poor that suffer most.—Here is a spurious quarter of a dollar.—The merchant in whose hands it chances to be, thoughtlessly, of course, (for merchants are always honest!) passes it to the trader, and he, seeing it does not look quite right, but not thinking it worth while to scrutinize it too closely, passes it to the grocer, and he glancing at it and not liking the looks of it, exactly but not wishing to be over particular; and saying "I took it and I must get rid of it," passes it to the market man; and he, saying "it might as well be kept travelling," passes it as he is journeying, to the conductor; and he knowing that it is not good, but disliking to say anything to the man, says to himself, "I will keep it and give it to somebody else," and passes it to the sewing woman. She is poor, and a person that is poor is always watched, and when she offers it, it is discovered to be spurious, and is refused, and she looks at it and says: "It is nearly my whole day's wages; but it is counterfeit, and of course I must not pass it," and she burns it up, and so is the only honorable one among them all. Bad bills, spurious currency, almost always settle on the poor at last.

Want of Decision.—A great deal of labor is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they only had been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand on the bank shivering, thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as you can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man would consult his friends upon an intended publication for 150 years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterward: but at present, man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and uncles, and particular friends, until one day he finds he is 65 years of age, and that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over squeamishness at present that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which a man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confirmed that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculations.

Cecil's Obedience.—When the Rev. Richard Cecil was a little boy, his father had occasion to go to the India House, and took his son with him. While he was transacting business, the little fellow was dismissed, and told to wait for his father at one of the doors. His father on finishing his business went out at another door, and entirely forgot his son. In the evening, his mother, missing the child, inquired where he was; on which his father, suddenly recollecting that he had directed him to wait at a certain door, said. "You may depend upon it, he is still waiting where I appointed him." He immediately returned to the India House, and found his dear boy on the very spot he had ordered him.

A Southern editor states that during the recent hurricane, with the aid of a glass, he could distinctly see animals and serpents passing through the air at an immense height. He probably looked thro' a glass of whisky.

The Miseries of Bachelors.—Every young man's wardrobe, says an exchange, is a scene of fearful dilapidation, arising not so much from impecuniosity, as from an inability to find some one to do the required repairing. The young man boarding in New York, that is, the young man without any sister to care for his clothes, is but a whited sepulcher. Outwardly he may appear in the height of fashion, and arrayed in all the gorgeousness of purple and fine linen; but inwardly he is the abode of rents and tears. The lining of that handsome overcoat is diversified with large gashes from which protrude unseemly wadding; the trowsers pockets are furnished with little holes through which a procession of penknives, nickel cents, meerschaums, and door keys quietly meander adown the leg to the pavement; the waistcoat is without its buckles at the back; the collar is held in its place by an ingenious and skillful device of pins, and the shirt—alas! the shirt!—is but a memory of the late lamented buttons whose place knows them no more.

The Right Kind of Religion.—"I want," says Uncle Nick, "and we all want a religion that not only bears on the sinfulness of sin, but on the rascality of lying and stealing—a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from cotton bags, sand from sugar, chickory from coffee, alum from bread, lard from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk cans. The religion that is to advance the world," says Uncle Nick, "will not put all the big strawberries and peaches on the top and all bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced in bottles."

Beautiful Thought.—The same God who moulded the sun and kindled the stars, watches the flight of an insect. He who balances the clouds and hung the world on nothing, notices the fall of a sparrow. He who gave Saturn his rings and placed the moon, like a ball of silver, in the broad arch of heaven, gives the rose leaf its delicate tint, and made the distant sun to nourish the violet. And the same being notices the praises of the cherubim and the prayers of a little child.

Pretty.—Very pretty is the following idea taken from the local column of the *Picayune*. "The light of love is very beautiful amid scenes of sorrow, and more tender round a ruin or churchyard than in festive halls, so is affection brighter when bestowed upon the wretched than when attracted by youth and happiness."

Costly apparatus, and splendid cabinets have no power to make scholars.—Webster.

Give your son a trade and you do more for him than by giving him a fortune.—Franklin.

Agriculture is the most useful, the most noble employment of men.—Washington.

He who sets up a carriage at the suggestion of his vanity, generally sets it down at the suggestion of his creditors.

What dust is most blinding to the eyes? Gold dust.

The point of Success in applying Manure.

The great point to be considered in the application of raw manure is its speedy fermentation. This is effected readily by surface application, in which case it undergoes decomposition in a short time. The sun has a direct effect upon it, which causes this. It is hence that surface application is so highly beneficial, for without decomposition there is little benefit in manure; it is a hindrance rather. But, by the heat decomposing, and the rains washing it in, the work is done.

The next best thing, if not equally good, and even better perhaps, is to apply on the surface of ploughed ground and harrow in. This mixes it with the top soil exposed to the direct rays of the sun, the soil increasing, if anything, the heat, and this, in connection with the increased moisture, increasing and accelerating the fermentation. This practice never fails. It is always found to be good—and good whether the manure is rotten or not, providing it can be properly mixed with the soil.

The secret in both these cases is, that the sun has its effect. Ploughed in deep, there is a different result—not always successful, especially in cold soils, or in wet seasons. Heat, and a proper hygrometric condition, are necessary.

This, then, is the secret, that we must expose our manures to the heat, and the nearer the surface, the more heat and the more fermentation. We have had our best success with manure harrowed in. On meadows, top-dressing is the only way, and the time of application, it is agreed, is the fall or latter part of the summer, when the heat has still its effect, and the rains help it.

But deep ploughing under will keep the manure as it goes into the ground, and will put it, if left there, out of the reach of the grasses and light-rooting grains. It is simply hid. It can be of benefit (deep in the ground) only when the soil is porous and of a sandy and dark or heat attracting nature, and the season a warm one. In such summers we have known the best of effect, where long manure was plentifully used, and made a bed for the roots of Indian corn, or roots.

The safe and certain way, however, is top-application. There may be some loss, which may not be the case where the ground covers the manure. But harrowed in well, if not too long, or ploughed shallow—a mere covering up where there is much straw—and there will be a certain, and immediate benefit; immediate if applied in the heat of summer, and never failing in its effect.

For corn, in a black sandy soil warmly located, we prefer to plough under. For roots also. Otherwise not.

Medical Use of Salt.—In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonfull of salt is a certain cure. For violent cholic, add a teaspoonfull of salt to a pint of cold water; drink it and go to bed; it is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from receiving a heavy fall, &c.

In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water, if the person can swallow; if not, the head must sponged with cold water until sense returns, when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy.

In many cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, when other remedies failed, Dr. Bush found that two teaspoonsfull of salt completely stayed the blood.

In case of toothache, hold warm salt and water to the part, removing and applying two or three times. Wash the gums with brine, if they be affected. Salt is also good for removing tartar from the teeth.

A wax myrtle grows in Louisiana, from which berries enough may be gathered in a day to make eight pounds of tallow, which is much harder and purer than common tallow.

How to take a census of the children of a neighborhood—Employ an organ-grinder five minutes.

Two old gentlemen were complimenting each other upon their habits of intemperance. "Did you ever, neighbor," said one, "see me with more I could carry?" "No, indeed," was the reply, "but I have seen you when I thought you had better go twice for it."

The Manchester, Guardian, mentions the death of Rev. Dr. Hannah, the well known Wesleyan Minister, in the 76th year of his age. Dr. Hannah was frequently called to preside over the Wesleyan conference, in England, and many years since was delegated to represent the English conference.

Texas has twenty-two and a half million acres of unimproved land.

A negro delegate offered a resolution in Georgia Convention to the effect that "no man or woman, of either race, be allowed to intermarry, unless he or she, the contracting party, wants to."

California is planting pine apples.

Over two hundred wild turkeys have been killed in the vicinity of Manassas Station, Va.

An old Roman coin of the time of the Emperor Trajan has recently been found, or dug up, by an Indian at Fort Mackinac, on Lake Huron. What an endless field for speculation this little fact opens! How came the coin there? Who brought it there Did he lose it, or bury it voluntarily? The most probable solution of the mystery is that it was property of one of the little band of Catholic missionaries, who, under Father Marquett, first undertook the conversion of the Indians of that region, and who, after preserving it for years as keepsake, dropped or hid it in the place where it was found. Thus has the old mistress of the world scattered far and wide the evidences of her power.

George Francis Train says a fitting epitaph over the declining prosperity of Boston would be—"Died from an overdose of Charles Sumner."

☞ It is stated that the tenants in eight houses owned by Delos E. Culver, situated in close proximity to the Communipaw Abatteir, have given notice that they intend to vacate their premises, in consequence of the stench arising from the slaughter-houses and yards connected therewith.

☞ The New Jersey Dramatic troupe are astonishing the good people of Allentown, Pa., with theatrical performances.

In Franklin county, Tenn., a company of German emigrants have recently settled upon upward of 8,000 acres of land, which had been purchased by an agent sent in advance of their arrival. The new comers represent a capital of $100,000, and it is anticipated that, within a few weeks, an additional tract of 4,000 acres will be bought for the same purpose.

The Hartford Courant (Radical) wants Congress to do "more for economy and less about Andrew Johnson."

Mr. George A. Trenholm is said to be the only one left of the many rich men that formerly lived in South Carolina. His wealth is stated to have been acquired while he was Secretary of the Treasury under the Confederacy. Governor Aitken, who before the war, was one of the richest men in the Palmetto State, has now barely enough to live upon.

By the new Merchant Shipping act, all English merchant ships, from the 1st day of January, are required to carry lime-juice among their stores, to be served out daily to their crews. The juice is to be mixed up with 15 per cent. of rum, to preserve it.

Charles A. Hawley, of Collinsville, Ct., died from a too free use of chloroform for relieving a toothache. He was found dead in bed, with a handkerchief saturated with the fluid pressed to his nostrils.

The water from a spring in Pittsfield, Mass., from which two families were supplied, recently became muddy from some unknown cause, and an examination disclosed in it over one hundred and twenty-five frogs.

Prentice suggests a new test oath for Congressmen, that they shall swear to support everything outside the Constitution.

Mr. John Henry, of Charlotte, Va., the last survivor save one, of the children of Patrick Henry, and the owner of the old family seat and burial place of the great orator, died at his residence at Red Hill, on the 7th of Jan., in the 72d year of his age, of paralysis.

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company at Biddeford, Me., employs 1,000 girls, and has manufactured the past year 14,500,000 yards of sheetings and drills. The payroll of the company foots up about $35,000 per month.

The ancestor of Henry A. Wise was sold for one hundred pounds of tobacco, to pay his passage to America.

A Cleaveland clothes dealer played the pleasant joke of locking up customer and refusing to let him out until he made a purchase. A fifty dollar fine was the result.

An old man living near Bloomington Ill., had one of his feet so badly frozen that amputation became necessary—all because he would not buy a good pair of boots. He is worth between $8,000 and $10,000.

A girl with "a ringing laugh" caused an alarm of fire in Peoria. They took her for a belle.

The tallest man in Cincinnati is six feet seven.

There are more than 100 academies of music in the country.

Salem, Mass., is to be supplied with water at an expense of $1,000,000.

Nearly 180,000 cheese boxes were used in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., last year.

The culture of cane sugar is gradually 'playing out' in Louisiana plantations, each of which not long ago was a fortune to its owner, can now scarcely be sold at any price. Several of them are now in the hands of the United States Marshal and Sheriffs, and will be offered for sale.

Forney says that the Radicals of Congress on Friday last "were uplifted." We are glad to hear it. We hope that every rope stood the strain.—Prentice.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, N. Y., has leased the old *Sun* building for ten years, at an annual rental of $28,000 and the taxes.

Valentines Valentines

OF ALL SIZES AND SHAPES,

From 1 Cent to $5,

AT

VANWINKLE'S,

Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

SLEIGHS!

THE best assortment of Hand Sleighs in town may be had at Boughton's

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. MAYHER,
[illegible] 144 Liberty St., 1 door from West

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,
Front Street,
(Next to St Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED-ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

JOBBING
Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.
jan 9, 1mo

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,
Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths
Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.
y 3md

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTELS,
192 Broad Street,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. [illegible]
Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.
st-3mj

The Old Meat Stand
ON THE CORNER OF
Front and Cherry Streets,
IS THE PLACE TO GET THE
BEST MEAT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.
1-3m] INSLEY & GARDNER.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,
No. 77 Irving St.,
NEAR THE DEPOT, RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.
n-3m

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(MANNING'S ROW.)
Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'
BOOTS & SHOES
Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.
Gents' Fine Calf Boot,
Made to order in the latest style.
☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.
jan9y S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof—10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within ten minutes walk of depot. Enquire of J. & C. MARSH, Westfield, N. J.
13-3m*

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at MAYHER'S, 144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.
5-9m

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago. Also to the Oil Region.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Jan. 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] a. m. [illegible] p. m.
Leave New York at [illegible] a. m., 12 m., [illegible] p. m.
Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.
Leave Somerville at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] p. m.
The 8.30 a. m. train from N. Y. connects at Easton with train for Mahanoy City, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre.
The [illegible] a. m. train for Junction. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, arriving there at 11:36.
The [illegible] a. m. train for the West direct, without change of cars to Pittsburg and Chicago.
The 12 m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Columbia, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Somerville.
The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, Williamsport, Corry and Erie.
The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Somerville and connects for Flemington.
The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Junction.
The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Somerville.
An Express train leaves N. Y. at [illegible] p. m., but does not stop at Plainfield. Passengers going West can take the [illegible] p. m. train from N. Y. as far as Somerville.
All baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the Company, and checks given therefor.
Freight trains are run daily, and freight transported on liberal terms.

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DESPATCH,
Money, Merchandise, &c.,
BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,
To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:
59 Broadway & 280 Canal St

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD
For New York and East at [illegible] a. m.; [illegible] p. m.
For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at [illegible] a. m.
For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West at [illegible] a. m.
For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and Intermediate stations, at 1:26 and 3:16 p. m.
A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at [illegible] a. m. to take orders from and return goods same day.
Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.
All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered direct from each train.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.
OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.
C. Davis, Driver. j-6m]

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

in any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save 100 per cent. on labor by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES.

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER

All Lumber and Timber delivered, FREIGHT PAID at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. F. SOMERS,

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER in
Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,
For which a Cash Price will be paid on any day of delivery.
jan 1-3

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 9. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 9.

The Constitutionalist
is published weekly at
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year.......................$2 00
" six months..........................1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarter of a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop near Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing of every description, done in a neat, cheap, and workmanlike manner.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours—from 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M.
Residence in Second Street between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 2D AND 3D,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, North Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. Vail, Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR.
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER.
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL.
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c. &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Splitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS.
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. TAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c.
FRONT STREET, Opposite Laing's Hotel,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first class stores of N. Y. City.

Poetry.

The Little Coffin.

We cannot imagine anything more exquisite of the kind than this poem, by Mrs. E. L. Bostwick. It is one of those poems that one cannot run to read through:—

'Twas a tiny, rosewood thing,
Ebon bound, and glittering
With its stars of silver white
Silver tablet, blank and bright,
Downy pillowed, satin lined,
That I, loitering, chanced to find,
'Mid the dust, and scent and gloom
Of the undertaker's room,
Waiting, empty—ah! for whom?

Ah! what loving watchful cradle bed
Keeps to-night the nestling head,
Or on what soft, pillowing breast
Is the cherub form at rest,
That ere long, with darkened eye,
Sleeping to no lullaby,
Whitely robed, and still and cold,
Pale flowers slipping from its hold,
Shall this dainty couch enfold?

Ah! what bitter tears shall stain
All this satin sheet like rain,
And what bowering boughs be laid
'Neath the tiny coffin lid,
Scarcely large enough to bear
Little words that must be there,
Little words cut deep and true,
Bleeding mothers' hearts anew—
Sweet pet name, and "Aged two!"

Oh! can sorrow's hovering plume
Round our pathway cast a gloom,
Chill and darksome as the shade
By an infant's coffin made?
From our arms an angel flies,
And our startled, clouded eyes,
Weeping round its vacant place,
Cannot see its path to trace,
Cannot see the angel face!

Miscellaneous.

SALT TEARS.

A FISHERMAN'S TALE.

I've seen that same face of hers scores of times since, and though it makes me shudder, and nips me to the heart, I always go and have a good long earnest look at it, and come away a better man. You may see that face yourself—as much like as if it had been taken from her sad, anxious looks—you may see it at the picture shop windows, and its of a woman tying a handkerchief round a man's arm, and she looks up at him pitifully, and its called "The Huguenot." That's like the look, and the face that gazed up into mine after she'd told what I know now was the truth; and I—yet I'm most ashamed to own it—I flung her away from me, and wouldn't believe what she said. There was a tear upon each cheek, and the bright drops were brimming in her eyes, and ready to fall; but I was hard and bitter, and whispered to myself that they were false tears, put on to cheat me, and I ran out of the house, swearing that I'd enter it again no more.

It wasn't a large house, that house of ours, but if it had been a palace I don't think it could have been a happier home than it had been for years; and, of course, I know that that's a foolish way of talking, for happiness isn't a thing to be found in palaces, any more than in the smallest of cottages. It seems to me that real happiness grow, as it were, out of the true faith and trust that a man and his wife have in one another; while the strength of two working together the same way gives them a help forward in the world that nothing can resist.

Speaking as a fisherman, and one who was brought up with the sound of the sea always in his ears, I may say we rowed well together in the same boat, Mary and I. I had a long fight of it before I could persuade her that it would be best for her future that she should take me for a pilot, and not Harry Penellyn; but I did persuade her at last, and we were married down at the little fisherman's church at the head of the cove.

Four years of as happy a life then fell to my lot as could fall to that of any man in this life, I believe. My ways were rough, and hers were not those of a lady, but they suited our stations in life, and what more would you have? Living the life I do now, busy here about this great city fish market, I dream: and though I can't settle to go back to the old place, I cling to the fish, and look upon those days when a west country boat comes in, as days worth recollecting, for they bring the blood in one's eye.

I can see it all now as plain as can be; the little fishing village under the cliff; the stout granite pier running out so as to form a harbor for the fishing boats; and the blue sea, stretching away far as the eye could reach. Down by its edge, too, the weed-fringed rocks, piled high in places, with the sea foaming among the crevices, and again forming little pools where the bright sea growths flourished; and as the tide came in, with its fresh cooling waters, you saw the limpets and sea-flowers waking again to life, while many a spider-crab and shell fish crept out of the nook or crack, where it had hidden from the warm sun. I can see it all now at any time, though I am growing grey, and a score of years have passed since: but brighter than all seems to stand out those two mournful eyes, with the same tearful look they gave me as I flung out of the door and saw them for the last time; for when I next looked upon that face the eyes were fast closed, and could I have opened them the lustre would have gone.

A west country fisherman's life is one which takes him a deal from home, for sometimes we go off for perhaps three months at a time to the north coast, or to Ireland when the herring season is on; and, like the rest, I used to be off in my boat, sorry enough to leave home—happy enough to return after a busy season, till one year, when I took it into my head to think it strange that Harry Penellyn, my wife's old beau, should spin his illness out so long and stop ashore, time after time, when the boats went out, and him seeming to be well and strong as any of us. There had been a heavy gale on the coast some weeks before, and, as we always do at such times, we had run in for a harbor as soon as we saw it coming; but, through bad seamanship, Penellyn's boat came inside the rocks, when she should have come outside, and then, through not having water enough, she grounded, lifting again, caught by the stern, and then swung round broadside in the waves, which swept her half deck, while a regular chorus of shrieks rose from the women standing ashore.

It was a rough time, for even our boats that were in the harbor were groaning and grinding together, while every now and then the sea washed over so as to threaten to kill them, and sweeping the pier from end to end. In our ordinary way we made a custom of laughing at the crew of a boat who, from bungling, got her on the rocks. for, born as we were in the bay, with our fathers fishers before us, we knew every stone along the coast, and could almost have steered our boats to them blind-folded; but this was no time to jeer, for now the poor fellows were being swept one by one from their hold, and borne struggling through the surf to the rocks where they were in danger of being dashed to pieces, for ours was no smooth, sandy beach.—Some were swimming, some beating the water frantically; and clad as our men are, in their thick trousers, heavy sea boots, and stout Guernsey shirts, they stand a poor chance of keeping afloat long, for the weight of their boots is enough to drag them down.

There was every one in a state of excitement; men running out as far as they could and throwing ropes; men shouting orders that nobody attended to; women tossing their arms up and crying; while first one and then another of the boat's crew was dragged ashore and carried half drowned up to the cottages.

I was standing looking on, with Mary by my side, for she was out on the cliff when my boat ran into the little harbor, while her hand was the first to clasp mine when I got ashore, thankful for the escape we had had, for the sea had rose wonderfully quick.—I had taken no part in trying to save the boat's crew, for there were plenty of willing hands, and there being now but little standing room below the cliff, I had thought I should be in the way; but now it seemed to me that one poor fellow would be lost with the efforts they were making to save him; for he was too weak to cling to the ropes thrown out, and as fast as he was swept in by the waves they sucked him back again three or four times.

I had not seen who it was, but just then, as I made a start as if to go down, my wife clutched my arm, and there was a wild look in her face as she said aloud "Harry Penellyn."

The excitement of the moment carried almost everything before it, but I had a strange feeling through my heart, and something seemed to say, "Keep back;" but the next minute I was fighting with the waves, with the noose of a rope round my body, and plenty of stout mates ashore fast hold of the end; while, after a strangling battle, I got tight hold of Penellyn, and we were drawn ashore, and both of us carried to my cottage, though I tried hard to get upon my feet and walk, but I might have known that our fellows would not have let me on any account.

Well Harry Penellyn lay at our place three or four days, and Mary tended him, and all that time I had to fight against a strange, ungenerous, cowardly feeling that would creep over me, and seemed at times to make me mad, till I got myself in a corner and asked myself questions, to all of which I could only answer the same word—nothing. Then Penellyn got better, and went to his mother's house; and time went on, till I grew bitter and harsh, and morose, and was alway haunted by a suspicion that I would not put into words, though now the question came again and again—"Why doesn't Harry Penellyn go to sea?"

But no answer came to my question; and though he seemed now to be well and strong as ever, he always kept at home while we went out; and in my then state of mind this troubled me, and I kept feeling glad that we were only out now on the short trips of a few days length. I grew angry with myself and with all around.—Aye, and I grow angry even now, when I think a few earnest words of explanation—a few questions that I know would have been answered freely—would have set all right, and perhaps saved the life of as good and loving a woman as ever lived in the light.

But it was not to be so; and I went on wilfully blinding my eyes to everything—placing a wrong construction upon every look and word, and making those true eyes gaze at me again and again in wonder; while Harry Penellyn, who had never before shown me much good will, now that I saved his life, would have been friends, only I met his every advance with a black scowl, when he always turned off and avoided me.

One evening it came to the lot of my boat to run into the harbor with fish of several other boats; for the takes had been very light, and somehow or another I felt more light and happy that night than I had done for weeks. I got ashore, left my mates tending the mackerel, and ran up to our cottage to find [illegible] out.

This did not trouble me at first; but after a few minutes' fidgeting about, I felt a flush come in my face, and hurrying out, I made an excuse at Mrs. Penellyn's, and got to know that Harry was out, too.

The hot blood rose from my cheeks to my forehead, and seemed to blind me, while a strange singing sensation came in my ears; but the next minute I was tearing along the cove in the dark of the evening, so as to get away where I might be alone with my thoughts; for that vile suspicion that was struggling with me before, had now conquered and beaten me down, so that I was its slave, and for the time a regular madman.

I had run about half a mile, when I stopped panting, and began to walk slowly along beneath the trees close beside the overhung rocky bank, while it was now too dark to see far about me. But the next instant I was standing with my breath held, and one hand resting on my side, for as I crouched close to the bank I heard Penellyn's voice, talking earnestly as he passed, a few yards from me with his arm tightly clasping a woman's waist, while just as they had passed they stopped, and there was light enough for me to see him bend over her, and their lips met in a long clinging kiss—a kiss which sent the mad blood bubbling through my veins, as, without stopping to think, I leaped from where I was hid, and, as the woman shrieked and fled, had Penellyn by the throat, and we joined in fierce struggle.

If an angel had told me I was deceived, I should not have believed him then in my blind fury; and it was not until, having dashed his head against the ground again and again, I felt my enemy's hold relax, that I leaped up, kicked him savagely and then ran back.

Just as I expected, Mary was at home, looking hot and flushed, but she jumped up with a smile, and hurried to me saying, "I was down to Mrs. Trevere's, dear; but I heard your boat had come, and"—

She stopped short, half frightened by my wild looks and disordered clothes, and half by the savage cry I gnashed out as I seized her arms; while, as the truth flashed upon her, she was the next moment at my feet appealing to me, uttering vow after vow, clasping her hands, and seeming half crazed with horror, while I, poor mad fool, glared on her, and thought her anguish was caused by guilt. Ah me! that I could have been such a fool—so blind, so mad—that I could turn from those true, appealing eyes, and rush from the place, meaning never to return, and feeling savagely glad as I saw her fall senseless upon the floor.

Would weeping blood for my folly have recalled all that, would giving up my life have crushed it out, I would have done it a thousand times; but it was done—it was one of the hard things of fate, and I rushed from the room and from the village, heedless that the girl who had been Harry Penellyn's companion had spread the alarm that he had been attacked, and that he had been brought in nearly dead. I knew nothing, saw nothing, except my own mad misery, and at times was wild that I had not slain the wife who had lain on my bosom, till something rose up whispering to me of the past.

I found my way to Bristol, and then to London, and after a time I learned from one from my own part, that Harry Penellyn had recovered and was married, and that my wife was ill.

I fought with myself one week—two weeks—a month—and then I went, getting taken round the coast in a fishing boat. I landed and went up the old slip, on to the cliff in the dusk of evening, just as I had walked up a year before, and I roused up to my task, saying I would go and forgive her, and then see her no more.

Forgive her! What had I to forgive? Had she forgiven me before her eyes closed in that long sleep, and her pure spirit fled? I asked myself that again and again when her mother had led me to the room I dared not enter alone, and, with the few words she had uttered, made the black veil of mad jealousy drop from before my eyes.

But it was too late—too late—and I could not see those eyes look their forgiveness, for they were sealed close, and I was alone.

Her mother left me there for awhile, and then fetched me away, and I followed her like a child, listening to her long tale of her child's sorrow, and the upbraidings she heaped upon my head.

What could I do but groan and bear it—bear it as a part of my punishment here for my folly? It was a mistake—the act of a fool—but I have someone [illegible] while with me ever, seeming, too, at times, even to smile upon me—upon me, a broken man—a man of rough toil and a hard life—there are those two loving, faithful eyes, and the memory of their last look seems to grow brighter as I get nearer and nearer to the end of my bit of life.

There sir, that's my story—a sad enough one, too, you will say—and I'm obliged to try and laugh it off, or I should get no work done. We all have hearts, sir, and more or less they're moved by the same feelings. Nothing's good without a moral, sir—never be beyond listening to reason.

Cool.

A young "blood," whom we will call Oliver, met with an incident during his early courting days, that neither he or his friends have forgotten. It chanced that Oliver was "courting" a young lady against the wishes of the stern parents. He knew his unpopularity, and seldom appeared on the scene until "the old folks were abed," and then he would steal into the kitchen and enjoy the company of his inamorata. The thing worked well for a time, but things so very soft are apt to break. The old fellow at last began to "smell a mice." He attempted to steal upon them one night, but his future son-in-law got the start of him by about ten feet. Springing into the yard he dodged into a hen-coop, which operation created quite a commotion among the inmates. The old man came out, and without saying a word, he shut and locked the door; then calling a watch-dog of well-known grit, he bade him keep watch and guard for the remainder of the night. The dog knew his business, and did it; and poor Oliver was obliged to pass the remainder of the night in a decidely *fowl* place. He was let out in the morning, and the story was also let out to his great botheration and wrath, although he afterwards married the young lady, in spite of her "dad."

◆

"Who's there?" said Robison, one cold winter night, disturbed in his repose by some one knocking at the street door. "A friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "Want to stay all night." "Queer taste, ain't it? But stay there by all means," was the benevolent reply.

◆

"If ever you have any dispute with any one about money," said a seedy fellow to a friend, "just leave it to me."

◆

An unsophisticated young lady in Boston remarked, on leaving a concert, that she was particularly enraptured with that piece called the Twelfth Massachusetts. It was Mozart's Twelfth Mass.

QUEER EMPLOYMENT.—We heard a pretty good story the other day, where an honest-faced Hoosier went into a fancy store in Cincinnati, in quest of a situation. The proprietor was sitting in the counting-room, with his feet elevated, contemplating life through the softening influence of cigar smoke.

Our Hoosier friend addressed him as follows:

"Do you want to hire any man about your establishment?"

The clerk looked indifferently, but seeing his customer, concluded to have a little fun out of him, so he answered very briskly, at the same time pulling out a large and costly handkerchief, and wiping his nose on it.

"Yes, sir; what sort of a situation do you want?"

"Well, I'm not particular. I'm out of work and almost anything will do for me for a while."

"Yes, I can give you a situation, if it will suit you."

"What is it? What's to be done, and what do you give?"

"Well, I want a hand to chew rags into paper, and if you are willing to set in, you may begin at once."

"Good as wheat! Hand over your rags."

"Here, take this handkerchief and commence with it."

The Hoosier saw the "sell," and quietly putting the handkerchief into his pocket, walked out remarking:

"When I get it chewed, stranger, I'll fetch it back."

◆

RICHARD WATSON IN A HURRY.—About sixty years since, Richard Watson had agreed to preach two occasional sermons at Leicester. He was in London at the time, and the mail from London did not arrive in Leicester until half-past eleven, while the services began at half-past ten, so that he would be one hour too late. He therefore, took the Coventry mail on Saturday afternoon. Coventry is twenty-six miles from Leicester. He could thus be in time. But the coach broke down, so that it did not arrive in Coventry until after nine o'clock on Sunday morning. He went to the inn-keeper, whom he knew well, and told him he must be in Leicester at half-past ten, and wanted a saddled horse. He said that he had a horse which he thought would do it, but he dare not let him have it, for he was sure to run away with him. Mr. Watson told him that was just the horse he wanted. It was brought, and he started at half-past nine o'clock. When he got on the Leicester road, the horse ran away with him. Mr. Watson said to him:

"If you are in a hurry too; you may go ahead." And he did go, never stopping until he got within a mile of Leicester. Here the horse slackened his pace. Mr. Watson reminded him that he was in a hurry, and he started him up again, so that he got to the chapel just in time. The owner of the horse was much obliged to Mr. Watson, for the horse never ran away after that.

◆

A GRAIN OF COMFORT.—Deacon Gloat lost his only son, a youth of eighteen. The bereavement was a severe one, and under its affliction the good man mourned as one without hope. Friends sympathized, condoled and prayed with him, but could not heal the wound or assuage the pain. He would not be comforted. His minister went to him, urged fortitude and forbearance; besought him to look into his heart, and try to recall, by remembrance of the past, some incident in the life of the deceased which would be a source and means of consolation. "Think," he said, "of the virtues of the departed youth. Remember his love and obedience, and from the past draw a drop of consolation. Is there not," he continued, "some remembrance, some incidents of your son's life that can afford you consolation in this afflicting hour? Try and think, brother." After some reflection, the deacon replied that he thought there was one circumstance from which he found consolation. "Oh yes; that's right. What is it, brother?" "Why," replied the deacon, "*the boy was a most inordinate eater!*"

◆

"What are you doing there, Jane?"

"Why, pa, I'm going to dye my doll's pianofore red."

"But what have you got to dye it?"

"Beer."

"Who on earth told you that beer would dye red?"

"Why ma said it was beer that made your nose so red, and——"

"Here, Susan, take the child."

JOB PRINTING.

ALL MANNER OF

Plain & Fancy Printing

SUCH AS

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, BALL TICKETS, &c., &c.,

Executed with neatness and dispatch,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES

AT THE OFFICE OF

The Constitutionalist.

AN AWFUL MUDDLE.—A young gentleman by the name of Conkey having been united in the holy bonds of wedlock, sent the marriage notice, with a couplet of his own composition, to a local paper for publication, as follows:

"Married—On August 1st A. Conkey, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss Euphrosnia Wiggins.

"Love is the union of two hearts that beat in softest melody;
"Time with its ravages imparts no bitter fusion to its century."

Mr Conkey looked with much anxiety for the issue of the paper, that he might see his name in print. The type into whose charge the notice was placed happened to be on a spree at the time, and made some wonderful blunders in setting it up, thus:

"Married—On August 1st, A. Donkey, Esq. Eternally at law, to Miss Euphonia Piggins.

"Jove is an onion with two heads that bob in softest melody
"Time with its cabbages imparts no better food to an [illegible]."

◆

A negro named Ephe, who was a regular attendant at church, was proud of his Bible learning. He was sawing wood one day, while his master's son, a lad of about twelve years, was looking on, and now and then asked questions.

"Which of the apostles do you like best?" asked Ephe.

"Well, I don't know," drawled the boy.

"I likes Samson," said Ephe; "he was so strong, and piled up dem wicked folks so."

"Why, Ephe," replied the boy, "Samson wasn't one of the apostles."

Ephe put down his saw, and looked at the youngster a moment in amazement, and then asked him with an air of triumph,

"Look here, white boy, how old am you?"

"Twelve," replied the boy.

"Well I'se forty; now, who ought to know best, I as you dat?"

◆

A LEARNED CAT.—The *Lewiston (Me.) Journal* tells a story to establish the fact that cats are intelligent, as well as dogs. The owner of one in that place taught Tom to trade mice for meat—receiving from his master a piece of meat for every mouse presented. One day a mouse was brought and laid down before the clerk who did not happen to understand the arrangement. Tom determined not to be baulked of the reward, carried the captive up stairs and laid it before his mistress, who not liking such a present, scolded him for bringing it into the house, and threw it out of the window. The cat then ran down the stairs, went out and found his mouse and kept it until night till his master came home, when once more the mouse was brought in and kitty claimed his reward and received it.

◆

HOW TO AVOID CALUMNY.—"If any one speaks ill of thee," said Epictetus, "consider whether he hath truth on his side, and if so, reform thyself, that his censures may not effect thee." When Anaximander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing, "Ah," said he, "then I must learn to sing better." Plato being told that he had many enemies who spoke ill of him, said, "It is no matter; I shall live so that none will believe them." Hearing at another time that an intimate friend of his had spoken detractingly of him, he said, "I am sure he would not do it if he had not reason for it." This is the surest as well as the noblest way of drawing the sting out of a reproach, and the true method of preparing a man for that great and only relief against the pains of calumny.

◆

"John stop your crying," said an enraged father to his son, who had kept up an intolerable yell for five minutes. "Stop, I say; do you hear?" "You don't suppose I can choke off in a minute do you?" cried the urchin.

◆

An editor appearing among the delegates to the late Manufacturers' Convention at Cleveland when called upon to give the nature of his employment, said he "manufactured public opinion." He was admitted.

◆

It is a great deal easier tew beat nature than it is tew equal her—so it is easier to bile an egg tew much than jist enuff.—*Josh Billings.*

◆

An Irish sailor once visited a city where, he said, they copper-bottomed the tops of their houses with sheet lead.

◆

Some thoughts can never bear fruit in action. You cannot, for instance, raise cucumbers in a frame of mind.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 27, 1868.

To Correspondents.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the Constitutionalist will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The Constitutionalist may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas-corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No [illegible], [illegible] or [illegible].

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No combinations or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

HON. JOEL PARKER,

Ex-Governor of New Jersey,

Has generously volunteered to deliver a Lecture for the poor of Plainfield, at

Laing's Hall,

on

Thursday Evening, March 19th

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Subject:—"SUCCESS IN LIFE."

Addressed particularly to Young Men.

The entire proceeds of the Lecture will be appropriated to the above-named charitable purpose, (Mr. Laing having granted the free use of his Hall) under the direction of the following gentlemen:

JAMES CLARK,
GEORGE K. HOADLEY,
WARREN GREEN,
C. COGGESHALL,
A. C. GOODMAN,
P. M. FRENCH,
BARZILLIA RANDOLPH,
NATHAN HARPER,
W. R. CLARKSON,
S. S. MILES,
JOHN B. EVANS,
JAMES VERDON,
A. WATTLES,
ALEX. TITSWORTH,
JOHN M. SCHORB,
JEREMIAH VAN WINKLE,
WM. ROCKWELL,
JOHN M. GILLIGAN.

Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 24th, 1868.

NOTICE.

The above mentioned gentlemen will please meet at the parlor of Laing's Hotel, Friday evening, Feb. 28th, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

Radical Madmen.

On Monday, by a full party vote—126 ayes to 47 nays, the Radicals in the House of Representatives at Washington resolved to impeach President Johnson before the Senate.

The Senate will no doubt confirm the edict as a Court of Impeachment—what do such Senators care for an oath—and declare Andrew Johnson out and Ben Wade in the Executive chair.

It is a desperate measure, but the fortunes of the Radical party are desperate.

They cannot elect a President next November through Constitutional and honest means. That they know.

Hence they resort to fraud, and set at open defiance the laws of both God and man. They must oust Johnson in order to get control of the purse, the sword they have, and with both in hand, they hope to ride rough-shod over the people.

THERE MAY BE A LION IN THE PATH.

New Jersey Legislature.

The following resolution was passed on Monday:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States, in his struggle against the encroachments of a radical majority in Congress has our hearty sympathy; and we hereby request the Joint Committee on Federal Relations to prepare suitable resolutions, to be submitted at the earliest moment to both Houses of this Legislature, expressive of our feelings in regard to the exigency of public affairs.

Turpitude.

It is nearly three years since the war between armed men of the North and South ceased. Nearly three years ago every vestage of Southern opposition to the Constitution and the Union expired with the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and not a hostile gun has been fired since. Yet the Union is wider apart and the Constitution more lacerated now than then.

Why is it so?

The answer can be readily and truthfully given.

It is because victory has been changed by the Radical rulers in Congress from patriotism into partisanship, honor sacrificed to perfidy, and for the base end of striving to retain political ascendency regardless of means.

The war was waged for a specific object, and the faith of the nation solemnly linked thereto, as the following official declaration attests:

"*Resolved*, That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of *oppression*, or for any purpose of *conquest*, or for interfering with the *rights or established institutions* of these States, but to DEFEND and MAINTAIN the SUPREMACY of the CONSTITUTION, and to preserve the Union with ALL THE DIGNITY AND RIGHTS of the several States UNIMPAIRED."

That was the purpose of the war and none other, and that pledge, sacred in the sight of Heaven and before men, has been wantonly violated by Radicalism.

"The war was not waged in any spirit of oppression."

Does victory conform to that?

The trampling beneath a military despotism, as heinous as ever absolute Russia inflicted upon prostrate Poland, of the entire white population of the South, after honorably surrendering, the withholding from them of even a chance to recuperate fallen fortunes, the mocking with fiendish glee their privations and sufferings, and the heaping of insult upon injury, sends forth an indignant NO!

"The war was not for any purpose of conquest."

Has that been fulfilled?

The passage of laws by Congress decreeing ten States of the South extinguished, transforming them into vassal provinces, subject to the unrestrained will of a conqueror, thunders back an angry NO!

"The war was not to interfere with the rights or established institutions of States."

Has that been redeemed?

The murdered right of representation, as witnessed by the array of vacant chairs in both Houses of Congress, and the disgusting spectacle of semi-barbarian negroes lording it in bayonet upheld Conventions over intelligent, but disfranchised white men, protestingly answers NO!

We hereby assert, that the sweet fruits of victory have been by Radicalism ruthlessly filched from the people of this country both North and South, and that the annals of the world fail to show an example of greater turpitude.

Heaven is just, and retribution will overtake and overwhelm the guilty.

Revolution.

The Radical Revolutionists appear determined to carry out their impeachment threat against the President. It is in fact part of a matured plan towards the *centralization of absolute power in the hands of Congress*, to attain which, the sanctity of Constitutional law is profaned, and the bulwarks set up by enlightened and patriotic statesmen for the defence of free institutions, are toppled over and trodden under foot as worthless rubbish. A Constitution observing President out of the way, and a law defying Jacobin in his place, the mad, Stevens, Sumner and Company think, will then be clear to sweep aside the Judiciary and secure for Puritanical Radicalism an indefinite lease of unrestrained passion and power.

That is what they are after, and for that end, they seek the removal of President Johnson and the virtual destruction of the Supreme Court.

If the white men of this country wish to be slaves, they will tamely submit and kiss the inviting hands. If they possess a single throb of the independence of 1776, they will arise in the might of offended majesty, in vindication of their manhood, in defence of their constitutional birth-right, in veneration of the past and for the weal of the future, and vowing—

"To their altars and their fires—
By the green graves of their sires"

decree the speedy political death of that infamous horde of Congressional conspirators now engaged in the dastard work of assassinating the Republic of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. "He that would be free must strike the blow."

Super-Loyal.

The Senate of the United States, so called, on Wednesday of last week, by a vote of 21 to 28, refused admittance to Senator Thomas, duly elected as the representative of the State of Maryland. That was about as contemptible a feat as the ejection of Senator Stockton. The Maryland Senator stood prepared to take the Radical iron clad oath, but being *a Democrat and Statesman*, the puny tribe of Cameron's, Cattell's and Chandler's resolved to keep him out. All that the conspirators could find against Senator Thomas was the *shocking offence* of having, in obedience to paternal feelings, once given his son, who was bent upon joining the Southern army, one hundred dollars to protect the wayward youth from suffering. It is but justice to Senator Frelinghuysen to say, that he repudiated the foul action of the majority, and voted to admit Mr. Thomas. Cattell recorded his name on the other side. Of course. The Philadelphia Corn Exchange gentleman is *super-loyal*; he "saved the life of the nation" with doses of *anti-homœpathic contracts*. Cameron also went against admission, what else could be expected of *such a paying loyalist* as he. The game of refusing seats to Democrats will play out after awhile. Justice, though tardy, is sure. Robespierre and his fellow Jacobins once thought they could act with impunity and set laws both human and divine at defiance, but their heads finally *rolled* into the bloody basket, saluted by the cheers of an outraged and indignant people. American Jacobinism is in spirit the same as the French. The American guillotine is the ballot box. Let the keen edged blade drop.

Ho for Africa.

Some three thousand Mississippi negroes have petitioned Congress as follows:

"If we could get to Liberia, we probably could do better for ourselves and vastly better for our children; but we have no money, and cannot go without help. We suppose, from all we can learn, it will require about one hundred dollars apiece to send us there.

"Therefore we humbly pray and beseech your honorable bodies to look favorably upon our petition, and either send us to the home of our fathers yourselves, or enable the American Colonization Society to do so, and for your prosperity and happiness we will ever pray."

Whereupon the Radical Kelley, of Pennsylvania, writes to these *brudders* "to be patient through the dark hours that precede the glorious dawn of a coming day." The poor niggers don't see that "coming dawn." Radicalism has about starved them to death in this country, and like sensible *pussons*, they wish to escape from its blighting presence by voyaging to the land of their forefathers.

* * *

The Constitution of the United States declares that the President, if impeached, must be impeached for and on conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

The Radicals propose to impeach him for removing Edwin M. Stanton and thereby, as they allege, of violating a law of Congress, which law, the said Stanton, when Secretary of War, *advised* President Johnson to veto because it was *unconstitutional*.

If the President is guilty of any misdemeanor, it must be that he once permitted such a reptile as Stanton to crawl over the floor of the White House. It cannot be for driving the snake out. Every respectable man will applaud him for that.

* * *

The Radical Governor of Pennsylvania wants to fight. Here follows his blood and thunder proclamation:

"*To Hon. Simon Cameron, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:*

The news to-day created a profound sensation in Pennsylvania. The spirit of 1861 seems again to pervade the Keystone State. Troops are rapidly tendering their services to sustain the law. Let Congress stand firm.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Keep dark Messrs. Geary and Cameron, the fighting men are on the other side. If that is what you are striving to commence you will get well dosed before the last gun is fired. A few taps of the drum will bring out scores of hardy regiments, but they won't spend ammunition on behalf of Congressional negroes.

* * *

Here is the high crime for which Radicalism seeks the official life of Andrew Johnson:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, }

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication.

You will transfer to Brevet Major-General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General of the army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
(signed), ANDREW JOHNSON, President.
To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Two soldiers in England, for getting drunk and using intemperate language towards the government, were recently *branded with a red hot iron* and sentenced to five years penal servitude. Those soldiers were white men. If they had only been American negroes, what a howl would have gone up in condemnation of the inhuman torture! How the sonorous voice of Sumner would have shouted: "I hear a lion in the lobby roar!" How unfortunate it is to be the possessor of white skin and straight hair!

How terribly disloyal!

The Effect on Business.

The revolutionary proceedings of Congress, as might be expected, are exercising a most injurious influence upon the business interests of the country at home and abroad. Here, doubt and distrust of the future are again revived, while in Europe the Government credit is made to suffer. The Cable quotations for our bonds in the leading markets, in England and on the Continent, show a marked decline. The Railway shares, likewise, participate in the depression.

As long as this Radical-Revolutionary party are in power, the material interest of the country will thus be made to suffer, by these periodical panics. In the nature of things, it cannot be otherwise.—*N. Y. Express.*

* * *

For Secretary of War the President nominated Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. He is the father-in-law of General Sherman.

* * *

General Butler don't hold with the new fangled plan of Congress receiving communications from a General of the army instead of from the President. In the course of debate the other day Butler declared:

"The civil and military powers should be kept distinct. He trusted he might say so much without any imputation of bad taste or bad faith towards any one. Such a precedent was one which in the future might prove fatal to the liberties of the country. The fathers of the republic had been careful to guard against it by allowing nobody, except the President of the United States, to give advice or instructions to Congress."

He may have been actuated by other than brotherly feeling towards Grant, but, be that as it may, Butler certainly spoke the truth.

* * *

The Democratic National Convention for the nomination of a President and Vice-President is called to meet in the city of New York on the *Fourth of July*. A proper place and a most appropriate day.

Local and State Items.

☞ The anniversary supper of the Washington Monument Association at *Laing's Hotel on Saturday night last*, was one of the happiest events that ever came off in this or any other place. It was a feast of patriotism worthy of the honored day, and a monument of good things such as "Laing" is wont to build. The members present enjoyed themselves one and all, and naught occurred to mar the pleasant reunion. During the banquet, appropriate [illegible] made by Messrs. E. W. Berry—Harper and Dunham; songs sung by Messrs. Vanderbeek, Miles, Gillies and Verdon, and patriotic toasts offered by Messrs. Clark, Berry, Lane, Case, Bailey and others. Wit sparkled like wine and jokes cracked on every side, yet over all, the memory of the illustrious Washington shed hallowed radiance. The colloquy between those two personifications of wit and joviality, the well known and respected "Uncle" and "Squire," brought down the assembly and caused some to declare "they would not go home till morning." When our reporter left, several were holding on, and it is needless to add, that morning then was not afar off. We like to chronicle such affairs. Success to the Monument Association.

☞ About three o'clock on Thursday morning last burglars entered the dwelling of Mr. Harper, corner of Second and Centre streets, through the kitchen window. Being heard and the family aroused, the thieves escaped with but slight booty.

☞ Public attention is particularly invited to the notice of Governor Parker's forthcoming lecture in aid of the suffering poor of Plainfield. The object is a noble one, and the subject of practical worth. Every citizen should give it his and her enthusiastic support. Details will be published next week.

☞ More snow, more sleighing. The man who says this is not a winter as is a winter, should at once charter our amiable friend Wattles' "WhiteFawn" and make tracks for Alaska.

☞ EXAMINATION.—The regular examination for Teacher's Certificates will take place on Friday the 28th, at 10 A. M., at the Public School in Plainfield.

All teachers not now holding a certificate, and all wishing one preparatory to beginning teaching will present themselves at the time mentioned.

A. F. CAMPBELL,
Co. Supt.

☞ CHEMICAL LECTURES.—Prof. Dunn, who has just closed a course of Chemical Lectures in New Brunswick, proposes opening a series in Plainfield, to be illustrated with experiments, provided a sufficient number of tickets are taken in season for the purpose. He comes highly endorsed by the faculty of Rutgers' College, and other gentlemen of prominence in different parts of the country, as an able and entertaining lecturer. By all means let us have the lectures. See advertisement in another column.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement headed "Bakery for sale at Westfield, N. J."

☞ We say if any person wishes to purchase a *first-class* piano, organ or melodeon *twenty-five* per cent cheaper than can be had elsewhere, will call on A. Vanderbeek, Cherry St., Plainfield, N. J.

☞ An illicit still established only eight hours, was seized the other day at Union Hill, by Jersey City revenue officers. A man named Cordes was found running the still and he was held to bail by U. S. Commissioner Jackson. The proprietor of the still resides in N. Y., and of course he could not be found.

☞ Among the many railroad schemes now afloat, is one from Long Branch to Freehold, one from Long Branch to South Amboy, one from Squankum to Freehold, one from Tuckerton to Tom's River, from Tuckerton to Vincentown, from Tuckerton to Egg Harbor City, from Manchester to Camden via Medford, from Manchester to Pemberton. If all these roads are built, the pines will certainly flourish.

☞ The funeral of Col. Wm. D. Davis at Freehold on Saturday last was very respectably attended by a large number of the citizens of Monmouth and a few friends from other parts of the State.

The services in the Dutch reformed Church were appropriate and impressive, and the deceased was spoken of every where in terms of affection and praise by all who knew him, and there were few in the county where he had lived so long who did not. He was a native of Somerset county, and went to Monmouth, when its resources were very limited, he lived to see it the greatest and most prosperous county of its size and population in the United States, and he was considered one of the pioneers in its prosperity.

☞ Joseph Collins and T. P. Halpin, of Jersey City, have made a match to walk to Philadelphia. The latter wagers that he will walk the distance on the railroad in quicker time than Collins will accomplish the journey on the old post road. It is to be decided on March 25.

☞ A Newark train on the Bloomfield road was thrown from the track near Roseville, Saturday, the smoking car falling down an embankment, and being consumed. No serious injuries to the passengers occurred.

☞ Judge William J. Shinn, of Salem, died at his residence in Woodstown on the 10th inst., after a brief illness in his 78th year. He was formerly a member of the Legislature, both Senate and Assembly.—As a member of the bar and one of the Judiciary of the State he bore a deservedly high reputation.

☞ We learn from the *Union County Herald*:—

An accident, which resulted in the death of a man named Hall, took place near Waverly Station on the New Jersey Railroad, on Monday of last week. He was walking on the track and was discovered too late for stopping the train. He was brought to this city and after his wounds were dressed he was conveyed to the Alms House, where he subsequently died of his injuries. It was thought that he was intoxicated, and there seems to be no blame attached to the engineer of the train as he did all he could to avoid the accident.

☞ Ex-Sheriff H. B. Beatty, for upwards of sixty years past a resident of Hudson County, died at his residence in Hudson City, Saturday evening, after a brief but severe illness.

☞ B. Frank Wallace, son of Samuel Wallace, of Gloucester, died at that place on Saturday of lock jaw, resulting from injuries received from having his hand caught between two wagons.

☞ We learn from the Rahway *Democrat* that Frank McIntyre intends starting on his tramp from Jersey City to Philadelphia, about the 1st of March. Twenty-six hours is the time allowed for the accomplishment of the feat, and the amount at stake is $2,500 a side.

Is that our friend "Frank" of Plainfield?

☞ The Hunterdon County Agricultural Society have elected the following named officers for the ensuing year: President J. C. Hopewell; Vice-Presidents, G. P. Carter and A. K. Wagoner; Treasurer, T. C. Howard; Secretary, J. L. Jones; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Kuhl. The Society also elected fourteen directors.

☞ The Rahway *Democrat* says while Mr. George R. Jaques was in his office on Tuesday afternoon, at 209 Broadway, a ruffianly fellow entered and asked for alms, which Mr. J. declined to give. The fellow left, but immediately returned with a companion, and again demanded money, and was again refused, and ordered to leave the office, whereupon one of them picked up a chair and threw it with great force at Mr. Jaques, and was in the act of throwing another, when, fortunately, a gentleman came in the office, and through his interference the ruffians were induced to make tracks—but before an officer could be found they had escaped from sight. Mr. Jaques received a few bruises and scratches on his left hand and arm only. It is becoming almost unsafe in New York for a person to be alone in his office—so many rascals prowling about to pilfer and steal.

☞ The New Jersey Railroad Company have established upon their road a patrol of fifty men, whose duty it is to examine the road to see if any breakages exist. Each man has been assigned a certain section, and watch is kept up night and day.

☞ The Attorney-General of New Jersey has sent an opinion to the Legislature, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that any law of the State taxing directly or indirectly government securities, or the income derived therefrom, as such would be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

* * *

For "The Constitutionalist."

Ninth Annual Promenade Concert and Supper of Gazelle Engine Co.

The ninth Annual Promenade Concert of Gazelle Engine Co. No. 1 of Plainfield, took place at Laing's Hall, on the evening of the 20th inst, and as upon all former occasions of the kind, the management of this, proved a decided success. The Hall was brilliantly lighted, and tastefully and appropriately decorated with flags, fire caps and other emblems of the fire department.

At about 9 o'clock a fine band of music consisting of eight peices of Brass and String instruments, opened with a soul-stirring march, and promenading commenced. Beauty and Fashion, arm and arm marched a few times around the room, when A. Titsworth—Foreman of Gazelle, offered a few pertinent remarks to those honoring "Gazelle" with their presence, and extending to them in his own gentlemanly manner a hearty welcome, expressing a hope that the efforts made for their enjoyment by the committee of arrangements might not be spent in vain. The band then continued playing as per programme, and promenading was the order until 11 o'clock, at which time supper being in readiness all marched to the dining room and sat down to such a table as is always found at J. W. Laing's on occasions of this kind, loaded with all the delicacies of the season. When all were seated, by request, O. Runyon, Esq., President of the Fire Board, asked God's blessing, after which the Foreman of "Gazelle," A. Titsworth, made a few very appropriate remarks and tendered to O. Runyon the honors of the table. Soon after could be heard a general rattling of plates, knives and forks, mingled with merry voices; which was first silenced for a moment to listen to the 1st toast of the evening, by Foreman of "Gazelle" to the Fire Department of Plainfield, which was duly received and responded to by the President of the Fire Board, in a neat and complimentary speech. Many other toasts were given and duly acknowledged, but time and space will not allow mentioning all. I therefore mention only a few of the most prominent.

Toast by W. H. Voorhees to Chief—responded to (in his ever ready and witty style) by John Roselle.

Toast by Thad Drake to Steamer "Plainfield No. 2"—acknowledged with appropriate remarks by D. D. Vermeule.

Toast by A. Titsworth to "Zephyr Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1"—responded to by a neat little speech from D. S. Pope.

Toast by W. L. Force to "Eagle Hose" of Rahway—which was acknowledged by T. Vaillers.

Toast by A. Titsworth—"The day we celebrate, &c,"—which was responded to by C. H. Andrews in a neat and spicy speech. Toasts, Speeches and Supper being over, all returned to the Hall, when Quadrille No. 1 was announced, and all joined in the "merry dance" while the band played "Welcome all;" the dancing continued, (I have since been informed as I would not remain to see it out) until the variety laid down in the programme was exhausted and daylight not far off.

In brief, all apparently enjoyed themselves "hugely," and it will be a night long remembered with pleasure and satisfaction by all who were present at the Ninth Annual Promenade Concert and Supper of Gazelle 1. of Plainfield.

BOSSERTS.

New York Cattle Market.

There is considerable excitement in the cattle trade consequent upon a light supply and advance of about ½c per lb in price. The total numbers for the week are 4,042, of which 1,100 only were on sale yesterday. They were all disposed of, and several hundred more could have been sold. Sheep number 20,150, which is a full supply, and trade is not lively, through former rates are sustained. Hogs show an increase, and the 11,214 are sufficient for the high prices of 9½a9c. per lb.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by P. M. French & Sons, and [illegible] & [illegible].

Wheat Flour, ℔ cwt	$6 50 @ $7 00
Wheat Flour (Genesee) ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ℔ cwt	5 00
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat ℔ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Buckwheat, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Pork (salt)	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Turnips	[illegible]

Marriages.

RAYMOND—NICHOLLS.—At [illegible], N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 19, by the Rev. [illegible], of Brooklyn, James Raymond to Juliet [illegible], daughter of Thomas Nicholls, Esq., of New York.

Guardian's Sale.

[illegible]

HENRY W. FORCE, Guardian.

Dated January [illegible].

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. Bake in the town of [illegible] inhabitants, new buildings, [illegible] French and double Oven. Enquire of

LAMAN & MARSH,
Westfield, N. J.

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, with stable attached, for [illegible] Address "[illegible]" Plainfield, N. J., stating terms.

Chemical Lectures.

THE undersigned will open a course of 12 Chemical Lectures in Plainfield, to be illustrated with experiments, as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are subscribed for, to ensure the course. See the tickets at Van Winkle's Book Store. They will be held in the [illegible] Church.

NATHANIEL DUNN, A. M.,
Chemist, Lecturer in Chemistry, &c.

Lost.

A LAP BLANKET, with red and yellow stripes, with a horse's head on one end, and [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at [illegible] Lumber and Coal Office.

Sleepless Nights

OF AGONY,

PAIN AFTER PAIN

[illegible]

PROMPTLY RELIEVED,

and [illegible] by using

Dr. Russell's

MAGNETIC OIL,

The [illegible] remedy for

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,

And Pain of any part and from any cause.

This Valuable Preparation

[illegible]

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ To be obtained of all Druggists.

Russell's Magnetic Oil

SOLD AT

Voorhees' Family Medicine Store.

H. S. SQUIER,

FURS Fashionable Hatter FURS
FURS AND FURS
FURS FURRIER, FURS

304 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

Special attention is called to the

Fur Department,

In which the Ladies can choose from the most Elegant and fashionable selection [illegible]

Spring Style of Silk Hats

A full and complete assortment of all the New styles and [illegible] of the season for Men and Boys.

N. B.—Furs Remodeled and Repaired.

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
Newark, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE BLUE-COATS,

And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union.

With Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion.

[illegible]

JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for Improved Farms or [illegible] [illegible] A large amount of Land [illegible] situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. [illegible] For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,
[illegible] House, Plainfield, N. J.

Ladies' Work Baskets

AND FANCY BASKETS [illegible] HOUGHTON'S

Just Action.

The Legislature of New Jersey have carried out the will of a large majority of the people thereof by withdrawing the consent of the State to a negro suffrage amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The joint resolutions to that effect passed the Senate 11 to 7, and the House 45 to 11; they are unanswerable in argument and should be carefully read by every one. We give them entire as follows:

Joint Resolution, withdrawing the consent of this State to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, entitled article fourteen, and rescinding the joint resolution, approved September 11, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, whereby it was resolved that said proposed amendment was ratified by the Legislature of this State.

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey having seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States, *do declare and make known:* That the basis of all government is the consent of the governed; and all constitutions are contracts between the parties bound thereby; that until any proposition to alter the fundamental law to which all the States have consented has been ratified by such number of the States as, by the federal Constitution makes it binding upon all, any one that has assented is at liberty to withdraw that assent, and it becomes its duty to do so when, upon mature consideration, such withdrawal seems to be necessary to the safety and happiness of all; prudence dictates that a consent once given should not be recalled for light and transient causes; but the right is a natural right, the exercise of which is accompanied with no injustice to any of the parties; it has, therefore, been universally recognized as inhering in every party, and has ever been left unimpaired by any positive regulation.

The said proposed amendment not having yet received the assent of the three-fourths of the States, which is necessary to make it valid, the natural and constitutional right of this State to withdraw its assent is undeniable.

With these impressions, and with a solemn appeal to the Searcher of all Hearts for the purity of our intentions, and under the conviction that the origin and objects of said proposed amendment were unconstitutional and unjust, and that the necessary result of its adoption must be the disturbance of the harmony, if not the destruction, of our system of self-government, and that it is our duty to ourselves and our sister States to oppose the same, *do further declare:*

That it being necessary by the Constitution that every amendment to the same should be proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, the authors of the said proposition, for the purpose of securing the assent of the requisite majority, determined to and did exclude from the said two Houses at least seventy representatives from ten States of the Union upon the pretence that there were no such States in the Union; but, finding that two-thirds of the remainder of said Houses could not be brought to assent to the said proposition, they deliberately formed and carried out the design of mutilating the integrity of the United States Senate, and without any pretext or justification, other than the possession of the power, without the right and in palpable violation of the Constitution, ejected a member of their own body, representing this State, and thus practically denied to New Jersey its equal suffrage in the Senate, and thereby nominally secured the vote of two-thirds of the said Houses.

The object of dismembering the highest representative assembly in the nation, and humiliating a State of the Union, faithful at all times to all its obligations, and the object of said amendment were one—to place new and unheard-of powers in the hands of a faction, that it might absorb to itself all executive, judicial and legislative power necessary to secure to itself immunity for the unconstitutional acts it had already committed and those it has since inflicted on a too patient people.

The subsequent usurpations of these once national assemblies, in passing pretended laws for the establishment in ten States of martial law, which is nothing but the will of the military commander, and therefore inconsistent with the very nature of law, for the purpose of reducing to slavery men of their own race in those States, or, compelling them, contrary to their own convictions, to exercise the elective franchise in obedience to the dictation of a faction in those assemblies; the attempt to commit to one man arbitrary and uncontrollable power, which they have found necessary to exercise to force the people of those States into compliance with their will; the authority given to the Secretary of War, to use the name of the President, to countermand the President's orders, and to certify military orders to be "by the direction of the President," when they are notoriously known to be contrary to the President's direction, thus keeping up the *forms* of the Constitution to which the people are accustomed, but practically deposing the President from his office of Commander-in-chief, and suppressing one of the great departments of the government, that of the executive; the attempts to withdraw from the supreme judicial tribunal of the nation the jurisdiction to examine and decide upon the conformity of their pretended laws to the Constitution, which was the chief function of that august tribunal as organized by the fathers of the republic; all these but amplified explanations of the power they hoped to acquire by the adoption of the said amendment.

To conceal from the people the immense alterations of the fundamental law they intended to accomplish by the said amendment, they gilded the same with propositions of justice, drawn from the state Constitutions, but like all essays of unlawful power to commend its designs to popular favor, it is marked by the most absurd and incoherent provisions.

It proposed to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States that naturalized citizens of the United States shall be citizens of the United States; as if they were not so, without such absurd declarations.

It lodges with the legislative branch of the government the power of pardon, which properly belongs, by our system, to the executive.

It denounces and inflicts punishment for past offences, by constitutional provision, and thus would make the whole people of this great nation in their most solemn and sovereign act, guilty of violating a cardinal principle of American liberty, that no punishment can be inflicted for any offence unless it is provided by law before the commission of the offence.

It usurps the power of punishment, which in any coherent system of government belongs to the judiciary, and commits it to the people in their sovereign capacity.

It degrades the nation, by proclaiming to the world that no confidence can be placed in its honesty and morality.

It appeals to the fears of the public credit by publishing a libel on the American people, and fixing it forever in the national Constitution, as a stigma upon the present generation, that there must be constitutional guards against a repudiation of the public debt; as if it were possible that a people who were so corrupt as to disregard such an obligation would be bound by any contract, constitutional or otherwise.

It imposes new prohibitions upon the power of the State to pass laws, and interdicts the execution of such parts of the common law as the national judiciary may esteem inconsistent with the vague provisions of the said amendment, made vague for the purpose of facilitating encroachments upon the lives, liberties and property of the people.

It enlarges the judicial power of the United States so as to bring every law passed by the State, and every principle of the common law, relating to life, liberty, or property within the jurisdiction of the federal tribunals; and charges those tribunals with duties to the due performance of which they, from their nature and organization, and their distance from the people, are unequal.

It makes a new apportionment of representation in the national councils, for no other reason than thereby to secure to a faction a sufficient number of the votes of a servile and ignorant race to outweigh the intelligent voices of their own.

It sets up a standard of suffrage dependent entirely upon citizenship majority, inhabitancy and manhood, and any interference whatever by the State, imposing any other reasonable qualifications, as time of inhabitancy, causes a reduction of the State's representation.

But the demand of the supporters of the amendment in this State, that Congress should compel the people of New Jersey to adopt what is called "impartial suffrage" makes it apparent that this section was intended to transfer to Congress the whole control of the right of suffrage in the State of a free representation, by destroying the power of regulating suffrage within its own limits, a power which they have never been willing to surrender to the general government and which was reserved to the States as the fundamental principle on which the Constitution itself was constructed, the principle of self government.

This section, as well as all others of the amendment, is couched in ambiguous, vague and obscure language, the uniform resort of those who seek to encroach upon public liberty; strictly construed its dispenses entirely with a house of representatives, unless the States shall abrogate every qualification, and especially that of time of inhabitancy, without which the right of suffrage is worthless.

This Legislature, feeling conscious of the support of the largest majority of the people that has ever given expression to the public will, declare that the said proposed amendment being designed to confer, or to compel the States to confer, the sovereign right of the elective franchise upon a race which has never given the slightest evidence at any time, or in any quarter of the globe of its capacity for self-government, and erect an impracticable standard of suffrage which will render the right valueless to any portion of the people, was intended to overthrow the system of self-government under which the people of the United States have for eighty years enjoyed their liberties, and is unfit from its origin, its object and its matter to be incorporated with the fundamental law of a free people: therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that the joint resolution approved September 11, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six, relative to amending the constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby rescinded, and the consent, on behalf of the State of New Jersey to ratify the proposed fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby withdrawn.

2. *And be it resolved*, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution, certified to by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the General Assembly, be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the respective States.

3. *And be it enacted*, That these resolutions shall take effect immediately.

* * *

For "The Constitutionalist."

Washington Monument Association.

Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Washington Monument and Historical Association of Plainfield was held at Laing's Hotel on Saturday evening, February 22nd.

The President, Nathan Harper, occupied the chair, and T. J. Gillies officiated as Secretary.

Several new members appeared and evinced a warm interest in the success of the Association.

The following address was delivered by the President, and on motion it was directed to be sent to both the Plainfield papers with request that they give it publicity.

Gentlemen of the Association:

As President of the Washington Monument and Historical Association, and on behalf of my colleagues in the Board of Management, I deem this an appropriate occasion to unfold before you a brief statement of its present position.

One year ago *this* night, the movement to rear on that beautiful and historic spot known as Washington Rock, a monumental structure in honor of the Father of our country, was formally inaugurated at the First Baptist Church in this village, through an admirable and eloquent oration delivered by a citizen of New Jersey, John Davidson, Esq.

That inauguration was followed by a Legislative act incorporating the association, passed at the instance of the then member of Assembly from this district, E. W. Runyon, Esq., and approved April 11, 1867.

Through the patriotic liberality of James M. Frazee, a plot of ground suitable for the erection and preservation of the proposed monument, and including both rocks, was deeded to the Association for such purpose, and that instrument of conveyance bears due record in the county of Somerset.

On the last anniversary of American Independence, the monumental corner stone was successfully laid, under the impressive ceremonial of the Masonic Order, and in the presence of a large concourse of our fellow citizens.

The Association commenced soliciting subscriptions towards the proper and speedy accomplishment of its work, had a respectable aggregate amount so pledged, (and which remains pledged) with flattering prospects for the future, when unexpected events blocked our path and forced us to a suspension of active operations.

As I have stated, a suitable site for the monument has been deeded to the Association by Mr. Frazee, but prior to such conveyance, he had executed two certain mortgages, and to vest perfect title in the Association a release from those mortgagees is of course indispensable.

The first mortgage is held by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., and notwithstanding our repeated solicitation for a release to the association of the deeded plot of ground, that company, as yet, withholds assent.—Under date of 11th, inst., by direction of the Board, I addressed the President of said company in the following words:

"Dear Sir.

"Some time ago, the Washington Monument Association of this place solicited from your Company the relinquishment of a certain portion of the ground at Washington Rock, mortgaged to you by James M. Frazee.

"Then it was your judgment to withhold assent.

"Having recently heard it intimated that you might now be willing to meet such request, and thereby remove a serious obstacle in the way of our carrying forward a patriotic work, as President of said Association, I thus address you and respectfully ask whether you will, if a release is transmitted, execute the same on our behalf.

"Our sole object is to erect a monument on a spot once hallowed by the presence of Washington.

"A reply this week, if possible, will oblige.

"Yours, very respectfully,
"Nathan Harper,
"Pres't W. M. & H. As'so'n."

To which no response has been received.

The Association cannot be expected to go on and build a monument unless undisputed owners of the small piece of ground whereupon it is to stand, and the lack of such title is why, and only why, we are at a temporary stand-still.

I say temporary, for it cannot be possible, that any individual or association of individuals will persist in arresting the consummation of a project, born of the purest patriotism, calculated to enhance the value of contiguous property, and designed to keep alive remembrance of the grandest struggle in the history of nations and the memory of him whose name is the symbol of true greatness.

The finances of the Association stand thus:

Total amount of cash received........$[illegible]
Cash paid on account of Monument..$[illegible]
Cash paid — expenses of Corner Stone, July 4th celebration ...... 1[illegible]
Cash in hands of Treasurer .... [illegible]

It affords me sincere pleasure to acknowledge the efficient services of our Treasurer, Isaac S. Dunham. His records credit by name the donor of every dollar received and vouch authentically for every dollar expended.

Public favor is with us, material aid will be afforded, and I entertain the sanguine hope that all difficulties as to title will soon be removed, and the pathway thereby opened for the fulfillment of our patriotic mission as an Association; and upon those gentlemen who may this night be constituted managers for the ensuing year, I would urge tireless energy, until success crowns their praiseworthy efforts, and a monumental shaft dedicated to immortal Washington greets the rising sun from yonder mountain brow, and enduringly inscribes the motto—"New Jersey gratefully remembers her defenders in the dark and bloody days of the Revolution."

The Association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, Messrs. E. W. Runyon and James Clark tellers.

The following named gentlemen were duly elected:

President—Nathan Harper.
1st Vice Pres't—Alfred Berry,
2d Vice Pres't—Stephen O. Horton,
Treasurer—Isaac S. Dunham,
Corresp'g Sec.—John H. VanWinkle,
Recording Sec.—T. J. Gillies,
Managers—Wm. B. T. Lane,
James Clark,
E. W. Runyon,
Oliver Runyon,
Theo. F. French,
A. Vanderbeek,
B. T. Mulford,
Abm. Coriel, New Market,
G. B. Nichol, Scotch Plains.

The Association then adjourned to celebrate the birth day of Washington, around the festive board.

T. J. GILLIES, *Sec.*

* * *

Mathushek's Musical Miracle.

In the superior instrument known as the colibri, we have in some sense the condensed history of thousands of years. The Harp in its simplest and rudest form, as it existed in ancient Egypt, would now be regarded as a worthless instrument, save as a contribution to the Museum of Antiquities. It required the musical genius of many men, and the mechanical skill of several ages and countries, to accomplish the numerous improvements of which the finished Piano Forte of to day is the complete organic embodiment. Thus the Colibri, and the larger instruments manufactured at the same establishment, are, in this respect, the full record and expression of the progress of many centuries.

Since 1846 Mr. Frederick Mathushek has obtained not less than six or eight patents for improvements in the construction of the Piano Forte, some of which are now used by the chief manufacturers. To Mr. M. also belongs the credit of making the last and perhaps most important improvement in this beautiful instrument, the exclusive use of which he very properly reserves to himself. These consists in part of the following:

1. The Linear Bridge, with such a distribution of the strings as serves to equalize the pressure over the whole length of the Sounding Board, rendering the vibrations distinct and regular, the tone of the instrument surprisingly pure throughout the entire scale, and the expression at once full, brilliant and sonorous.

2. The Improved Agraffes, so set as to preclude the possibility of their becoming loose, which frequently occurs in other pianos, and always occasions a discordant, jarring vibration. This defect, so common in the instruments of other makers, Mathushek has entirely overcome in the Colibri, and also in his Orchestra, Parlor and Concert Grand Pianos.

What most surprises the musician, who hears the Colibri for the first time, is the immense power of the instrument as compared with its size. It is a Square Piano, but four feet and ten inches long and two feet eight inches wide; yet it has a key board of the usual dimensions, a capacity of seven full octaves, all the power of an instrument of the ordinary size, with a deep pure, uniform quality of tone, and almost vocal expression which have never been equalled. On all these points the best judges express the most decided opinions.

There are grave objections to the instruments of other makers, which are seldom mentioned because it is presumed they can not be obviated. In a small room it frequently happens that a large Piano can only be accommodated by excluding other necessary furniture from the apartment, or at a sacrifice of too large a proportion of the space required for other purposes. It is difficult to move the large instrument on account of its great weight; and this difficulty is often increased by its dimensions, as compared with the narrow doors, halls and stairs, in the upper stories of many of our dwellings. On the contrary, the Colibri, being but little more than half the size of an ordinary seven octave instrument, and less than one-half its weight, may be readily carried anywhere by two men, without even removing the legs; so that, in case of fire, it could as readily be saved as any other piece of furniture. We scarcely miss the space it occupies in a small parlor, and even a lady can easily move it about her *boudoir* without assistance.

In the social life of the community and the domestic pleasures of every well furnished home, the Piano has come to be almost a necessity. Rather than dispense with its use every intelligent family would prefer to relieve themselves of the superfluities of the table and the wardrobe which pervert the appetites, and impair the health and excite the vanity of so many of our people. Any great improvement in an instrument in such general use—and which contributes so much to promote the refinement and happiness of every elegant household—is certainly a matter of general interest to our readers. It is quite likely that those who may be about to purchase a Piano may hereafter have occasion to thank us for calling their attention to Mathushek's Colibri and other instruments, which may be examined at the warerooms of the Company, No. 694 Broadway, New York.

* * *

Subscribe for "The Constitutionalist," Read and profit by it.

FURNITURE !

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $22 to $250. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. Handsome Beat Cushions.

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattrasses. All repairing Cash when done, delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this State. They still attend to Funeral and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. jan1ly

---

REAL ESTATE

For Sale in Brooklyn.

House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.

For Sale in Plainfield.

House and Six Acres on Front Street, New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.

24 acres land, Front Street and Green Brook.

10 acres land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue. This property lies in the centre of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq. Terms Easy. Enquire of

5febtf JOHN RAYMOND, on premises.

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATERPROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,
Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Tarbe & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.
5feb3m

GUANO,

NO. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at MAYHER'S New Store
144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.
3-1jan

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the cheapest First-class instrument in the market

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PACE, POTTER & COS'

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP.

1868.

For President,
A GOOD MAN,
For Vice-President,
A Better Man.

Pickell & Ramsey

ARE

Selling out below Cost!

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Stock we will close out less than cost. Our object in doing so is to offer to the public the largest and best assortment of

SPRING GOODS

than any other store in Plainfield—in fact one of the best Dry Goods Stores in the State. We have a good assortment of

Carpets!

All Wool Carpet, for $1, very cheap.

Oil Cloth,
Druggett,
Matting, &c.

5

Very Low.

GOOD PRINTS

6¼, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

MUSLINS,

9, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.

A good assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The best Linen Finish

Paper Collars

in the State. Try them.

☞ GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND WILL GO HIGHER. ☜

Give us a call. No trouble to show our Goods.

Respectfully,

1-3maj **PICKELL & RAMSEY.**

FREEMAN & PHILPITT

continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on

Cherry Street

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compare with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best understand we can give as to its Best when the customers have once tried it they will have none other. We style it

Freeman & Philpitt's
BEST
Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of

CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES.

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE,

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are Less than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

5-3maj

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses' and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

at 3m]

Bone Dust

PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at MAYHER'S,
144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.
3-1jan (One door from West St.)

1,000 POSTS & RAILS

DRESSED & HOLED. CHEAP FOR CASH by

S. L. HORTON.

Corner William and Second Sts. ag19ff

The Dead Letter Office of Great Britain.

The returned letter office, which is one of the most singular and interesting departments of the General Post office, is situated in St. Martin's-le-Grand street, opposite the great building. To this department gravitate all the letters that fail to be delivered throughout the empire. It will astonish the reader, perhaps, when he is told that this number amounted in the year 1865 to 3,318,000, equal in quantity to the entire annual correspondence of many a German kingdom. Of course, we do not mean to say that the entire number failed to reach their destination eventually, or that they were all *bona fide* epistles: many were circulars having reference to the general election of that year, many advertising circulars, but the larger proportion were genuine letters. The reasons that led to this large return of correspondence are numerous and singular. It will perhaps, scarcely be credited that in 1865, 12,000 letters were posted in Great Britain without any address, and these letters contained valuables in the form of checks, notes and money to the amount of £3,[illegible]. On one occasion £5,000 in notes was sent, improperly addressed, open at the ends, like a book packet. When an attempt has been made at an address it is sometimes so vague as to excite the most profound astonishment at the simplicity of the writer. Those and long since the "blind men" of this department, as the decipherers of illegible and imperfect addresses are termed, were fairly beaten by the Arcadian simplicity of the following superscription on a genuine letter containing a pair of spectacles:

"My dear Father in Yorkshire at the white cottage with the green railings."

It had evidently been written by a servant who, having a fond recollection of the paternal home, thought everybody in Yorkshire must be equally acquainted with it. Bad writing and spelling are a fruitful cause of failure in the delivery of letters. Illiterate persons will often put the whole direction of the letter in one line without stops, or they will leave one half of the direction out, or scrawl something that looks more like an Egyptian hieroglyphic than anything else. Where it is possible, the "blind men," versed in the ways of ignorance, correct the address, and where the letters are to all outward appearance totally "blind" these experts will make a shrewd guess, which often turns out to be a hit. Some years since a letter came thus addressed:

"Mr. Owl O'Neil,
At the Post Office."

The "blind man" into whose hands it fell surmised at once that this was a bit of phonetic spelling, and delivered it without hesitation to Sir Rowland Hill, its rightful owner.

Here is another lucid direction for the postman:

"Mr. —— Travelling Band, one of the Four playing in the street,
Persha (Pershore),
Worcestershire."
"Please to find him if possible."

This address may have been written as an American joke; of course it failed to be delivered:

"To the [illegible] Ashamed of his Country,
House of Commons,
Westminster."

But the following is evidently a genuine epistle from Mrs. Camp:

"E. H——, a cook as lives [illegible] with a Mrs. L——, [illegible] Castle street [illegible] Leamington."

In some cases a little [illegible] goes on outside the envelope—to wit, a letter was thus addressed:

"To the Stupidest [illegible] in the world,
Tunbridge."

And endorsed as follows:

"The Postmaster of Tunbridge cannot decide whom to deliver this to, as he does not know the writer. Unknown."

Many letters, failing the name of the persons addressed, give descriptions of their occupations or personal appearance. Here are a couple of instances in point:

"This is for the [illegible] dresses for ladies, that [illegible]
[illegible],
Chesterfield."

"This is for the young girl that wears spectacles, who [illegible]
[illegible] street,
Off Prince Edward street,
Liverpool."

The History of Four Pins.

Loungers in the Rue de la Paix have recently observed in the windows of one of the most fashionable jewelry establishments there, a very extraordinary bracelet, the oddity and splendor of which have excited universal wonder. It consists of four rusty, broken, bent and battered pins, enclosed in a kind of framework arranged to expose them with perfect distinctness, and surrounded by the most brilliant and precious gems. The history attached to this remarkable object is singular.

In the year 1828, M. Mazeres was the affianced suitor of Mademoiselle Mathilde Brache. The evening appointed for the nuptials arrived. The night was dark and stormy; dark clouds hid the moon from sight, and the rain fell in torrents upon the earth, while the thunder uttered its loudest peals. But nothing on earth could detain M. Mazeres from the wedding. His friends protested against his going, plainly telling him the bride would be willing to wait for him until the storm should abate; but he turned a deaf ear to their pleading, and, refusing the aid of a carriage, he started for Monsieur Brache's on foot. In the vicinity of the Royal Palace, he fell down, and was grievously wounded while treading his way along a portion of the streets, undergoing extensive repairs. On letting slip an exclamation against the superintendent of streets, he was arrested and plunged into a dungeon darker than the soul of his persecutor, and condemned to solitary confinement.

Days, weeks, and months fled, and he continued condemned, but not judged.—Torn from his dearest affections, and buried in darkness and silence, he felt his body weaken, and his mind threatening to lose power. He was afraid of himself, and determined at all hazards to awaken from the lethargy which he knew would render him insane. Although searched from head to foot by the officers at the time of his abduction, he discovered that four pins had escaped their notice; and they immediately inspired him with a means of recreation which would at least prevent him from absolute mental decay. How could four pins aid him? will be asked; and of what use to enliven his solitude? The poor prisoner occupied himself during the two years of solitary confinement in throwing the four bits of wire at hazard about his cell, and then in searching for them, to recommence the same feat.

This was his only solace—the sole pastime presented him through all this weary lapse of time. But it served, simple as it appears, to keep him alive, until one day the Revolution of 1830 brought him his liberty. His affectionate Mathilde greeted him on the threshold of his prison, and conducted him to her fireside. He related his touching story, and exhibited his four pins. A daughter's love has now caused them to be embalmed in jewelry, to the value of many thousand francs.

Comparative Values.

Experiments, and close and careful comparisons of the results of many trials, have given the following as the comparative difference between the articles mentioned and good hay:

102 pounds of good hay are equal to
276 pounds of green Indian corn stalks,
442 pounds of rye straw,
164 pounds of oat straw,
153 pounds of pea straw,
201 pounds of raw potatoes,
175 pounds of boiled potatoes,
339 pounds of mangol wurtzel,
504 pounds of turnips,
54 pounds of rye,
46 pounds of wheat,
59 pounds of oats,
45 pounds of peas or beans,
64 pounds of buckwheat,
57 pounds of Indian corn,
68 pounds of acorns,
105 pounds of wheat bran,
109 pounds of rye bran,
167 pounds of wheat, pea and oat chaff,
197 pounds of rye and barley chaff.

◆

A rich man made his will, leaving all he had to a company of his fellow citizens to dispose of, but reserving to his right heir "such a portion as pleaseth them." The heir having sued the company for his share of the property, the judge inquired whether they wished to carry out the will of the testator, and if so, what provision they proposed making for the heir? "He shall have a tenth part," said they, "and we will retain for ourselves the other nine."—"Take then, said the judge, the tenth part to yourselves, and leave the rest to the heir! for by the will he is to have what part pleaseth you."

◆

When the mail boat from New Orleans arrived at Mobile with the Japanese, the distinguished foreigners arraigned themselves on the deck, and one of their number counted them to see whether any were missing out of the twenty-four. The count showed that only twenty-three were present. All of the Japs on the boat then counted with the same result. Finally convinced that one was missing, they ran about in wild confusion. Finally, Mr. Marshall counted them himself and found them to number twenty-four. The trouble had been that each Jap had neglected to count himself.

◆

A thrifty farmer, who "believes in making old things last in these times," says: "There is one thing that nearly everybody knows and hardly anybody attends to, that is, to sprinkle slacked lime on their roofs once a year, either in fall or spring. If the shingles are covered over so thick with moss, the lime soon clears it off, leaving the roof clean and white, and good for a dozen years longer. It ought to be put on pretty thick, and a rainy day is best for the work. Strong wood ashes will answer almost as well to keep old roofs in repair, but they will not look as nice. To make new shingles last three or four times the usual period, they need only to be soaked a few days in a tank half full of thick lime water, which must be stirred up well before the shingles are put in."

◆

The recent cold weather in New Orleans has killed the bananas, turning the fruit from a brilliant green to black.

◆

The Clarion (Pa.) *Banner* complains of the ravages of wild cats. Twenty sheep were destroyed by them last week.

◆

There are eleven negro George Washingtons, registered in one parish in Louisiana.

FRUITS FOR MARKETS.—You must select soils with a view to get your produce in the markets at the season when it will bring the largest price. In some markets the earliest do not bring as large a return as the latest. So carefully is this feature of fruit marketing studied by experienced culturists, that the season for each of the small fruits have been largely extended, aided by a difference in latitude. But this extension of the season with the same fruit is due, not only to difference in latitude and isothermal locations, but to the care with which large cultivators have selected varieties with a view to secure a succession and not only prolong the season, but the better enable them to control the market, divide their labor and save themselves from loss by being forced to put their crop all in the market at once. It is not as good policy to cultivate a larger crop than can be handled successfully and secure remunerative prices; and it is especially poor policy to risk all the labor and expense of the season upon a single kind of fruit. A mixed husbandry is as much safer and more profitable to the fruit culturist as to the grain grower. The strawberry crop may be destroyed by drought; and yet the raspberry crop, which follows it, compensate all loss on the strawberries. Early currants and gooseberries bring good prices in large markets, when delivered in good shape.—And blackberries! Did anybody ever know a good, large, well grown, well ripened New Rochelle, or a Dorchester, to spoil when exposed for sale at prices that would pay the producer four or five dollars per bushel?

◆

CHESTER WHITE PIGS.—This is now the most popular and desirable breed of swine in this or perhaps any other country, as they are believed to come fully up to the requirements of a farmer's hog. This breed was originated about the year 1818, in Chester County Pennsylvania, by crossing some fine specimens of hogs brought over from Bedfordshire, England, with some of the choicest native hogs; and by continuing a careful selection and judicious crossing for a number of years thereafter the present type of the Chester whites was obtained. They are now believed to be the best formed, most easily fattened and best bacon hog in the world. A hog of this breed may be described as being long and deep in the carcass, broad and straight on the back, short in the leg, full in the ham, full in the shoulder, well pushed forward, admitting of no neck; very small, well proportioned head, short nose, dish face, thin ears slightly drooping, broad between the eyes, thin skin, hair naturally straight, but sometimes wavy, capacity for great size, and will gain from one to two pounds per day until they are two years old. Add to this, quiet habits and an easy taking on of fat so as to admit of being slaughtered at almost any age, and we have a fine specimen of what is known as a "Chester white." At ten months old they will ordinarily dress from 300 to 350 pounds, while at eighteen months their dressed weight ranges from 700 to 1,000 pounds. Their weights are achieved with ordinary feeding, and the pork is of the highest order.

◆

COCHINEAL.—This beautiful red dye is composed of minute insects, which feed on the prickly pear, and abound in tropical climates, and in some of our Southern States. They are about the size of a grain of barley. The female, which, unlike the male, is without wings, and does not leave the plant, is alone used for dye. They are treated as a regular crop, to raise which a plantation of prickly pears is first procured and pieces of the plant covered with the insects are distributed in it here and there, and in a short time the whole of it is covered. They are then scraped off the leaf with a suitable knife, placed in bags, which are dipped in hot water to kill them. They are then dried in the sun when they are ready for shipment. More than a half million of pounds are annually imported into Europe alone. It is an ingredient and the basis of the most beautiful red and scarlet dyes.

◆

Crœsus, King of Lydia, who felt presumptuously proud on account of his power and riches, had dressed himself, one day, in his utmost splendor of apparel and royal ornaments, and, seating himself on his throne, exhibited his person to Solon, as comprehending within itself the sum and substance of all wordly glory.

"Have you ever beheld," said he to the Grecian sage, "a spectacle more august?"

"I have," was the answer; "there is neither a pheasant in our fields, nor a peacock in our court-yard, nor a cock on our dunghill, that does not surpass you in glory."

SLEIGHS!

THE best assortment of Hand Sleighs in town may be had at **Boughton's**

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. MAYHER,
jan5-6 144 Liberty St., 1 door from West

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Chapin & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts will be settled by I. E. Parker, who will continue the business at the same stand.

A. W. CHAPIN,
Feb. 1, 18[illegible]. —5dw4 I. E. PARKER.

FISH, POULTRY
AND
VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep in

CHERRY STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,
A Good Assortment of
FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HUFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

ISAAC E. PARKER.
5-24-tf

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob E. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

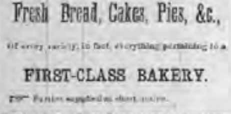
FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.
[illegible]

PIANOS! PIANOS!



HAINES' BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 20 per cent lower than any other first-class Instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

READING
AND
BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Rooms formerly kept by R. C. Rowe

ON FRONT STREET,
OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in there

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,
WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. [illegible]

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale 20 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at **BOUGHTON'S**

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land eligibly situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. In tracts of 4,000 acres more or less to suit. For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,
jan5-tf Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

Ladies' Work Baskets

AND FANCY BASKETS of all kinds at **BOUGHTON'S.**

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,
Front Street,
No. 2[illegible] (Firm [illegible]) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.

JOBBING
Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or wishing to introduce Gas, in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.
jan5-tf

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,
Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths
Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Belts, &c., &c.
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

Marble Mantles.

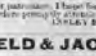
GEO. McGHEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTELS,
193 BROAD STREET,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
one and a half blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantels, in Italian and American Marble, at 25 per cent less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the purchaser. Mantel Bell[illegible] [illegible] a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.
Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.
[illegible]

The Old Meat Stand
ON THE CORNER OF
Front and Cherry Streets,
IS THE PLACE TO GET THE
BEST MEAT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.
[illegible] INSLEY [illegible] GARDNER.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,



CARRIAGE MAKERS,
No. 77 Irving St.,
NEAR THE DEPOT. RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.
[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.
☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.
[illegible] S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof 10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within one minute's walk of depot. Enquire of J. M. C. MARSH, Westfield, N. J.
[illegible]

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at
MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.
[illegible]

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change of cars and one change to Cincinnati or Chicago. Also to the Oil Regions.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—COMMENCING JAN. 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield [illegible] a.m. [illegible] p.m.
Leave New York at [illegible] a.m., [illegible] p.m.
Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible] a.m., [illegible] p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] a.m. [illegible] p.m.
Leave Somerville at [illegible] p.m.
The [illegible] a.m. train from N. Y. connects at Easton with train for Mahanoy City, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre.
The [illegible] a.m. train for Junction [illegible] Flemington, arriving there at [illegible]
The [illegible] a.m. train for the West [illegible], without change of cars to Pittsburg and Chicago.
The [illegible] train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, [illegible] Lancaster, [illegible] and Harrisburg.
The [illegible] p.m. train runs to Somerville.
The [illegible] p.m. train runs to Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
The [illegible] p.m. train runs to Easton, [illegible], Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Freight trains are run daily, and freight transported on liberal terms.

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,
Money, Merchandise, &c.,
BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS
To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:
59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST.

[illegible]
For New York and East [illegible]
For Washington, [illegible]
For Harrisburg, Williamsport, [illegible]
For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, [illegible] and intermediate stations, at [illegible]
A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily [illegible]
Goods for shipment must be at the office [illegible]
All orders promptly attended to. Charges [illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.
OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.
C. Bertie, Driver. [illegible]

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RESAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

in any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save ten per cent. or more by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES.

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER.

All Lumber and Timber delivered FREIGHT PAID at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. [illegible]

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 10. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 10.

The Constitutionalist
is published weekly at
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year.......$2 00
six months.......1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, [illegible]; each additional insertion, [illegible] cents.

	1 mo	3 mo	6 mo	9 mo	1 yr
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop rear [illegible], east of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite F. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to the [illegible]

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT.
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in Gaston & Sutphen's Drug Store,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Madison Avenue.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shop in [illegible] Street, [illegible]
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZEE,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shop in [illegible] street, bet. 3d and 4th.
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
[illegible] - - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR.
Office with J. B. Coward,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. [illegible] & Madison Av.
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN AND FEED,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
[illegible], Resawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.
Cor. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS.
FRONT STREET,
Opp. Pound's Bakery PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c.
FRONT STREET, Opposite Laing's Hotel.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER.
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. [illegible]

Poetry.

For "The Constitutionalist."

Invocation to Spring.

Come, green rob'd [illegible] with laughing train!—
Come, dance upon the earth again:—
My [illegible] cheer;—
The long [illegible] hath his reign,
Gloomy and drear.

Come with thy soft and sunny hours;
And [illegible]—and budding flowers,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible] glow.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
Thoughts of old;
[illegible]
Though [illegible].

Then come, [illegible] with all thy train,
With flowers [illegible];
And [illegible]
Perfume the [illegible] and [illegible] plain;—
Come, come sweet Spring.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1868.

The Motto.

BY [illegible]

[illegible]

"This will pass away!"

Miscellaneous.

The Perjured Goldsmith.

BY PROF. J. H. INGRAHAM.

A modest and exceedingly pretty girl plainly attired entered one of the goldsmith's stores on ——— street, and seeing a gentleman was engaged with the proprietor, she timidly shrunk aside near the door until he should be at leisure. The assistants were occupied with customers, whose dress and appearance showed them to belong to the rich and upper circles, and so she was suffered to remain for some time standing there before she could be attended to.

The gentleman was a fine, noble looking person with a remarkably polished address, who seeing her waiting, stood aside and said to the goldsmith:

"Do not occupy yourself with me now, Mr. Brochard, I can examine these watches by myself, while you see what this young person wants who has been waiting here so long and patiently to get an opportunity to speak to you."

"What do you wish, Miss?" asked the goldsmith, with a look that conveyed a reproof to her for interrupting him, while engaged with a customer of more value to him.

The girl hesitatingly approached the counter, and taking from her bosom a small gold-clasp, bent over to him, and said in a low, trembling voice:

"I wish, sir, you would be so kind as to keep this a few days and let me have seven dollars on it."

Low as she spoke, her soft, trembling tones reached the ears of McHenry, the gentleman who was present, and he turned to observe her face and hear the reply of the goldsmith to this timid and painfully uttered request. The goldsmith took the clasp scornfully between his fingers, and throwing it down, said sharply to her:

"This is no pawnbroker's shop, girl, and if it was, that thing is not worth two dollars."

"It is of inestimable value to me sir, indeed it is the only thing valued I have," answered she earnestly, and her cheek slightly flushed at his rude reply.

"I don't know what you may value it at," he answered with a cold laugh, glancing at Col. McHenry, whom he saw severely eyeing him. "I would not like to give you six shillings for it."

"But, sir," pleaded the girl, "I must have seven dollars to-day, and I have no other way of getting it; I was in hope, sir, that you might let me have the sum on it. I will certainly come back and take it up again."

"I tell you," answered he angrily, "I keep no pawnbroker's shop; go to the Jews."

"They won't give me but two dollars, and I want seven."

"And you think to get it of me?"

The young girl was about to speak again, but, as if not knowing what further argument to urge, hesitated, and was turning slowly away, when she checked herself and spoke to him:

"Sir," she said in a thrilling tone of earnest entreaty, "mother is lying ill, and our rent is due at 12 o'clock to-day, and the persons we sew for having disappointed us in our pay, I have no other resource but this. Oh, [illegible] will you take the clasp only for a few days, and then I will repay you?"

Mr. Brochard [illegible] that Col. McHenry's eyes were upon him, awaiting an answer, and as he wished him to think him a man of business, (which [illegible]) a man without a heart, [illegible] he answered promptly and sternly:

"No. Do you think we are [illegible] here? If you have nothing more to say, please stand aside for customers."

"Well, Colonel, what do you think of these? They are the latest [illegible], full jewelled and warranted [illegible]—I will sell you the one you gave just [illegible] down for one hundred and [illegible]-five dollars."

The gentleman, however, was not heeding him, but watching the young girl, whom he saw leave the counter, with a heavy, drooping step, and approach the door. Her face had struck him for its sweet, intelligent loveliness, and her modesty had for him an irresistible charm; but her plea of poverty deeply interested his feelings, and enlisted his sympathies in her behalf. He had silently watched the progress of her interview, with emotions of contempt for one and pity for the other.

His hand was on the knob of the door when advancing toward her he said:

"You asked, I believe, for seven dollars?" He spoke with a gentle interest in his tone, that at once awakened hope in her heart, and again brought the light to her eyes and the hue to her cheeks, as she diffidently answered:

"Yes, sir, I should not have been so urgent—"

"None too much so. There is a ten dollar note—and I have no smaller bills."

"Sir, you are too kind."

"Not a word. I am happy to do you a service."

"Take the clasp, sir, though I am ashamed to offer it to you since the gentleman says it is so valueless. But to me it was as valuable as life, and I foolishly thought it must be so to others."

"I do not want it, child," answered McHenry, feelingly, putting his hand aside while she urged it upon him.

"Indeed, sir, you must take it, for I shall feel in some degree under obligations to a stranger. Besides, I wish to call and redeem it. Will you give me your address sir?" And as she spoke, he still declining the jewel, she laid it on the show box.

"Oh, no matter—but if you insist, it is the United States Hotel."

"Thank you, sir, you can never know the blessings to others that will follow your kindness to me to-day." Thus speaking and looking upon him with an expression of gratitude in her tearful eyes she left the shop, forgetting the gold clasp which she left upon the show case.

"Will you look at these watches now, Col. McHenry?" superciliously asked the goldsmith, without lifting his condemned eyes.

"No sir," answered the gentleman sternly, and taking his gloves and cane he walked from the shop of the avaricious goldsmith, who, too close to risk a trifle to relieve the wants of a poor family, probably lost a large amount by the purchases his wealthy customer might have made, as well as his own self-respect, such as it was; for avarice always sinks into its shell before the broad sun of benevolence.

"Now, there goes a man who throws away his money upon vagrants, while I keep mine to support my family," said the goldsmith, looking after him. "He thinks me a miser, and I think him a fool. O, here is the clasp, after all! She left it for him on the show case and he was too proud to take it away, if he saw it. Seven dollars! It is not worth more than five!"

He opened it as he spoke, and taking up a sharp instrument, tried the firmness of the gold.

"It is good Mexican gold. It might have cost twenty dollars. Ah! what! a star of diamonds in it!" as in working about with a point of steel he discovered a cavity. "Twelve large diamonds of the purest water! This is indeed valuable.—Let me see—they are worth at least five hundred dollars! What! to ask so little! No, no, she could not either, for she would not let it go for so small a sum, or ask for nearer its value. I suspect she was ignorant of the cavity, which I detected only by accident. She has stolen it, and never will return for it."

"Ah, ah, Abraham Brochard, thou hast made a good evening's work of it," he said exultingly to himself.

Then looking around among his shop boys to see if he was observed, he carefully, yet with a cheerful air, locked the clasp in his private drawer, and taking out the key placed it in his pocket. He had hardly done so when Col. McHenry re-entered, and without speaking or even looking at him, he cast his eyes upon the show case for the clasp which he recollected after going out the young girl had laid down, but did not take up again, and so he had come back for it. Abraham Brochard was busily engaged in replacing the watches in their morocco coverings, and preserving silence and [illegible]. At length Col. McHenry spoke:

"That young person laid her clasp on this case, sir, which I neglected to take it up. It is a pity it should be lost, she valued it so highly."

"The clasp! Oh, no, I have not seen it, sir. She took it up again."

"Did you see her?"

"Yes, oh, yes! I had my eyes upon her, and she said at the same time, you'd never see your ten dollars or the clasp again."

The gentleman eyed him steadily for a moment, and then, glancing around the show case again, as if in search of it, he quitted the shop.

Several days had elapsed, and Col. McHenry had quite forgotten the circumstance we have narrated, when, as he was passing hastily along the street, he felt his sleeve suddenly pulled by some one he heard running behind him, and looking around, he beheld, with a cheek glowing from the pursuit, the girl he had seen at the goldsmith's.

"Oh, sir, I am happy to have found you," she said at once, addressing him, as he stopped and with pleasure listened to her. "I was at [illegible] enabled to get my pay, and by my own work, have earned enough to return you the ten dollars you so kindly gave me. You don't know the good you did—the suffering you relieved—the evil you [illegible] averted. Here is the money sir."

"Nay, my good girl, I do not want it.—I made you a present of it at the time, and did not expect you to return it; I am, however, glad to find you have the disposition to do so, and that I was not deceived in my estimation of you."

"You *must* take it," said she, with ingenious earnestness. "I should be distressed to be longer under pecuniary obligations to an entire stranger. Besides that I would be very glad to have my clasp, if you please."

"Did you not take it from the case where you laid it down?" he asked with surprise and justly directed suspicion.

"No, sir. Indeed, I hope it is not lost. It is of countless value to me. It was given me by—by—"

"By a sweetheart," added he smiling.

"He is now *dead*, sir," she added, with overflowing eyes.

"You do well to value it. I did not take it up. Are you sure that you left it there?"

"Yes sir, hoping you would take it and keep it until I paid you the money."

"Well, my child, I have not got it, but believe the goldsmith has. Let us go to him."

On their arrival at the shop, Mr. Brochard denied ever having seen it since she went out and that he saw her take it with her and place it in her bosom as she left the shop. The young lady turned pale and was inconceivably distressed.

"Come with me. I will find the clasp for you," said Col. McHenry, offering her his arm and leaving the goldsmith's with her.

"I do hope I shall find it, sir," she said as they walked along. "It was Robert's last gift. It was given him in Cuba by a rich lady whose life he had saved from the water. He was a sailor; sir, and had little to leave me, but his memory and my poor clasp. Oh sir if it is lost, I shall never forgive myself for offering to pledge it. But, sir, our extremity was very great."

Col. McHenry stopped with her at a justice's office, and briefly and clearly made his complaint, and in a few minutes Mr. Brochard was brought into the presence of the magistrate.

He appeared to be in great trepidation, and was pale as ashes; for he had been suddenly taken without warning from behind his counter, leaving his shop in charge of his astonished assistants. Col. McHenry and the young lady being sworn deposed that they last saw the clasp on the show case, where each went out and left it; the former further deposed that he had not gone three steps from the door before he returned and found it missing, and no one was in the vicinity but the defendant.

The goldsmith was then called up to be sworn as to the knowledge of the facts.—He approached the stand where the magistrate held the bible, and laid his hands upon it with a perceptible tremor of his body; but love of money was stronger than the fear of law, and he took the oath. It appeared as if he would sink through the floor when he took it; but the moment it was done, he recovered his audacity. At this moment an officer who, at the suggestion of Col. McHenry, had been privately dispatched by the justice with a search warrant to the shop of the goldsmith, now entered and placed something in the magistrate's hand, after briefly whispering to him.

"Did you ever see this gold ornament before?" asked the magistrate, holding up the clasp before the young lady's eyes.

"Oh, it is my clasp—it is my clasp!" she cried, springing forward.

"Yes—it is the same," answered the Colonel.

"And did you ever see it before," demanded the justice sternly, holding it in the direction of the goldsmith, who had seen it at first and was appalled with fear and consternation. Instead of replying he uttered a wild hysterical laugh, and fell his length in convulsions on the floor.

He was a few weeks afterward taken from his prison and tried for perjury; but his reason forsook him, and he is now an inmate of the madhouse. Thus was avarice and parsimony, and indifference to the suffering of the poor, punished in this life; the acts of this selfish man show to all how acquisitiveness, if wrongly directed, is fatal to its possessor.

Col. McHenry proved to be a bachelor; though a little turned of thirty, his heart was keenly alive to all the finer sensibilities of our nature. He could feel for the down-trodden poor, and sympathize with the unfortunate. To this truth none could more positively attest than the young friend of the "golden clasp," for ere two moons had waned, she rejoiced in the euphonic title of Mrs. Col. McHenry, surrounded with all the appearance of wealth that a grateful heart could enjoy, or even wish. Her poor, afflicted mother was well provided for, when she soon recovered her health and happiness, and prosperity smiled upon all.

Absence of Mind.

Talking of absence of mind (said the Rev. Sidney Smith,) the oddest instance happened to me once in forgetting my own name. I knocked at a door in London, and asked if Mrs. B. was at home. "Yes, sir; pray what name shall I say?" I looked in the man's face astonished—what name! Aye, that is the question—what is my name? I believe the man thought me mad; but it is literally true that during the space of two or three minutes I had no more idea of who I was than if I had never existed. I did not know whether I was a dissenter or a layman; I felt as dull as Sternhold or Hopkins. At last, to my great relief, it flashed across me that I was Sidney Smith. I heard also of a clergyman who went jogging along the road until he came to a turnpike. "What is to pay?" "Pay sir! for what?" asked the turnpike man. "Why, for my horse, to be sure." "Your horse, sir?" "No horse! God bless me!" said he, suddenly looking down between his legs. "I thought I was on horseback."

A Yankee Rooster.

Friend Lang of the *Gazette* told a story the other day, we have heard "many a time and oft" since "childhood's hour," but as it may be new to some of our readers we give it a place in our columns.

Soon after the last war with Great Britain, which the services of Major (then Captain) Jack Downing, contributed in no small degree to bring to a close, he was advised by General Jackson to take a foreign voyage for the recovery of his health, which had been much impaired by his constant exertions. The schooner "Two Pollies" was at that time loading lumber for Surinam, and Captain Downing was invited by Captain Jumper to a berth in his cabin. He was very politely treated by a party of Englishmen then at the Island, who one day requested him to witness a cock-fight, which was contested on either side with great spirit, and which lasted an hour. One of the party asked Captain Downing how he liked that sport, and if there were any game cocks in Downingville.

"No," said he, "we have no such birds as them, and I like to see such things as them done at once. I brought out a large clumsy dunghill rooster with me, to make chicken broth of, and he is now in the hen coop on board of the 'Two Pollies,' and I'll bet you a beaver hat that he'll kill any game cock in Surinam in less than three minutes' time."

"If you will bet a hogshead of sugar," said the gentleman, "I will take you up. We never bet less than that."

"Done," said Captain Downing, "and I'll go on board to-morrow, and bring him up, and he'll thrash all the cocks you can bring before him, just as I and General Jackson thrashed the English at New Orleans."

Next day the finest game cock on the Island was carried to the pit, where a large company was assembled to witness the fight between the Creole cock and the Yankee rooster. The two birds were accordingly pitted against each other. The Creole cock immediately commenced a furious attack, wounding the sides, head and neck of the other without opposition on his part. Bets ran [illegible] to one in favor of the Creole. The rooster did nothing but cock his eyes this way and that to watch the motions of his adversary.—When the fourth onset was about to be made, the rooster rested himself on his left leg, raised his right, and before the Creole could reach him, the rooster made a sudden dart of his right claw, which penetrated through the bones, then threw the Creole under foot, and *ate him up alive!*

Captain Downing took home the hogshead of sugar, and his Aunt Keziah has used up about one half of it in apple dumplings, Indian pudding and pumpkin pies.

N. B.—We forgot to mention that Captain Downing's rooster was no less a bird than the *American Eagle*, hatched in an old oak tree in Downingville.

The Post.

"He comes! The herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

There is nothing in which the days of "Auld Lang Syne" more differs from the present than in the astonishing facilities now afforded for rapid conveyance from place to place, and of course, in the quick delivery of communications by the mail.—Before the year 1775, five or six weeks were consumed in writing to, and receiving an answer from Boston. All the letters were conveyed on horseback, at a snail-pace gait—slow but sure. The first stage between Boston and New York, commenced on the 24th of June 1772, to run once a fortnight, as "a useful, new, and expensive undertaking; to start on the 13th and arrive either to or from either of those places on the 25th!" thus making 14 days travel! The first stage between New York and Philadelphia began in 1756 and occupied three days.

Nor are those former prolonged movements peculiar to us. It was even so with our British ancestors, not very long before us. We have a specimen of their sluggish doings in this matter, as late as the year 1712. The New Castle *Courant*, of that year containing a State advertisement, saying that "all who desire to pass from Edinboro' to London or from London to Edinboro', let them repair to John Baillies, &c., every other Saturday and Monday, at both of which places they may be received in a stage coach, which performs the whole journey in thirteen days without stoppage (if God permit) having eighty able horses to perform a whole Stage." The facts, as they were in the olden time, are to the following effect, to wit:—

In 1693, month July, Wm. Penn issued an order for the establishment of a Post office, and granted to Henry Waldy of Tekonny, authority to hold one, and "to supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to New Castle, or to the Falls." The rates of Postage were to wit: Letters from the Falls to Philadelphia, 3d.; to Chester, 5d.; to New Castle, 7d.; to Maryland, 9d.; and from Philadelphia to Chester, 2d.; to New Castle 4d.; and to Maryland, 6d.; The post went once a week, and it was to be "carefully published on the meeting house door, and other public places." These facts I found in the M.S.S. of the Pemberton family.

A regular act for a post-office at Philadelphia, was first enact in the year 1700.

Col. John Hamilton, of New Jersey and son of Governor Andrew Hamilton, first devised the post-office scheme for British America, for which he obtained a patent, and the profits accruing. Afterward he sold it to the Crown, and a number of parliament was appointed for the whole, with a right to have his substitute reside in New York.

In 1717, month December, Jonathan Dickenson writes to his correspondent, saying:—

"We have a settled post from Virginia and Maryland unto us, and goes through all our northern colonies, whereby advices from Boston to Williamsburgh, in Virginia is completed in four weeks from March to December, and is double that time in the other months of the year."

In 1722, the Gazette says—"We have been these three days expecting the New York Post, as usual, but he has not yet arrived," although three days over his time.

In 1727, the mail to Annapolis is opened this year to go once a fortnight in summer, and once a month in winter via New Castle, &c. in the Western Shore, and back by the Eastern Shore; managed by William Bradford in Philadelphia, and by William Parks, in Annapolis.

In 1729, December, the Gazette announces, that while the New York Post continues his fortnight stage, we shall publish but once a week, as in former times! In summer it went once a week.

17[illegible], Henry Pratt is made riding postmaster for all the stages between Philadelphia and Newport, in Virginia; to set out in the beginning of each month, and to return in 24 days. To him all merchants may confide their letters and other business he having given security to the postmaster general.

In this we can have little conception of his lonely rides through imperfect roads, of laying out at times all night, and giving his horses a range of rope to browse, while he should make his [illegible] his pillow on the ground.—Watson's Annals.

* * *

In the days of the famous Ethan Allen of Vermont, lawyers were scarce, and gentlemen who were not of the profession acted as counsel. Allen was often employed in this way, and on one occasion the opposing lawyer quoted Blackstone, whereupon old Ethan threw stones in this terrible fashion: "I would have the young gentleman know that, with my logic and reasoning from the eternal fitness of things I can upset his blackstones, his white stones, his gravestones and his brimstones."

* * *

"Sambo, can you tell me in what building people are most likely to take cold?"

"Why, no; one stranger in de town, and can't tell dat?"

"Well, I will tell you—it is de bank."

"How is dat?"

"Because dere are so many drafts in it?"

"Dat is good; but can you tell me sah, what makes dare be so many drafts in it?"

"No."

"Because so many go dare to raise the wind, yah, yah, yah."

* * *

A flatboatman once came down the Mississippi, and he got into an eddy at night time.

He merely drifted round and round without making any headway.

In a house on the river bank a nigger was playing the fiddle.

Several times he saw the same house, but thought he was going down.

Finally he drew down his oars in despair, saying, "This is the strangest country I ever did see; every man's house has a fiddler in it!"

* * *

Go to Vermeule's for Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, Trunks, and fancy Robes.

JOB PRINTING.
OF ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., March 5, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write briefly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or monied.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Democratic Association.

The regular meeting will be held at the *Democratic Reading Room on Saturday* evening, March 7th, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual and general attendance is desired.

JAMES CLARK, *Pres't.*

W. L. FORCE, *Sec.*

Relief for the Poor.

GOVERNOR PARKER'S LECTURE.

The following report of a sub-committee has been adopted as the basis of action:

"Your committee report, that they have selected the following gentlemen, under whose direction the proceeds of the proposed lecture by Gov. Parker will be distributed, viz:—Messrs Warren Green, Henry A. H. Martin and John Simpson.

They recommend that the following ladies be requested to form themselves into a Visiting Committee for the purpose of ascertaining the most needy residents of the town and vicinity, including that part known as North Plainfield, and report individually, or as may be convenient, to either of the above named gentlemen, who will appropriate the funds or supplies punctual, with said funds, in proportion to the apparent necessity of the case, to either of the ladies for distribution, viz.:—

Mrs. John Simpson,
" Daniel Martine,
" E. Mulford,
" P. M. French,
" Dr. J. W. Craig,
" W. H. Shotwell,
" Elston Marsh,

Mrs. A. Berry,
" C. H. Stillman,
" J. D. Titsworth,
" R. J. Randolph,
" David Vail,
" J. Freeman,
" O. D. Merrill,

Mrs. E. W. Runyon,

Miss Kate Webster,
" C. E. Roome,
" Emma Horton,

Miss Rosa Vardon,
" Jennie Radford,
" Sarah Martin,

Miss Louise Spencer.

Your Committee farther recommend that donations from the aforesaid fund, be directed exclusively to residents who are known to be worthy.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CLARK,
J. VAN WINKLE,
ALEX. TITSWORTH,
R. J. RANDOLPH,
JOHN H. EVANS,
Committee.

Tickets for the Lecture can be had of Jeremiah Van Winkle and Wm. L. Force, Committee, or at the Book Store of J. R. Van Winkle.

Call for the National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

Washington, February 22, 1868.

Andrew Johnson.

The Radicals propose the impeachment of Andrew Johnson as President of the United States, for the *high crime* of endeavoring to remove Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

That is Radical eating Radical.

Who nominated Andrew Johnson?

The Republican party.

Who elected him?

The Republican party.

Who enjoyed patronage under him?

The Republican party.

The Democracy have no claims upon Andrew Johnson or he upon them. He abandoned the Democratic party for the banner of "Lincoln and Johnson" and *has not renewed that severed allegiance.*

Andrew Johnson has done many things which the Democracy cannot approve or forget.

He refused a brief respite to poor Mrs. Surratt, whom even Butler declares was innocent, and the hanging of whom Reverdy Johnson pronounced murder.

He did more than any other man towards electing Marcus L. Ward Governor of New Jersey.

He disgraced the country and insulted the Democracy by rewarding Kilpatrick with a foreign mission.

The Democratic party is not in any shape or manner responsible for Andrew Johnson. The votes of that party were cast for McClellan and Pendleton, and happy, thrice happy would it have been for the country, had those votes secured an electoral majority.

The Democracy sustain the vetoes of Andrew Johnson, because those vetoes defend the Constitution from the assaults of fanatical partisans and infuriated madmen.

The Democracy oppose the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, because that indictment has *no foundation in truth*, and is clearly designed for the unhallowed purpose *of removing* a Constitutionally elected President, who has shown some regard for the sanctity of an oath, to make room for an unscrupulous minion, who will disregard all laws, human or divine, that stand in the way of Radical supremacy, Puritanical intolerance, Negro equality and the overthrow of civil liberty.

The Democratic party never loses sight of the Constitution. It is the Alpha and the Omega of their political faith, and no honest supporter of that sacred compact *ever has been or ever will be traduced or* left unsustained by the Democracy. So far they uphold Andrew Johnson, and for like reasons they will stand by any other man who stands by the Constitution.

Devotion to the Constitution is the only true loyalty, it is the only anchor of National safety, it is DEMOCRACY.

Impeachment.

Aside from the clear unconstitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office act, and its wanton denial of a just privilege to President Johnson, and exercised freely by all other Presidents from Washington down, the very terms of that law itself *sustains the President in removing Stanton.* It provides "that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Stanton was appointed by President Lincoln, and according to the provisions of the law above named, *his tenure of office ceased one month after the death of Mr. Lincoln.* Even admitting the law to be constitutional, President Johnson could not violate it by removing Mr. Stanton, because that *stick fast* was not his appointee, and had simply been allowed to retain the port-folio of office on sufferance.

Here is the only commission Stanton ever received:

Abraham Lincoln, President of United States, to all whom may see these presents greeting:

Know you that, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, integrity, *and ability of Edwin M. Stanton,* I have named, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and appoint him to be Secretary of War for the United States, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office, and all the powers, privileges, and emoluments to the same of right appertaining, unto him the said Edwin M. Stanton, and during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

In testimony whereof I have executed these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States, to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

There never was a more absurd and wicked scheme set on foot than this impeachment move against the *President.*—It is absurd, for the reason, that the charges, before a jury of twelve sane and honest men, would not serve to hang a dog. It is wicked, because to secure political power, it aims an assassin blow at the very life of free government. We coincide with Mr. Thayer, who at the Cooper Institute meeting last week said:

"Proceed, then, impeachers, with your work; but mistake not the apathy of the moment for indifference to your revolutionary movements. Go on with your radical schemes, and you will find that it is only the lull before the storm; only here and there a big drop of rain falls to earth, but they presage a storm that will flood the valleys and uproot the monarch trees of the forest. Be admonished, then, and heed the warnings of the people, before it is too late to save yourselves. The victim you would immolate survives your menace; pursue him and he will find a refuge in the hearts of the people."

Civil Rights.

An exchange says:

"A colored individual was arrested on the charge of stealing a watch.. He was tried at the police station and sent to the county jail."

That is adverse to civil rights, (white men have none,) and will again cause Sumner "to hear a lion in the lobby roar."

Another exchange remarks:

"A negro in trying to make a bargain for wages said "the price of niggers has ris"—that he could get eleven dollars a day by being a member of the Alabama Convention."

That is supporting civil rights, (negroes have all,) and will no doubt make Frelinghuysen smile more complaisantly than ever on classic Sambo and lovely Dinah.

The Legislature.

Senator Clark introduced an act to incorporate the Dime Saving Institution of Plainfield.

Assemblyman Hough presented a petition *from citizens* of Plainfield against authorizing the raising of more money for School purposes without the assent of the people.

Assemblyman Whelan offered the following:

Whereas, Information has reached the members of the Assembly that the President of the United States, in the rightful exercise of his constitutional authority, has removed Edwin M. Stanton from the Secretaryship of the War Department, and

Whereas, We further learn that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton resisted by force the authority of the President in the said removal, and that he is aided and abetted by the Radical members of Congress, and

Whereas, In our opinion such conduct on the part of Congress and Hon. E. M. Stanton is a usurpation of the powers of the President and dangerous to the life of our government, and that we feel it our duty to do all in our power, as legislators of a sovereign State, to resist such a result; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be requested to report to the House, on to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. such resolutions as in their judgement are suitable and expressive of the wisdom of this body.

And Senator Dater as follows:

Resolved (House of Assembly concurring) That the President of the United States in his struggle against the encroachments of a radical majority in Congress has our hearty sympathy, and we hereby request the Joint Committee on Federal Relations to prepare resolutions to be submitted at the earliest moment to both houses of this Legislature, expressive of our feelings in regard to the exigency of public affairs.

Both of which were adopted.

Prophecy Fulfilled.

"IF THE INFERNAL FANATICS AND ABOLITIONISTS EVER GET POWER IN THEIR HANDS, THEY WILL OVERRIDE THE CONSTITUTION, *SET THE SUPREME COURT AT DEFIANCE,* CHANGE AND MAKE LAWS TO SUIT THEMSELVES, LAY VIOLENT HANDS ON THOSE WHO DIFFER WITH THEM IN THEIR OPINION OR DARE QUESTION THEIR INFALLIBILITY, AND FINALLY BANKRUPT THE COUNTRY AND DELUGE IT WITH BLOOD."—*Daniel Webster, March 7, 1850.*

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, during a debate in Congress last Monday on the Impeachment project said, that a charge had never been made on such flimsy, such shadowy, such absolutely unsubstantial testimony as that on which that article rested. No fair minded man could rise from its reading without utter astonishment that it contained so little, was so trifling and so absolutely disgraceful to the intelligence of the House. There was not enough in it to convict a white man, much less a negro, of stealing an orange. It showed that "trifles light as air are to the jealous confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ." He knew of but one parallel in ridiculousness to these proceedings, and that was the presentation the other day of that humbug, nonsensical letter about nitro-glycerine.

One hundred and fifty petitions in Bankruptcy were filed in New York on Saturday last. Rome burns while Congress fiddles. Business goes to ruin while Radicalism dances around the Negro. How long will the American people stand such doings?

Barnum's Museum was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. Very few of the curiosities or animals were saved. Mr. Barnum estimates the loss on contents of the buildings about $400,000; insured for $110,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Truly, Barnum is unlucky.

George Francis Train has again been arrested at Dublin. It is given out that he is arrested this time for debt. A convenient explanation.

Democratic Association Meeting.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a special meeting of the Democratic Association of Plainfield, held at their room on Saturday evening, February 29th., President Clark in the chair, and W. L. Force, Secretary.

Mr. Harper submitted for consideration the draft of a proposed law framed by the Board of Managers of the Plainfield Fire Department and which they desired passed at the present session of the Legislature.—Mr. H. stated that the said bill had been handed to him for approval, and he sought this opportunity of laying its provisions fairly before his fellow Democrats for their impartial judgment. The bill provides:

"That the capital stock of the Fire Department shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

"That the amount to be raised by taxation in each year shall not exceed three thousand dollars.

"That the Department have authority to borrow fifteen thousand dollars, and issue Bonds therefor in the sums of $500 each, at seven per cent interest, for the purpose of funding their present indebtedness and providing a lot and an additional building for their apparatus; two of which Bonds shall be payable annually."

After a thorough expression of sentiment, Mr. Dietrich offered the following preamble and resolution, which met the unanimous approval of the meeting:

Whereas: The Fire Department of Plainfield at the last session of the Legislature obtained authority to increase the limit of annual taxation from one thousand to two thousand dollars, and capital stock from four thousand to fourteen thousand dollars, and *whereas,* such facilities, if economically and prudently managed, should be, we think, sufficient to meet the present wants of that department, and *whereas,* no published statement of the expenditures and liabilities of said Department *has been given to the people,* and the times certainly forbid any unnecessary increase of public debt and taxation, therefore be it—

Resolved: That the Democracy of Plainfield cannot assent and do not assent to the proposed bill of the Fire Department Managers asking for an increase of $1,000 taxation, $6,000 capital stock, and the issue of $15,000 bonds.

It was further

Resolved: That a supplement should be procured to the act incorporating the Fire Department, making an active member of any Fire Company ineligible to serve as a member of the Board of Managers.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be published in the "*Constitutionalist.*"

W. L. FORCE, *Secretary.*

For "The Constitutionalist."

The Fire Department.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I am a friend of the Fire Department, and sincerely desire its permanent prosperity, but believe there is danger of going *too fast.* I am also the Tax-payers friend, and advocate *their right to know* frequently and authentically how every dollar of the public money is expended.

I learn that the Fire Department wish Legislative authority to add another thousand dollars to their annual taxation, and to issue Bonds to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars.

I do not like, Messrs. Editors, the idea of manufacturing more public obligations. That, to me, demands close scrutiny and deliberate thought. There is such a thing as over-doing this bond business, and piling debt so high that it may crush some of us poor fellows who are not fortified behind greenbacks. It should be remembered that the people of Plainfield are not all rich, but that a large majority possess only moderate means, and that very many owning modest, yet to them valued homesteads, have now about as much as they can do to make both ends meet, even with stern industry and economy. Those worthy men and women have rights deserving of consideration and protection, and on their behalf I would respectfully urge prudent action and the lightest possible taxation.

I admit the necessity of an efficient Fire Department. Its importance comes home to every property owner, large or small, and, as an individual, I am ready and willing to pay my full share towards its support; but is it not due to the tax-payers as a body, that the gentlemen constituting the Board of Managers of the Fire Department, before asking for an increase of taxation and indebtedness, should *publish a detailed statement,* showing how much and for what purpose the Department owes money, and what it absolutely requires more to guarantee its public utility?

In that connection I would suggest the propriety of the Managers furnishing the people as follows:

The present indebtedness of the Department, to whom owing and in what shape.

A complete schedule of all property belonging to the Department, with its present estimated cash value.

The *cost of the new steam fire engine,* and how much remains unpaid thereon.

The cost of engine house and lot on Front street, and how much thereof is unpaid.

The proposed site and cost of another building, and for what purpose that is designed.

All of which is information justly due to the people of Plainfield.

I go for free ventilation and strict accountability in every branch of public affairs.

There are other points to be touched upon hereafter.

Hastily yours,

JUNIUS.

Local and State Items.

☞ SAD ACCIDENT.—It is with deep regret we are called upon to record a sad accident which happened in this town on Friday morning last. Leonard B. Stephenson, eldest child of Mr. Samuel Stephenson, of this place, a bright little fellow, of almost nine years, while on his way to school, in crossing Mechanic Street, was struck by a passing coal train, and instantly killed, his head being completely severed from his body. It is supposed from the evidence given in the Coroners' Inquest that he was standing on the North track, waiting for a train to pass, and did not notice the approach of a coal train from the opposite direction, his attention being attracted to the passing train. The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury:

"We, as Coroner's Jury summoned on inquest by the sudden death of Leonard Stephenson on the Central Railroad in Plainfield, N J., Feb 28, 1868, find that Leonard Stephenson came to his death by attempting to cross the track in front of an approaching train just as another passing train in the opposite direction had almost passed by. The engine that passed over his body was No. 78, and was run by Henry Schenck at the time. In view of the circumstances, as shown by evidence in the case, we do not censure the engineer, but we do not exonerate the Central Railroad Company from what seems to us as gross neglect of guarding the crossings in our town by placing flagmen at all exposed points.

T. J. GILLIES,
FRED. CADMUS,
J. A. HUBBARD,
JOHN LINABARGER,
THOS. R. WILLIAMS,
WM. D. RANDOLPH,
HENRY COUCH,
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
CHAS. B. ROGERS.

The funeral services, in the R. D. Church in this place, were attended by an immense concourse of sincere sympathisers with the bereaved family. An affecting sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Simonson, from John, 2d epis., 4th verse:

"I rejoiced greatly that I found of thy children walking in truth, as we have received a commandment from the Father."

The casket in which the body was deposited was decorated with wreaths of white roses, one of which was presented by citizens of this place. It was taken to Somerville for interment.

☞ ROBBERS AROUND.—The stores of James M. Dunn, P. C. Johnson and N. Rogers & Son, were broken into on Friday night and robbed of some pennies, which happened to be in the money drawer at the time. Mr. L. L. Compton's Confectionery was also tried by them, but they were frightened away. It is supposed that the thieves took some tools from the Carpenter Shop of Messrs. Perine & Doane to effect an entrance in the above stores, as several chisels, hammers, &c. are missing from their shop.

☞ The Citizens' Building & Loan Association will hold their regular monthly meeting at Laing's Hall on Monday evening, March 9th, for the purpose of receiving installments, and selling the funds on hand.

☞ Attention is called to the circular enclosed in this paper of E. P. Williams, Elizabeth, N. J.

☞ The Scotch Plains Thief Detecting Society met in their rooms at that place on Monday evening, the 2d inst., Dr. Joseph Clark in the Chair, C. M. Putnam Secretary. A large number of members were present, and new ones were added to their list. The Committee on getting an Act passed by the Legislature of this State to charter the Society, granting special powers to all its members to make arrests, &c., reported progress, and after the transaction of some other business of minor importance, the Society adjourned *to meet the first Monday evening in April,* at half-past seven o'clock. We are glad to see that our Scotch Plains friends are determined to make themselves a "terror" to all thieves, their aiders and abettors.

☞ The revival at Scotch Plains, through the untiring efforts of Rev. J. C. Buchanan, is still in progress, and has resulted most gloriously for the cause of Christ. Nearly sixty persons have manifested a desire to become followers of the "meek and lowly Jesus," and about forty of that number have been hopefully converted. And the work "still goes on."

☞ A young man by the name of Wm. Weyle, employed in the mill of Messrs. Spicer & Ross, at Boundbrook, had his *left arm nearly severed from his body by a* circular saw on Thursday last. It was feared at first that amputation would be necessary, but we learn that hopes are entertained of saving his arm.

☞ The recent sad accident on the Rail Road in this village brings up forcibly the necessity of having *flagmen* stationed by the R. R. Company at the principal street crossings, say Centre, Mechanic, Cherry and Peace streets. The topic has been earnestly discussed by our citizens within the past few days, and the opinion generally advanced that the company should at once put into effect such precautions for the safety of life and limb. If that is refused, then a law ought to be passed by the present Legislature compelling it to be done. It would be well for the Township Committee to take the matter in hand and request the Central R. R. Company to adopt such a reasonable safeguard. We cannot think the enlightened management of that corporation will turn a deaf ear. If they do, then we go for appealing to a higher power. Something must be done and that soon. Give us the flagmen.

☞ We are happy to learn that quite a number of substantial improvements are in contemplation in and around our neighboring village of Scotch Plains. Among others, we learn that Mr. S. Cole, the popular "hotel keeper," at the station, is to erect a Carriage Factory and Blacksmith Shop on his premises, where all business in that line will be done in a neat and satisfactory manner, and on the "old style" specie basis. We can assure Mr. Cole that if he does this it will be an improvement that the public will appreciate, and that his custom will not be confined to Scotch Plains.

☞ LECTURE.—We understand that the Sons of Temperance of this place have engaged an eminent lecturer, lately *from London, Eng.,* to give a lecture on the subject of Temperance. The lecture will be given on the 12th inst. Further particulars next week.

☞ The store and wheelwright property on the corner of Darby Avenue and Tuttle Lane, Scotch Plains, formerly belonging to J. C. Smith, Esq., has recently been purchased by Mr. H. Dobbins, of that place.

☞ Last Friday evening, as the Union freight train on the New Jersey Railroad was passing over Hackensack bridge, one of the brakemen who was standing on the platform of a car, accidentally fell off, and going down through the open frame work of the draw, landed upon the ice below. Strange to say, he sustained no injury, and succeeded in getting upon *terra firma* without assistance. No one having witnessed the occurrence, the train went on to Newark before his absence was discovered.

☞ March comes in like a lion, and according to the old saying, it should therefore go out like a lamb. May it be so.

☞ Abm. Kershow of the County Hotel, Somerville, has purchased the Mansion House, at Princeton, of Cornelius Vanderveer, for $13,800, and will take possession on the first of April next.

☞ Railroad travel was considerably obstructed by snow on Monday. The morning trains on the Central experienced some delay, while the through trains from Philadelphia on the New Jersey road were behind several hours.

☞ There is a great religious revival now going on in the M. E. Church at Freehold, under the pastorial charge of Rev. W. W. Moffat. About 60 persons have professed conversion—30 of whom joined the church last Sunday week.

☞ One of the cars attached to the 9:40 from this city to New York, on Saturday last, caught fire from the stove pipe just as the train neared the depot in Jersey city. A number of pails of water were immediately procured and it was extinguished without much damage. If the fire had taken place while on the meadows, or some place where water was not handy, it would most likely have destroyed the car, *if not the most of the train.* Those who first saw it say that it could have been extinguished by a cup of water—but there was none in the car. Passengers are not expected to become thirsty in the winter time, we presume.—*Rahway Dem.*

☞ The distributing reservoir at Elizabeth burst its embankments on Thursday night, about ten o'clock, and completely flooded Grand and Cherry streets and the Central Railroad track. The city will not be left without water by this accident, as there is a main pipe from the receiving side of the reservoir. The damage is estimated at about $5,000. The work of repair will be commenced at once.

☞ The dead body of a man named David Green, of Tullytown, Pa., was found on Friday morning, on the line of the New Jersey Railroad, about six miles from New Brunswick, with the head severed from the body, and both legs cut off. He was probably killed by one of the night trains.

☞ A woman, whose name is unknown to us, while attempting to cross the railroad track at New Market on *Friday,* with a child in her arms, fell, and her head striking on one of the rails, she was instantly killed. The child was not injured.

☞ We are glad to see that Professor Dunn's list of subscribers to his lectures is growing daily. We wish him full success. See copy of his book at Van Winkle's store.

☞ The Trenton *True American* says: —Yesterday, a stranger entered the store of Cauth & Nolen, in Greene street above Hanover, and asked the loan of a pencil. He was accommodated, and then said he would prefer a pen and ink. Mr. Nolen invited him to go to the desk. He did so. After writing for some time he arose, thanked Mr. Nolen and departed. A little while afterwards Mr. Nolen had occasion to go to his money drawer, which is immediately in front of the desk where the stranger was waiting, and found to his surprise that his money, between $200 and $300, had suddenly disappeared. He started at once in pursuit. He found that the stranger had stopped at Caminade's Hotel, took a drink, and then took the cars. What prospect there is of getting the money and the thief is yet a matter of doubt.

☞ We learn from the Rahway *Democrat:*—The lecture before the Lyceum last Friday evening, by the Hon. John Davidson, was really a fascinating and brilliant effort. Mr. Davidson took up the subject of this discussion—"Toussaint L'Ouverture the Liberator of Hayti"—and handled it in such a manner as to hold his audience from the begining to its end, frequently eliciting hearty applause in some of its most eloquent passages. He drew a true and life-like picture of his noble hero, from his birth till he was induced by the deception and treachery of the French General to meet him unprotected, when he was seized by the French soldiers sent to arrest him, taken to France, thrown into prison, and by the order of Napoleon was starved to death. At the close of the lecture a resolution was passed, thanking Mr. Davidson for his very entertaining and instructive lecture delivered for the benefit of the Lyceum.

☞ Adolphus G. Fronaye, a dentist, of Camden, died suddenly in that city on Wednesday morning of last week, of disease of the heart. He left the breakfast table in an unusually happy mood, and went to his work-room, which forms a part of the building where he lived, and was found at work by Mrs. F. A patient entered the office soon after, and Dr. F. was called, but he made no answer. Mrs. F. ascended to the room where he had been at work and found him a corpse. He was about 40 years of age.

New York Live Stock Market.

The severe snow storm keeps back some of the live stock trains, and reports indicate that the western roads are badly blocked up. This causes butchers to buy quicker, and the increased number of cattle have all been taken. Receipts for the week, 4,329 head, of which 1,400 were offered at the National yards yesterday, and all sold. The prices though nearly up to the figures of last Monday, were not as good as obtained during the middle of the week by ¼c. per lb. The supply at 100th street was larger than anticipated, and the high prices paid for the stock on the way here did not allow much margin for profit. Sheep are less abundant, only 17,458 being reported for the week, but former free receipts prevent any advance. A few extra lots ran up to high figures. Hogs are unchanged, with 22 cars on the market to-day, making 11,-092 for the week.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by F. M. French & Sons, and Freeman & [illegible].

Wheat Flour, ℔ cwt	$6 50 @ $7 00
Wheat Flour (Graham) ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Buckwheat, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Pork (salt)	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Marriages.

BENNET—RICHARDS—In the M. E. Church, [illegible], Feb. 26, by the Rev. G. G. Carmichael, Mr. Peter S. Bennet, of [illegible], and Miss Catharine Richards, of [illegible].

Deaths.

STEPHENSON—In this place, Feb. 28, Leonard B., son of Samuel H. and Maria Stephenson, aged 8 years, 10 months and 23 days.

TROW—In this place, March 3d, of [illegible], [illegible] R., daughter of William Trow, aged 10 years, 11 months, and 13 days.

Guardian's Sale.

The subscriber, Guardian of Morris W. Force, a minor, will, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Union County, sell at public auction on the premises in Plainfield, in said County, on Monday the [illegible] day of March next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the [illegible] [illegible]

Conditions made known at time and place of sale.

HENRY W. FORCE, Guardian.

Dated January 27, 1868.

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. [illegible] in the town of 1,000 inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double oven. [illegible]

LAMON & MARSH.

[illegible] Westfield, N. J.

Chemical Lectures.

THE undersigned will open a course of [illegible] Chemical Lectures in Plainfield, to be illustrated with [illegible] [illegible] Van Winkle's Book Store. They will be held in the Methodist Church.

NATHANIEL DUNN, A. M.

Consulting Chemist, Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.

A Slander Refuted.

Among the many Radical calumnies uttered against the Southern people, foremost has been the charge, "that a Northern man could not safely live in or travel through the South, and that the people thereof still hated the old flag and the defenders of the Union." To prove the falsity of such an accusation, Sergeant H. Bates, of Wisconsin, a soldier in the war for the Constitution and Union, not a stay at home howling loyalist, engaged to walk from Vicksburg to Washington City, without weapons, without money, carrying displayed the star spangled banner, and relying solely on the loyalty, honor and hospitality of our Southern countrymen. In the prosecution of that journey Sergeant Bates arrived at Montgomery, Alabama, Feb. 13th., where he received a most enthusiastic welcome and was presented to the citizens by Judge Clitherall as follows:

"*Ladies and citizens of Montgomery*: with unfeigned pleasure I introduce to you Sergeant Gilbert H. Bates, a citizen of the State of Wisconsin, a late member of the First Regiment Wisconsin Artillery, United States army, a soldier who fought as gallantly throughout the war; a true soldier and as a necessary sequence a gentleman.

"The circumstances which led Mr. Bates to undertake the walk from Vicksburg to Washington city, are in brief as follows:

"Mr. Bates is a citizen of Edgerton, Wisconsin. After the close of the war he engaged in the business of raising grapes and making wine near the town of Edgerton. During the war one of his officers presented him with a meerschaum pipe, which he unfortunately broke and took into the town to be repaired. After having started home he recollected that he had no other pipe and returned to the town to purchase a clay one for present use.

"And now mark how the history of his case proves the assertion, that the most important epochs of our lives hinge upon what seem to be the veriest trifles. Well has it been said—

"'Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean, makes the boundless sand;
And the little moments, little though they be,
Make the mighty ages of vast eternity.'

"Entering the store in which he intended to purchase his pipe, he found a knot of village politicians in full blast. They denounced the South as the land of the Comanches, and the Southern people as being worse than the Comanches. Swore by the heathen gods that a Northern man, particularly a Northern soldier, could not live in, or travel through the South, and that if the military were withdrawn, the flag of the Union would be torn from every flag staff and every man of Union sentiment would be massacred.

"They appealed to Sergeant Bates to witness the truth of the charge.

"'It is not true,' said the gallant Sergeant. 'I have fought these Southerners. I have seen them in the field. I have seen them as prisoners of war. I believe that when they surrendered they did so in good faith, and I believe a Northern man, a Northern soldier, who attends to his own business is as safe at the South as he is at the North. I would not be afraid to walk from Vicksburg to Washington City without arms, starting without money, bearing in my hand the flag of our Union, unfurled in every city, town and village, and through every assembly of men I meet, with the full assurance that the Southern hospitality will not suffer me to want, and that Southern loyalty will honor the flag I bear and protect the bearer.'

"On the spot articles of agreement were drawn embodying the above proposition. The journey is to be accomplish, on or before the 4th day of July next. Such is the plain, unvarnished, authentic fact connected with this march. And ladies, let this warn you not to deprive your husbands of the luxury of a pipe, for if Bates had not been a smoker he never would have been a walker.

"Up to this time I am authorized by Mr. Bates to say that he has met with nothing but kindness and unmeasured hospitality. Here in Montgomery, the city in which the Confederate government was framed and put in motion, it is fit that the grand idea embraced in the undertaking of Sergeant Bates shall meet with the greatest approval. We are charged by our enemies with being rebels still; that we still hate the flag of the Union, and are plotting to wage another war against it. *Behold the grand refutation of the vile and senseless slander.* The Marshal of the day and his six assistants, each of them was an officer in the Confederate army; *the flag of the Union is born at the head of the procession by an ex-Confederate soldier*; he who addresses you to-day was a secessionist, and to the best of his ability gave earnest aid and honest comfort to the Confederate cause, and so was he who responds for Sergeant Bates. Ninety five of every hundred of the vast audience I address did the same.

"We fought through four long years: we suffered as a people never suffered before on this continent. We fought earnestly when hope encouraged us; and when, on the verge of final defeat, and despair had encircled our hearts with its icy folds, we fought still, and even in defeat commanded the admiration and respect of our conquerors.

"The God of Battles decided the issue against us. We lost all save our honor. Of that none but ourselves could deprive us. We surrendered to the faith of the All-Wise. We did so in good faith, and of that good faith we here to-day give earnest; honest, well-considered proof. 'We will do well unto ourselves, and men will speak well of us,' for well do we know that.

"'He who endures conquers.'

"Then let the enemies of the vanquished South blister their tongues with repeated utterances of their calumnies. Let us on all occasions, as we have done to-day, prove by our deeds, which cannot lie, that the true men of the South, the Southern soldiers, the Southern gentlemen, are, of all others, the men most loyal to the constitutional Union of the United States of America.

"Sergeant Bates, as the representative of the citizens of Montgomery, I welcome you to our city. In their name I invite you to become our guest. The enterprise you have undertaken we approve, the flag you bear we acknowledge as the flag of our common country, and as such, we this day meet to do honor. The purpose which prompted you to undertake this arduous journey of fifteen hundred miles on foot, is a noble one; its accomplishment will secure to you a place upon the roll of American patriots.

"May God speed, guide and guard you on your way. The best wishes of our brave men, the most fervent prayers of our lovely women, are with you, and for you, and if any wretch in human form be found so base as to place the least impediment in your way, 'it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the depths of the sea.'

"Again, sir, in behalf of the citizens of Montgomery, I greet you and cordially tender you the hospitalities of our homes, and the warmest wishes of our hearts for your success in this and every other honest purpose of your life."

On behalf of Sergeant Bates, Vernon H. Vaughan, Esq., replied in a few appropriate remarks, returning thanks for the hospitalities extended.

After Captain Vaughan had concluded his remarks, the procession re-formed in the same order and escorted the Sergeant to Pizzalli's European House, where he was placed as a guest of the citizens of Montgomery.

Astounding.

General Grant's father is writing essays to the New York *Ledger* showing the early life of his son. We extract the following:

"Once, when he was boy, a show came along in which there was a mischievous pony, trained to go round the ring like lightning, and he was expected to throw any boy that attempted to ride him.

"'Will any boy come forward and ride this pony?' shouted the ring master.

"Ulysses stepped forward, and mounted the pony. The performance began. Round and round and round the ring went the pony, faster and faster, making the greatest effort to dismount the rider. But Ulysses sat as steady as if he had grown to the pony's back. Presently out came a large monkey and sprang up behind Ulysses. The people set up a great shout of laughter, and on the pony ran; but it all produced no effect on the rider. Then the ring-master made the monkey jump on to Ulysses' shoulders, standing with his feet on his shoulders, and with his hands holding on to his hairs. At this there was another and a still louder shout, but not a muscle on Ulysses' face moved. There was not a tremor of his nerves. A few more rounds and the ring-master gave it up; he had come across a boy that the pony and the monkey both could not dismount."

Who will doubt the *qualifications* of "Ulysses" for the Presidency after that. A chap at our elbow queries whether Grant has not a *black monkey* still riding behind and holding on to his hair.

Why be a Radical?

It is patent to every man of observation that Radical legislation is revolutionizing our past history and making a mockery of free government. Then, why longer be a Radical?

It is patent that Radical legislation is devastating one-third of the Union, and impoverishing the remainder by high taxes wrung from labor, to be spent and wasted in utopian schemes by hair-brained theorists. Then, why longer be a Radical?

It is patent that Radical legislation is debasing the white race and making no improvement in the black. Then, why longer be a Radical?

It is patent that Radical legislation is frustrating all the objects of a long and bloody war, and instead of restoring peace and harmony and Union, it is sundering every tie between man, and shivering the government of our fathers into a thousand fragments. Then, why be a Radical?

It is patent that Radical legislation is driving us all into a military despotism, under the rule of the sword and the chains of a king. Then, why longer be a Radical?

Free citizens of America open your eyes and save yourselves from eternal slavery.

* * *

The New York Constitutional Convention adjourned Friday, having adopted a Constitution, with an address setting forth its provisions. The negro suffrage article is to be submitted to a separate popular vote.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,
100 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.
"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; no *Paint of any description*—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—being used in their construction. They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution; all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. HILTON, General Ag't

Lindeman & Sons'
Celebrated and Unexcelled
Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal
FOR
Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 39, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE
OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the square class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pattison, Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz, Wm. K. Bassford,
A. Bagioli, Charles Fradel,
Alfred A. Pease, C. J. Hopkins,
William Mason, Theo. Eisfeld,
Gustav Satter, Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,
(One block west of Broadway)
NEW YORK.

$15. Something Entirely New. $15.
THE $15 NOVELTY
Sewing and Embroidery Machine.
Can be run by Hand or Foot.

Agents wanted, male or female, to sell the Novelty Sewing and Embroidering Machine, the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It will do all kinds of work that can be done with the high priced machine. It makes the famous Elastic Lock Stitch, that will not rip or break, even if every third stitch is cut. It is durable and will last a lifetime.—We want agents, both local and traveling, to introduce this machine throughout the United States. It can be sold in almost every family, including a great many who have the high-priced machines, for its embroidering, in which it excels all others. Send for circulars.

All machines warranted and kept in order for one year, free of charge.

FRENCH, BROOKS & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States,
[illegible] Broadway, N.Y.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.
Louis Berge & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
First-Class Agraffe Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE
Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
505 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for an Illustrated Circular.

The Perfection of Art!
A Silver-Frosted Metal Medallion
of the world-renowned Surgeon,
Dr. Valentine Mott.
By the great American Artist,
J. Q. A. WARD,

THESE Medallions are finished in the highest style of art, in oval, gilt lined, walnut frames, 18 by 16 inches, covered with French convex glass, with metal backs, hermetically sealed, making a

MOST ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENT.

The celebrity of the artist, and the fact that the work was executed under the eye of the family and nearest friends of Dr. Mott, who furnished every facility of the artist, warrants the assurance that this is the most perfect likeness in existence of this celebrated physician.

Every Physician in the Country
and every citizen who appreciates the achievements of Dr. Mott, will feel proud to possess a copy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $25
☞ Agents Wanted. Address
G. ERICKSON & CO.,
95 Liberty Street, (Room 16) New York.

To Hardware Dealers
AND
HOUSE FURNISHERS.
"The Little Vulcan."
A beautiful and convenient little article of FIRESIDE FURNITURE, for
HANDLING STOVE DOORS,
Covers, and all manner of Hot Utensils, removing Hot Shovels from Grates, manipulating China, Clothes &c. in washing water, and perfectly protecting the hand from heat.

No family will be without one after once seeing it. Orders promptly filled. Address the
"LITTLE VULCAN,"
(Room 20) 82 Liberty St., N. Y.
Retail price $1 each.
Liberal discount to the trade.
Expressage in all cases to be paid by purchaser.
Mar5-2

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Chapin & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts will be settled by I. E. Parker, who will continue the business at the same stand.

A. W. CHAPIN.
Feb. 1, 1868—4w I. E. PARKER.

FISH, POULTRY
AND
VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep in
CHERRY STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,
A Good Assortment of
FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HUFF in the
Fish & Oyster Business
I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.
ISAAC E. PARKER.
feb5-tf

REMOVAL.
A. WARNOCK
Having bought out the interest of Jacob R. Laing, in the bakery business, on
FRONT STREET,
Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,
Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a
FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.
☞ Parties supplied at short notice.
Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.
A. WARNOCK.
feb5-tf

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. MAYHER,
jan 1-3 144 Liberty St., 1-door from Wes

Sleepless Nights
OF AGONY,
PAIN AFTER PAIN
Running like lightning along the nerves
PROMPTLY RELIEVED,
and for ever banished by using
Dr. Russell's
MAGNETIC OIL,
The unfailing remedy for
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,
And Pain of any sort and from any cause.

This Valuable Preparation
Has proved of incalculable benefit in affording immediate relief in thousands of cases of painful and distressing attacks. Its capacity for doing good is unequalled, and it is conceded by the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, to be the most valuable Medicine of its class. It will absolutely cure Rheumatism in its worst forms after all other remedies and treatment has failed. Toothache, Neuralgia, Earache and Nervous Headache succumb to its wonderful power immediately. If applied on the chest when retiring for the night, it will cure the worst cough by morning. It will allay the most severe attack of Cramps in a few minutes. In fact, its power to subdue pain is wonderful, and needs but a trial to prove its worth.

PRICE 50 CENTS.
Full Directions accompany each Bottle.
☞ To be obtained of all Druggists.

Russell's Magnetic Oil
SOLD AT
Voorhees' Family Medicine Store.

H. S. SQUIER,
FURS Fashionable Hatter FURS
FURS AND FURS
FURS FURRIER, FURS
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.
Special attention is called to the
Fur Department,
In which the Ladies can choose from the most Elegant and Richest Selection ever offered to the people of Newark, and from the different species and qualities to suit both the judgment and the pocket of the purchaser, and from as Large a Stock as can be found in the State. Now is the time for bargains in Furs. We are closing out our entire stock at cost.

Spring Style of Silk Hats
A full and complete assortment of all the New Styles and Oddities of the season for Men and Boys.
N. B.—Furs Re-modeled and Repaired,
H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
feb5-y Newark, N. J.

SLEIGHS!
THE best assortment of Hand Sleighs in town may be had at Boughton's

Ladies' Work Baskets
AND FANCY BASKETS of all kinds at BOUGHTON'S.

FURNITURE!
AT
Runyon's Warerooms
North side of Front Street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits
Constantly on hand or made to order.
Bed-Room Suits,
from $25 to $250. A great variety of Bedsteads made
Of Hard Wood,
at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.
Husk & Hair Mattrasses
on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.
Window Shades and Trimmings,
White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.
Oval Picture Frames
constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. Handsome Bead Cushions.
Fancy Toilet Trunks
for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do
Repairing & Upholstering
of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattrasses. All repairing Cash when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Practical and Furnishing
UNDERTAKING
In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. jan15-ly

REAL ESTATE
For Sale in Brooklyn.
House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.
For Sale in Plainfield.
House and Six Acres on Front Street. New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain avenue.
21 acres land, Front Street and Green Brook.
65 acres land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
This property lies in the centre of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq.
Terms Easy. Enquire of
feb26-tf JOHN RAYMOND on premises.

Something New.
LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF
BOOT & SHOE GREASE.
A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by
Wm. HANSEN & Co.,
Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.
ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE
Excelsior French Varnish
For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for
RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.
For sale at Pope, Pares & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.
feb13-3m

GUANO.
NO. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at
MAYHER'S (New Store)
144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.
3-jan

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
Is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first class instrument. Call before purchasing, at
A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

1868.

For President,
A GOOD MAN,
For Vice-President,
A Better Man.

Pickell & Ramsey
ARE
Selling out below Cost!

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Stock we will close out less than cost. Our object in doing so is to offer to the public the largest and best assortment of

SPRING GOODS

than any other store in Plainfield—in fact one of the best Dry Goods Stores in the State. We have a good assortment of

Carpets!
All Wool Carpet for $1, very cheap.

Oil Cloth,
Druggett,
Matting, &c.
Very Low.

GOOD PRINTS
6¼, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

MUSLINS,
9, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.

A good assortment of
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The best Linen Finish
Paper Collars
in the State. Try them.

☞ GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND WILL GO HIGHER. ☜

Give us a call. No trouble to show our Goods.

Respectfully,
1-may PICKELL & RAMSEY.

FREEMAN & PHILPITT
continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on
Cherry Street
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
We have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Which we offer at prices that will compare with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Butter, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best inducement we can give is to [illegible] We style it
Freeman & Philpitt's
BEST
Extra Family Flour.
We have a large variety of
CANNED & DRIED FRUITS
Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

M. Vermeule's
HAT, CAP AND FUR
EMPORIUM.
Dealer in
FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,
UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,
Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.
Furs at Cost!
A $75 suit for $70.
CALL AND SEE.
As we charge nothing to show our goods.
They are LESS than
"Manufacturers' Prices."

JAMES M. DUNN,
Cherry Street,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple dry Goods, consisting of
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.
ALSO
PROVISIONS,
HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

BOOTS & SHOES.
Mrs. G. W. Stanford
WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the Old Stand
ON FRONT STREET,
Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large new invoice of
High Polish Pebble Goat Boots
For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having procured workmen engaged she is prepared to make
Gents' Fine Calf Boots
In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.
Repairing Neatly Executed.
MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

Bone Dust.
PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at
MAYHER'S,
144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.
3-jan (2nd door from West St.)

1,000 POSTS & RAILS
DRESSED & BORED. CHEAP FOR CASH, by
S. L. HORTON.
Corner William and Second Sts.

Love is the Best Force.

Once two little boys were on their way to school. They were brothers, and their names were John and Frank. John was the older of the two, and he liked to rule Frank by sharp words; but Frank did not like to be ruled in that way.

"Come on—quicker, quicker. What a slow coach you are!" said John.

"It is not late, and the day is hot," said Frank.

"I tell you I want to get to school in time to clean out my desk," said John. "Come! you *shall* come."

And then John tried to pull Frank along by main force; but, the more John pulled, the more Frank made up his mind not to yield.

While the dispute went on, they came to a place in the road where a man was trying to make a horse pull a great load of stones. The horse had stopped to rest, when the man began to beat him.

This the horse did not like, for he had tried to do his best: so he stood stock still. In vain did the man lay on the lash; the horse would not start. In vain did the man swear at him; the horse did not mind his oaths.

Just then a young man came up, and said to the man with the load of stones, "Why do you treat a good, brave horse in that way? He would pull for you till he died if you would only treat him kindly. Stand aside, and let me show you how to treat a good horse."

So the man stood aside, and the young man went up, and put his arm round the neck of the horse, and patted him on the back, and said, "poor old fellow! It was too bad to lash you so, when you were doing your best, and just stopped a moment to take breath."

And so the young man soothed the poor beast, by kind words and soft pats with his hand; and then said to him, "Now, good old horse, see what you can do! Come, sir! we have only a few steps more to the top of the hill. Get up now. Show you will do for love what you would not do for hate."

The horse seemed to know what was said to him; for he started off at a strong, brisk pace, and was soon at the top of the hill.

"There, my good friend," said the young man to the driver, "I hope you see now that *love is the best force*; that even a beast will do for you, when you are kind, what they will not do when you are harsh."

John heard all these words, and they set him to thinking. At last he said to Frank, "It is a hot day, Frank; and it is not late. Let us walk through the lane to school."

"No, John," said Frank, "I will take the short cut, and will walk just as fast as you want me to. So, come on."

"Frank," said John, "Love is better than hate,—isn't it?"

"Oh, a thousand times better!" cried Frank.

As chance would have it, they that day read in school a fable, two thousand years old, which I will now tell you.

The North Wind and the Sun had a dispute as to which could show the most strength. They agreed that the one that could strip a man first of his cloak should be the victor.

First the North Wind tried his strength; he blew and blew with all his might; but, blow as hard as he could, he could not do much. The man drew his cloak round him more and more tight; he would not let it be torn from him. So at last the North Wind gave up the tug, and called on the Sun to see what he could do. The Sun shone out with all his warmth. The man could not well bear the heat, he soon grew so warm that he had to take off his cloak; and so the Sun became the victor in the trial.

Love is always the best force.

Portraiture of a Man Destined to Longevity.

A fully developed *osseous frame*, and *muscular* organization.

Stature not to tall, rather middle size, somewhat thick set.

A capacious *chest*; *shoulders* rather round than flat.

Pulse strong and regular; *veins* full at extremities.

Head not too large; *neck* neither very long nor short.

Abdomen not projecting.

Hands large, but not too deeply cleft.

Foot rather thick and broad, than long.

Skin strong, smooth and clear.

Complexion not too florid, nor too rudy in youth.

Hair approaching rather the fair than black.

Voice strong, with faculty of retaining the breath long without difficulty.

Senses acute and clear, but not too delicate.

Appetite good, and *digestion* easy.

Teeth sound, eats slowly without extra thirst.

Excretions all regular and free.

No *violent passions*; *Temperament* sanguine with a little of the phlegmatic.—*Grisson's Prize Essay.*

How to Clean Tin.—Never use lye to clean tin: it will soon spoil it. Make it clean with suds, and rub with whiting, and it will look well, and last longer.

The Miseries of Wealth

It is to have a subscription paper handed you every hour, and to be called a niggard if you once refuse your name—It is to eat turkey and drink wine at a dearer rate than your neighbors—It is to have every college, infirmary and asylum make a run on the bank of your benevolence, and then rail at the smallness of the dividend—It is to have sectarians contend for the keeping of your conscience, and lawyers struggle for the keeping of your purse—It is to be taxed for more than you are worth, and laughed at when you say so—It is to have additions of dollars, subtraction of comforts, and multiplications of anxieties, and in division among spendthrift heirs—It is to add interest to principal, until you have interest without principal—It is pay the tailor for all his bad customers, and compensate the tradesman for what he lost by knavery or extravagance—It is never to be allowed to be on easy terms even with a coat or shoe—It is either to be married for money, or to have a wife always casting up the sum total of the fortune she brought—It is to have your son's steps surrounded by "man traps," and your daughter made a target for the selfish and speculating to aim at,—It is envy gratis, and friendship bought,—It is to have a dyspeptic wife, and pale children—It is to purchase a debtor's smiles, and a knave's flattery—It is to be invited to drink poor wine, that you may give better in return—It is to have your wife wretched, because another wears a higher feather or a brighter diamond—It is to buy green peas for a dollar and dislike them because your neighbor paid a dollar and a half—It is to have sons go to college to buy themes of wiser heads and your daughters' brains turned by the flattery of fools—It is to have your sleep disturbed by dreams of fire, and your peace of mind dependent on the blowing of the wind—It is to have your relations wish you a short life and a long will—It is to insure your widow's tears by making her fortune depend upon her widowhood—It is to contract the heart, and stretch the conscience—It is to have greater temptations than others in this world; and to find the entrance to a better more difficult than the rest of mankind.

Old Time Winters.

In 1664 the cold was so intense that the Thames was covered with ice sixty-one inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.

In 1691 the cold was so excessive that the famished wolves entered Vienna and attacked beasts and even men. Many people in Germany were frozen to death in 1695, and the winters of 1697 and 1699 were nearly as bad.

In 1709 occurred that famous winter called, by distinction, the cold winter. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from the shore. The ground was frozen nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. In the south of France the wine plantations were almost all destroyed. The Adriatic sea was frozen, and even the Mediterranean about Genoa, and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

In 1716 the winter was so intense that people travelled across the straits from Copenhagen to the province of Senia, in Sweden.

In 1729, in Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep buried in the snow.

In 1740 the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands of people went over it. And the lakes in England froze.

In 1744 the winter was very cold. Snow fell in Portuga, to the depth of twenty-three feet on a level.

In 1754 and 1755 the winters were very severe and cold. In England the strongest ale exposed to the air in a glass, was covered in fifteen minutes with ice one-eighth of an inch thick.

In 1771 the Elbe was frozen to the bottom.

In 1776 the Danube bore ice five feet below Vienna. Vast numbers of the feathered and finny tribes perished.

The winters of 1784 and 1785 were uncommonly severe. The Little Belt was frozen over.

From 1800 to 1812 also, the winters were remarkably cold, particularly the latter, in Russia, which proved so disastrous to the French army.

At a recent convention of clergymen it was proposed, after dinner, that each should in turn entertain the company with some "interesting remarks." Among the rest, one drew upon his fancy and related a dream. In his dream he went to heaven, and he described the golden streets, etc. As he concluded, one of the divines, who was somewhat noted for his penurious habits, inquired, jocosely;

"Well, did you see anything of me in your dream?"

"Yes, I did."

"Indeed! what was I doing?"

"You were on your knees."

"Praying, was I?"

"No—scraping up gold!"

Signs.—It is a good sign to see a man do an act of charity—a bad sign to hear him boast of it.

It's a good sign to see an honest man wearing his own clothes—bad to see them filling holes in the windows.

It's a good sign to see a man wipe the perspiration from his brow—bad to see him wipe his lips as he comes out of a cellar.

It's a good sign to see a woman dressed with taste and neatness—bad to see her husband sued for finery.

It's a good sign to see a man advertised in the papers—bad to see the sheriff advertise for him.

It's a good sign to see a man sending his children to school; bad to see them educated at the night school in the street.

Republican Church.—There was a deal of unconscious satire in the answer of a little girl to the question, what church she had attended during her visit to her "Republican" uncle in the country, where she listened, on Sundays, to the eloquence of one of those political parsons who preach the gospel according to St. "Stevens" and St. "Phillips." "Well, what church did you attend, my dear?" "O, the Republican church," said the child, with perfect simplicity.

When a sportsman fires into a covey of partridge he makes them all quail.

There is one thing among many in this life to try men more than any other. It is a—jury.

In one of Josh Billings' late papers he says: "The sun was a going to bed, and the hevins far and near were ablushing at the performance!"

A French marquis was riding out one day, when he passed an old priest riding along contentedly on a donkey.

"Ha, ha!" exclaimed the marquis "how goes the ass, good father?" "On horseback, my son," replied the priest.

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting all of them. "But" said a friend, "you have some big enough to earn something now." "The difficulty is, they are too big to work," was the answer.

Jinks and an acquaintance were on the beach the other day and heard the screaming and giggling of some young ladies who were preparing to bathe in the surf. Jinks' friend asked what occasioned so much noise in the bath house. "Oh," replied Jinks, "it is only some belles peeling."

A timid gentleman met a bluff, burly doctor, who is more noted for the force than the polish of his language, when the following colloquy ensued: "Doctor, what shall I take for the ague?" "The ague! Have you got the ague?" "No," "Well, get the ague first."

A servant girl writing a letter, asked her master if the next month had come yet.—He laughed. "Well," said she, "what I mean is, has the last month gone out yet?"

"Do you understand me now?" thundered an irate pedagogue to an urchin at whose head he threw an inkstand. "I've got an ink-ling of what you mean," replied the boy.

A clergyman at an afternoon service was asked to give notice of a woman's lecture, which he did in this wise: "At half past six o'clock, in the school house in the first district, a hen will attempt to crow."

Why is a sharp razor like a dull one? Because the one shaves thoroughly and the other shaves tho'-roughly. This is certainly a rough conundrum.

"Nancy," said a girl to her companion, "which railroad train do you like the best?" "That one," replied Nancy, "which furnishes a spark catcher!"

A hard drinker objects to putting water in his whiskey because it dampens his spirits.

There is a good deal of flirtation at all the summer resorts, but the sulphur springs are the best places for matches.

Hanging a mackerel to your coat tail and imagine yourself a whale, constitutes codfish aristocracy.

Why is a lady witness summoned to court like a vessel fastened to her dock?—Because she is to a pier.

A farmer, when flagellating two of his oldest boys, was asked what he was doing. "Threshing wild oats," was his reply.

A Safe Burglar—one who is serving a sentence in the State Prison.

Contraries.—People say they shell peas when they unshell them! that they husk corn when they unhusk it; that they dust the furniture when they undust it, at take the dust from it; that they skin a calf when they unskin it; and then they scale fishes when they unscale them. Many men say they are going to weed their gardens, when their gardens are weedy enough already.

To Cure Apple Trees Bitten by Rabbits.

Sometimes promising young orchards are utterly ruined by rabbits. The are several expedients for preventing these depredations; but we cannot remember seeing a case anywhere prescribed for the trees after they have been barked by rabbits. Not long since an experienced nursery man favored us with an account of the manner in which he saved a few choice trees which the rabbits barked for him when he was a boy, and we think it worth repeating for the benefit of our fruit raising readers. Our friend had rendered important assistance to his uncle in grafting and was rewarded with a present of thirty-two rare trees. The very next winter a raid was made upon him by rabbits, and every tree was barked. Instead of giving them up for lost, however. He drove boards into the ground around each tree, leaving three or four inches of space between the trees and these walls of boards. Then he filled the space with soil, as high as the bark had been peeled. This poultice of earth was suffered to remain through the summer, and the result was that our friend lost but one of the thirty two trees. Upon all the rest the bark was restored and they thrived well. Try it the first time rabbits skin your trees.

Brahma Fowls.—A correspondent says an experience of five years in keeping this breed of fowls has been productive of the following results:

1. That knowledge that these fowls are unequaled as winter layers.

2. That their eggs average larger and richer than those of any other breed.

3. Their homelike domestic qualities qualify them for confinement in small yards, which, with little or no disposition to roam make them a desirable fowl for cities or villages.

4. Their superior quality for the table cannot be denied. Kill and pick one and you will have something that will do for a fair sized family. One will weigh as much as two common fowls; and oftentimes more.

5. Their chickens are hardy, easily raised, and grow rapidly, and last of all, they are fine, handsome looking fowls, such as a man can take pride in showing to his friends.

Crisped Potatoes.—The French method of cooking potatoes affords a most agreeable dish. The potatoes are pealed, wiped and cut into slices, and thrown into a frying-pan containing an abundance of hot lard. As soon as they become brown and crispy, they are thrown into a colander to drain them; then sprinkle with salt, and serve hot.

How to Cure Chapped Hands.—Take three drachms gum camphor, three drachms white beeswax, three drachms spermaceti, and two ounces olive oil. Put them together in a cup on a stove, where they will melt slowly and form a white ointment in a few minutes. If the hands be affected, anoint them on going to bed, and put on a pair of gloves. A day or two will suffice to heal them.

A Dead Horse.—It is said that a chemist in France has demonstrated that there is as much nitrogen in 124 pounds of flesh, blood and bone, as is contained in 1,100 pounds of prime manure; and hence concludes, that a dead horse is equal in value to a ton of the best manure that can be made on a farm.

If you desire to keep grapes through the winter, take off the bunches carefully in dry weather, pack them in dry grape leaves carefully, and keep them in a dry, cool place, out of reach of frost.

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his customers, friends and the public generally, that he has [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] kept by [illegible]

ON FRONT STREET,

(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modelled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DEKLYN.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at

BOUGHTON'S

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale [illegible] per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(next to 1st Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—[illegible]

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles in Italian and American Marbles, at [illegible] per cent. less than the New York prices. [illegible] complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on View, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

ISAAC S. [illegible]

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 77 Irving St.,

NEAR THE DEPOT. RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW,)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, [illegible] Westfield, N. J. Within one minutes walk of depot. Enquire of J. M. C. MARSH, Westfield, N. J.

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at

MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg, without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Regions.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing [illegible]

[illegible]

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

[illegible]

GEORGE W. [illegible] Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

to any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save [illegible] per cent. on labor by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES.

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER.

All Lumber and Timber delivered FREIGHT PAID at any Depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. [illegible]

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank,

(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 10. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 10.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year........................$2 00
" six months........................1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr.
One square	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	6 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column	10 00	16 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column	18 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop over Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; 1 till 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL,
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
OFFICE—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. THORN, - - - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN AND FEED,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed jan16y

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
y-2naj

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS, FAMILY MEDICINES, &C., &C.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

Poetry.

For "The Constitutionalist."

Invocation to Spring.

Come, green rob'd maid with laughing train!—
Come, dance upon the earth again;—
My bosom, cheer;—
Too long has winter held its reign,
Gloomy, and drear.

Come with thy soft and sunny hours;
And minstrel troop,—and budding flowers,
With odors sweet;
Unfold the leaf, and weave thy bowers,
'Gainst summer's heat.

Those chords, that at thy bidding rung,
When hope was high, and life was young,
Now, answer slow;
For grief's cold hand has touch'd—unstrung,
And dimm'd their glow.

Since last we met in joy and mirth,
Thou'st made the circuit of the earth,
Forever gay;—
Warming the rose buds into birth,
Where shone thy way.

Yet come, released from winter's chill,
I still can feel the joyous thrill,
Thou gav'st of old;
For nature's voice is lovely still,
Though man is cold.

Then come, bright maid with all thy train,
With flower-wreaths bound—with music's strain;
And dancing ring;—
Perfume the breeze, and strew our plain;—
Come, come, sweet Spring.

Plainfield, March 1st, 1868.

The Motto.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"Give me a motto!" said a youth
To one whom years had rendered wise;
"Some pleasant thought or weighty truth,
That briefest syllable compromise;
Some word of warning, or of cheer
To grave upon my signet here.

"And, reverend father," said the boy,
"Since life, they say, is ever made
A mingled web of grief and joy;
Since cares may come and pleasures fade,
Pray, let the motto have a range
Of meaning, matching every change."

"Sooth," said the sire, "methinks you ask
A labor something over nice,
That well a finer brain might task—
What think you, lad, of this device?
(Older than I—though I am gray,)
'Tis simple—'This will pass away!'

"When wafted on by fortune's breeze,
In endless peace thou seem'st to glide,
Prepare betimes for rougher seas
And check the boast of foolish pride!
Though smiling joy is thine to-day,
Remember, 'This will pass away!'

"When all the sky is draped in black,
And beaten by tempestuous gales,
Thy shuddering ship seems all a wreck,
Then trim again thy tattered sails,
To grim despair be not a prey;
Bethink thee, 'This will pass away!'

"Thus, oh! my son, be not o'er proud
Nor yet cast down; judge thou aright;
When skies are clear expect the cloud;
In darkness wait the coming light;
Whatever be thy fate to-day,
Remember, 'This will pass away.'"

Miscellaneous.

The Perjured Goldsmith.

BY PROF. J. H. INGRAHAM.

A modest and exceedingly pretty girl plainly attired entered one of the goldsmith's store on ——— street, and seeing a gentlemen was engaged with the proprietor, she timidly shrunk aside near the door until he should be at leisure. The assistants were occupied with customers, whose dress and appearance showed them to belong to the rich and upper circles, and so she was suffered to remain for some time standing there before she could be attended to.

The gentleman was a fine, noble looking person with a remarkably polished address, who seeing her waiting, stood aside and said to the goldsmith:

"Do not occupy yourself with me now, Mr. Brochard, I can examine these watches by myself, while you see what this young person wants who has been waiting here so long and patiently to get an opportunity to speak to you."

"What do you wish, Miss?" asked the goldsmith, with a look that conveyed a reproof to her for interrupting him, while engaged with a customer of more value to him.

The girl hesitatingly approached the counter, and taking from her bosom a small gold-clasp, bent over to him, and said in a low, trembling voice:

"I wish, sir, you would be so kind as to keep this a few days and let me have seven dollars on it."

Low as she spoke, her soft, trembling tones reached the ears of McHenry, the gentleman who was present, and he turned to observe her face and hear the reply of the goldsmith to this timid and painfully uttered request. The goldsmith took the clasp scornfully between his fingers, and throwing it down, said sharply to her:

"This is no pawnbroker's shop, girl, and if it was, that thing is not worth two dollars."

"It is of inestimable value to me sir, indeed it is the only thing valued I have," answered she earnestly, and her cheek slightly flushed at his rude reply.

"I don't know what you may value it at," he answered with a cold laugh, glancing at Col. McHenry, whom he saw severely eyeing him. "I would not like to give you six shillings for it."

"But, sir," pleaded the girl, "I must have seven dollars to-day, and I have no other way of getting it; I was in hope, sir, that you might let me have the sum on it. I will certainly come back and take it up again."

"I tell you," answered he angrily, "I keep no pawnbroker's shop; go to the Jews."

"They won't give me but two dollars, and I want seven."

"And you think to get it of me?"

The young girl was about to speak again, but, as if not knowing what further argument to urge, hesitated, and was turning slowly away, when she checked herself and spoke to him:

"Sir," she said in a thrilling tone of earnest entreaty, "mother is lying ill, and our rent is due at 12 o'clock to-day, and the persons we sew for having disappointed us in our pay, I have no other resource but this. Oh, sir! will you take this clasp only for a few days, and then I will repay you?"

Mr. Brochard felt that Col. McHenry's eyes were upon him, awaiting an answer, and as he wished him to think him a man of business, (which meant, in his notion, a man without a heart,) he answered promptly and sternly:

"No. Do you think we are simpletons here? If you have nothing more to say, please stand aside for customers."

"Well, Colonel, what do you think of those? They are the latest importation, full jeweled and warranted in all points.—I will sell you the one you have just laid down for one hundred and ninety-five dollars."

The gentlemen, however, was not heeding him, but watching the young girl, whom he saw leave the counter, with a heavy, drooping step, and approach the door. Her face had struck him for its sweet, intelligent loveliness, and her modesty had for him an irresistible charm; but her plea of poverty deeply interested his felings, and enlisted his sympathies in her behalf. He had silently watched the progress of her interview, with emotions of contempt for one and pity for the other.

Her hand was on the knob of the door when advancing toward her he said:

"You asked, I believe, for seven dollars?" He spoke with a gentle interest in his tone, that at once awakened hope in her heart, and again brought the light to her eyes and the hue to her cheeks, as she diffidently answered:

"Yes, sir, I should not have been so urgent—"

"None too much so. There is a ten dollar note—and I have no smaller bills."

"Sir, you are too kind."

"Not a word. I am happy to do you a service."

"Take the clasp, sir, though I am ashamed to offer it to you since the gentleman says it is so valueless. But to me it was as valuable as life, and I foolishly thought it must be so to others."

"I do not want it, child," answered McHenry, feelingly, putting his hand aside while she urged it upon him.

"Indeed, sir, you must take it, for I shall feel in some degree under obligations to a stranger. Besides, I wish to call and redeem it. Will you give me your address sir?" And as she spoke, he still declining the jewel, she laid it on the show box.

"Oh, no matter—but if you insist, it is the United States Hotel."

"Thank you, sir, you can never know the blessings to others that will follow your kindness to me to-day." Thus speaking and looking upon him with an expression of gratitude in her tearful eyes she left the shop, forgetting the gold clasp which she left upon the show case.

"Will you look at these watches now, Col. McHenry?" superciliously asked the goldsmith, without lifting his condemned eyes.

"No sir," answered the gentleman sternly, and taking his gloves and cane he walked from the shop of the avaricious goldsmith, who, too close to risk a trifle to relieve the wants of a poor family, probably lost a large amount by the purchases his wealthy customer might have made, as well as his own self-respect, such as it was; for avarice always sinks into its shell before the broad sun of benevolence.

"Now, there goes a man who throws away his money upon vagrants, while I keep mine to support my family," said the goldmsith, looking after him. "He thinks me a miser, and I think him a fool. O, here is the clasp, after all! She left it for him on the show case and he was too proud to take it away, if he saw it. Seven dollars! It is not worth more than five!"

He opened it as he spoke, and taking up a sharp instrument, tried the firmness of the gold.

"It is good Mexican gold. It might have cost twenty dollars. Ah! what! a star of diamonds in it!" as in working about with a point of steel he discovered a cavity. "Twelve large diamonds of the purest water! This is indeed valuable.—Let me see—they are worth at least five hundred dollars! What! to ask so little! No, no, she could not either, for she would not let it go for so small a sum, or ask for nearer its value. I suspect she was ignorant of the cavity, which I detected only by accident. She has stolen it, and never will return for it."

"Ah, ah, Abraham Brochard, thou hast made a good evening's work of it" he said exultingly to himself.

Then looking around among his shop boys to see if he was observed, he carefully, yet with a cheerful air, locked the clasp in his private drawer, and taking out the key placed it in his pocket. He had barely done so when Col McHenry re-entered, and without speaking or even looking at him, he cast his eyes upon the show case for the clasp which he recollected after going out, the young girl had laid down, but did not take up again, and so he turned back for it. Abraham Brochard was busily engaged in replacing the watches to their doeskin coverings, and preserving silence and ignorance. At length. Col McHenry spoke:

"That young person laid her clasp on this case, sir, which I neglected to take it up. It is a pity it should be lost, she valued it so highly."

"The clasp! Oh, no, I have not seen it, sir. She took it up again."

"Did you see her?"

"Yes, oh, yes! I had my eyes upon her, and she said at the same time, you'd never see your ten dollars or the clasp again.'

The gentlemen eyed him steadily for a moment, and then, glancing around the show case again, as if in search of it, he quitted the shop.

Several days had elapsed, and Col. McHenry had quite forgotten the circumstance we have narrated, when, as he was passing leisurely along the street, he felt his sleeve suddenly pulled by some one he heard running behind him, and looking around, he beheld, with a cheek glowing from the pursuit, the girl he had seen at the goldsmith's.

"Oh, sir, I am happy to have found you," she said at once, addressing him, as he stopped and with pleasure listened to her, "I was at last enabled to get my pay, and by my other work, have earned enough to repay you the ten dollars you so kindly gave me. You don't know the good you did—the suffering you relieved—the evil you timely averted. Here is the money sir."

"Nay, my good girl, I do not want it.—I made you a present of it at the time, and did not expect you to return it. I am, however, glad to find you have the disposition to do so, and that I was not deceived in my estimation of you."

"You *must* take it," said she, with ingenious earnestness. "I should be distressed to be longer under pecuniary obligations to an entire stranger. Besides that I would be very glad to have my clasp, if you please."

"Did you not take it from the case where you laid it down?" he asked with surprise and justly directed suspicion.

"No, sir. Indeed. I hope it is not lost, It is of countless value to me. It was given me by—by—"

"By a sweetheart," added he smiling.

"He is now *dead*, sir," she added, with overflowing eyes.

"You do well to value it. I did not take it up. Are you sure that you left it there?"

"Yes sir, hoping you would take it and keep it until I paid you the money."

"Well, my child, I have not got it, but believe the goldsmith has. Let us go to him."

On their arrival at the shop, Mr. Brochard denied ever having seen it since she went out and that he saw her take it with her and place it in her bosom as she left the shop. The young lady turned pale and was inconceivably distressed.

"Come with me. I will find the clasp for you," said Col. McHenry, offering her his arm and leaving the goldsmith's with her.

"I do hope I shall find it, sir," she said as they walked along. "It was Robert's last gift. It was given him in Cuba by a rich lady whose life he had saved from the water. He was a sailor; sir, and had little to leave me, but his memory and my poor clasp. Oh sir if it is lost, I shall never forgive myself for offering to pledge it. But, sir, our extremity was very great."

Col. McHenry stopped with her at a justice's office, and briefly and clearly made his complaint, and in a few minutes Mr. Brochard was brought into the presence of the magistrate.

He appeared to be in great trepidation, and was pale as ashes; for he had been suddenly taken without warning from behind his counter, leaving his shop in charge of his astonished assistants. Col. McHenry and the young lady being sworn deposed that they last saw the clasp on the show case, where each went out and left it; the former further deposed that he had not gone three steps from the door before he returned and found it missing, and no one was in the vicinity but the defendant.

The goldsmith was then called up to be sworn as to the knowledge of the facts.—He approached the stand where the magistrate held the Bible, and laid his hands upon it with a preceptible tremor of his body; but love of money was stronger than the fear of law, and he took the oath. It appeared as if he would sink through the floor when he took it; but the moment it was done, he recovered his audacity. At this moment an officer who, at the suggestion of Col. McHenry, had been privately dispatched by the justice with a search warrant to the shop of the goldsmith, now entered and placed something in the magistrate's hand, after briefly whispering to him.

"Did you ever see this gold ornament before?" asked the magistrate, holding up the clasp before the young lady's eyes.

"Oh, it is my clasp—it is my clasp!" she cried, springing forward.

"Yes—it is the same," answered the Colonel.

"And did you ever see it before," demanded the justice sternly, holding it in the direction of the goldsmith, who had seen it at first and was appalled with fear and consternation. Instead of replying he uttered a wild hysterical laugh, and fell his length in convulsions on the floor.

He was a few weeks afterward taken from his prison and tried for perjury; but his reason forsook him, and he is now an inmate of the madhouse. Thus was avarice and parsimony, and indifference to the suffering of the poor, punished in this life; the acts of this selfish man show to all how acquisitiveness, if wrongly directed, is fatal to its posessor.

Col. McHenry proved to be a bachelor; though a little turned of thirty, his heart was keenly alive to all the finer sensibilities of our nature. He could feel for the down-trodden poor, and sympathize with the unfortunate. To this truth none could more positively attest than the young friend of the "golden clasp," for ere two moons had waned, she rejoiced in the euphonic title of Mrs. Col. McHenry, surrounded with all the appearance of wealth that a grateful heart could enjoy, or even wish. Her poor, afflicted mother was well provided for, when she soon recovered her health and happiness, and prosperity smiled upon all.

Absence of Mind.

Talking of absence of mind (said the Rev. Sidney Smith,) the oddest instance happened to me once in forgetting my own name. I knocked at a door in London, and asked if Mrs. B. was at home. "Yes, sir; pray what name shall I say?" I looked in the man's face astonished—what name! Aye, that is the question—what is my name? I believe the man thought me mad; but it is literally true that during the space of two or three minutes I had no more idea of who I was than if I had never existed. I did not know whether I was a dissenter or a layman: I felt as dull as Sternhold or Hopkins. At last, to my great relief, it flashed across me that I was Sidney Smith. I heard also of a clergyman who went jogging along the road until he came to a turnpike. "What is to pay?" "Pay sir! for what?" asked the turnpike man. "Why, for my horse, to be sure." "Your horse, sir." "No horse! God pless me!" said he, suddenly looking down between his legs. "I thought I was on horseback."

A Yankee Rooster.

Friend Lang of the *Gazette* told a story the other day, we have heard "many a *time and oft*" since "childhood's hour," but as it may be new to some of our readers we give it a place in our columns.

Soon after the last war with Great Britain, which the services of Major (then Captain) Jack Downing, contributed in no small degree to bring to a close, he was advised by General Jackson to take a foreign voyage for the recovery of his health, which had been much impaired by his constant exertions. The schooner "Two Pollies" was at that time loading lumber for Surinam, and Captain Downing was invited by Captain Jumper to a berth in his cabin. He was very politely treated by a party of Englishmen then at the Island, who one day requested him to witness a cock-fight, which was contested on either side with great spirit, and which lasted an hour. One of the party asked Captain Downing how he liked that sport, and if there were any game cocks in Downingville.

"No," said he, "we have no such birds as them, and I like to see such things as them done at once. I brought out a large clumsy dung-hill rooster with me, to make chicken broth of, and he is now in the hen coop on board of the "Two Pollies," and I'll bet you a beaver hat that he'll kill any game cock in Sirenum in less than three minute's time."

"If you will bet a hogshead of sugar," said the gentleman, "I will take you up. We never bet less than that."

"Done," said Captain Downing, "and I'll go on board to-morrow, and bring him up, and he'll thrash all the cocks you can bring before him, just as I and General Jackson thrashed the English at New Orleans."

Next day the finest game cock on the island was carried to the pit, where a large company was assembled to witness the fight between the Creole cock and the Yankee rooster. The two birds were accordingly pitted against each other. The Creole cock immediately commenced a furious attack, wounding the sides, head and neck of the other without opposition on his part. Bets ran ten to one in favor of the Creole. The rooster did nothing but cock his eyes this way and that to watch the motions of his adversary.—When the fourth onset was about to be made, the rooster rested himself on his left leg, raised his right, and before the Creole could reach him, the rooster made a sudden dart of his right claw, which penetrated through the bones, then threw the Creole under foot, and *ate him up alive!*

Captain Downing took home the hogshead of sugar, and his Aunt Keziah has used up about one half of it in apple dumplings, indian pudding and pumpkin pies.

N. B.—We forgot to mention that Captain Downing's rooster was no less a bird than the *American Eagle*, hatched in an old oak tree in Downingville.

The Post.

"He comes! The herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

There is nothing in which the days of "Auld Lang Syne" more differs from the present than in the astonishing facilities now afforded for rapid conveyance from place to place, and of course, in the quick delivery of communications by the mail.—Before the year 1775, five or six weeks were consumed in writing to, and receiving an answer from Boston. All the letters were conveyed on horseback, at a snail-pace gait—slow but sure. The first stage between Boston and New York, commenced on the 24th of June 1772, to run once a fortnight, as "a useful, new, and expensive undertaking; to start on the 13th and arrive either to or from either of those places on the 25th!" thus making 13 days travel! The first stage between New York and Philadelphia began in 1756 and occupied three days.

Nor are those former prolonged movements peculiar to us. It was even so with our British ancestors, not very long before us. We have a specimen, of their sluggish doings in this matter, as late as the year 1712. The New Castle *Courant*, of that year containing a State advertisement, saying that "all who desire to pass from Edinboro' to London or from London to Edinboro', let them repair to John Bailles, &c., every other Saturday and Monday, at both of which places they may be received in a stage coach, which performs the whole journey in thirteen days without stoppage (if God permit) having eighty able horses to perform a whole stage." The facts, as they were in the olden time, are to the following effect, to wit:—

In 1683, month July, Wm. Penn issued an order for the establishment of a Post office, and granted to Henry Waldy of Tekonay, authority to hold one, and "to supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to New Castle, or to the Falls." The rates of Postage were to wit: Letters from the Falls to Philadelphia, 3d.; to Chester, 5d.; to New Castle, 7d.; to Maryland, 9d.; and from Philadelphia to Chester, 2d.; to New Castle 4d.; and to Maryland, 6d.; The post went once a week, and it was to be "carefully published on the meeting house door, and other public places." These facts I found in the M.S.S. of the Pemberton family.

A regular act for a post-office at Philadelphia, was first enact in the year 1700.

Col. John Hamilton, of New Jersey and son of Governor Andrew Hamilton, first devised the post-office scheme for British America, for which he obtained a patent, and the profits accruing. Afterward he sold it to the Crown, and a member of parliment was appointed for the whole, with a right to have his substitute reside in New York.

In 1747, month December, Jonathan Dickerson writes to his correspondent, saying:—

"We have a settled post from Virginia and Maryland unto us, and goes through all our northern colonies, whereby advices from Boston to Williamsburgh, in Virginia is completed in four weeks from March to December, and in double that time in the other months of the year."

In 1722, the Gazette says—"We have been these three days expecting the New York Post, as usual, but he has not yet arrived," although three days over his time.

In 1727, the mail to Annapolis is opened this year to go once a fortnight in summer, and once a month in winter via New Castle, &c. in the Western Shore, and back by the Eastern Shore; managed by William Bradford in Philadelphia, and by William Parks, in Annapolis.

In 1729, December, the Gazette announces, that while the New York Post continues his fortnight stage, we shall publish but once a week, as in former times! In summer it went once a week.

1738, Henry Batt is made riding postmaster for all the stages between Philadelphia and Newport, in Virginia; to set out in the beginning of each month, and to return in 24 days. To him all merchants may confide their letters and other business he having given security to the postmaster general.

In this we can have little conception of his lonely rides through imperfect roads; of laying out at times all night, and giving his horses a range of rope to browse, while he should make his letter-pack his pillow on the ground.—*Watson's Annals.*

* * *

In the days of the famous Ethan Allen of Vermont, lawyers were scarce, and gentlemen who were not of the profession acted as counsel. Allen was often employed in this way, and on one occasion the opposing lawyer quoted Blackstone, where upon old Ethan threw stones in this terrible fashion: "I would have the young gentleman know that, with my logic and reasoning from the eternal fitness of things I can upset his blackstones, his white stones, his gravestones and his brimstones."

* * *

"Sambo, can you tell me in what building people are most likely to take cold?"

"Why, no; me stranger in de town, and can't tell dat?"

"Well, I will tell you—it is de bank."

"How is dat?"

"Because dare are so many drafts in it?"

"Dat is good; but can you tell me sah, what makes dare be so many drafts in it?"

"No."

"Because so many go dare to raise the wind, yah, yah, yah."

* * *

A flatboatman once came down the Mississippi, and he got into an eddy at night time.

He merely drifted round and round without making any headway.

In a house on the river bank a nigger was playing the fiddle.

Several times he saw the same house, but thought he was going down.

Finally he flung down his oars in despair, saying, "This is the strangest country I ever did see: every man's house has a fiddler in it!"

* * *

Go to Vermeule's for Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, Trunks, and fancy Robes.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, BALL TICKETS, &c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., March 5, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write *briefly, legibly*, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas-corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or monied.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Democratic Association.

The regular meeting will be held at the Democratic Reading Room on Saturday evening, March 7th., at 7½ o'clock. Punctual and general attendance is desired.

JAMES CLARK, *Pres't.*

W. L. FORCE, *Sec.*

Relief for the Poor.

GOVERNOR PARKER'S LECTURE.

The following report of a sub-committee has been adopted as the basis of action:

"Your committee report, that they have selected the following gentlemen, under whose direction the proceeds of the proposed lecture by Gov. Parker will be distributed, viz:—Messrs Warren Green, Henry A. H. Martin and John Simpson.

They recommend that the following ladies be requested to form themselves into a Visiting Committee for the purpose of ascertaining the most needy residents of the town and vicinity, including that part known as North Plainfield, and report individually, or as may be convenient, to either of the above named gentlemen, who will appropriate the funds or supplies punctual, with said funds, in proportion to the apparent necessity of the case, to either of the ladies for distribution, viz.:—

Mrs. John Simpson, Mrs. A. Berry,
" Daniel Martine, " C. H. Stillman,
" E. Mulford, " J. D. Titsworth,
" P. M. French, " B. J. Randolph,
" Dr. J. W. Craig, " David Vail,
" W. H. Shotwell, " J. Freeman,
" Elston Marsh, " G. D. Merrill,
Mrs. E. W. Runyon,
Miss Kate Webster, Miss Rosa Verdon,
" C. E. Roome, " Jennie Radford,
" Emma Horton, " Sarah Martin,
Miss Louise Spencer.

Your Committee further recommend that donations from the aforesaid fund, be directed exclusively to residents who are known to be worthy.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES CLARK,
J. VAN WINKLE,
ALEX. TITSWORTH, } *Committee.*
B. J. RANDOLPH,
JOHN H. EVANS,

Tickets for the Lecture can be had of Jeremiah Van Winkle and Wm. L. Force, Committee, or at the Book Store of J. R. Van Winkle.

Call for the National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.
Washington, February 22, 1868.

Andrew Johnson.

The Radicals propose the impeachment of Andrew Johnson as President of the United States, for the *high crime* of endeavoring to remove Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

That is Radical eating Radical.

Who nominated Andrew Johnson?

The Republican party.

Who elected him?

The Republican party.

Who enjoyed patronage under him?

The Republican party.

The Democracy have no claims upon Andrew Johnson or he upon them. He abandoned the Democratic party for the banner of "Lincoln and Johnson" and *has not renewed that severed allegiance.*

Andrew Johnson has done many things which the Democracy cannot approve or forget.

He refused a brief respite to poor Mrs. Surratt, whom even Butler declares was innocent, and the hanging of whom Reverdy Johnson pronounced murder.

He did more than any other man towards electing Marcus L. Ward Governor of New Jersey.

He disgraced the country and insulted the Democracy by rewarding Kilpatrick with a foreign mission.

The Democratic party is not in any shape or manner responsible for Andrew Johnson. The votes of that party were cast for McClellan and Pendleton, and happy, thrice happy would it have been for the country, had those votes secured an electoral majority.

The Democracy sustain the vetoes of Andrew Johnson, because those vetoes defend the Constitution from the assaults of fanatical partisans and infuriated madmen.

The Democracy oppose the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, because that indictment has *no foundation in truth*, and is clearly designed for the unhallowed purpose of removing a Constitutionally elected President, who has shown some regard for the sanctity of an oath, to make room for an unscrupulous minion, who will disregard all laws, human or divine, that stand in the way of Radical supremacy, Puritanical intolerance, Negro equality and the overthrow of civil liberty.

The Democratic party never loses sight of the Constitution. It is the Alpha and the Omega of their political faith, and no honest supporter of that sacred compact ever has been or ever will be traduced or left unsustained by the Democracy. So far they uphold Andrew Johnson, and for like reasons they will stand by any other man who stands by the Constitution.

Devotion to the Constitution is the only true loyalty, it is the only anchor of National safety, it is DEMOCRACY.

Impeachment.

Aside from the clear unconstitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office act, and its wanton denial of a just privilege to President Johnson, and exercised freely by all other Presidents from Washington down, the very terms of that law itself *sustains the President in removing Stanton.* It provides "that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Stanton was appointed by President Lincoln, and according to the provisions of the law above named, *his tenure of office ceased one month after the death of Mr. Lincoln.* Even admitting the law to be constitutional, President Johnson could not violate it by removing Mr. Stanton, because that *stick fast* was not his appointee, and had simply been allowed to retain the port-folio of office on sufferance.

Here is the only commission Stanton ever received:

Abraham Lincoln, President of United States, to all whom may see these presents greeting:

Know you that, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, integrity, and ability of Edwin M. Stanton, I have named, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and appoint him to be Secretary of War for the United States, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office, and all the powers, privileges, and emoluments to the same of right appertaining, unto him the said Edwin M. Stanton, and during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

In testimony whereof I have executed these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President;
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

There never was a more absurd and wicked scheme set on foot than this impeachment move against the President.—It is absurd, for the reason, that the charges, before a jury of twelve sane and honest men, would not serve to hang a dog. It is wicked, because to secure political power, it aims an assassin blow at the very life of free government. We coincide with Mr. Thayer, who at the Cooper Institute meeting last week said:

"Proceed, then, impeachers, with your work; but mistake not the apathy of the moment for indifference to your revolutionary movements. Go on with your radical schemes, and you will find that it is only the lull before the storm; only here and there a big drop of rain falls to earth, but they presage a storm that will flood the valleys and uproot the monarch trees of the forest. Be admonished, then, and heed the warnings of the people, before it is too late to save yourselves. The victim you would immolate survives your menace; pursue him and he will find a refuge in the hearts of the people."

Civil Rights.

An exchange says:

"A colored individual was arrested on the charge of stealing a watch. He was tried at the police station and sent to the county jail."

That is adverse to civil rights, (white men have none,) and will again cause Sumner "to hear a lion in the lobby roar."

Another exchange remarks:

"A negro in trying to make a bargain for wages said "the price of niggers has ris"—that he could get eleven dollars a day by being a member of the Alabama Convention."

That is supporting civil rights, (negroes have all,) and will no doubt make Frelinghuysen smile more complaisantly than ever on classic Sambo and lovely Dinah.

The Legislature.

Senator Clark introduced an act to incorporate the Dime Saving Institution of Plainfield.

Assemblyman Hough presented a petition from citizens of Plainfield against authorizing the raising of more money for School purposes without the assent of the people.

Assemblyman Whelan offered the following:

Whereas, Information has reached the members of the Assembly that the President of the United States, in the rightful exercise of his constitutional authority, has removed Edwin M. Stanton from the Secretaryship of the War Department, and

Whereas, We further learn that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton resisted by force the authority of the President in the said removal, and that he is aided and abetted by the Radical members of Congress, and

Whereas, In our opinion such conduct on the part of Congress and Hon. E. M. Stanton is a usurpation of the powers of the President and dangerous to the life of our government, and that we feel it our duty to do all in our power, as legislators of a sovereign State, to resist such a result; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be requested to report to the House, on to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. such resolutions as in their judgement are suitable and expressive of the wisdom of this body.

And Senator Dater as follows:

Resolved (House of Assembly concurring) That the President of the United States in his struggle against the encroachments of a radical majority in Congress has our hearty sympathy, and we hereby request the Joint Committee on Federal Relations to prepare resolutions to be submitted at the earliest moment to both houses of this Legislature, expressive of our feelings in regard to the exigency of public affairs.

Both of which were adopted.

Prophecy Fulfilled.

"IF THE INFERNAL FANATICS AND ABOLITIONISTS EVER GET POWER IN THEIR HANDS, THEY WILL OVERRIDE THE CONSTITUTION, SET THE SUPREME COURT AT DEFIANCE, CHANGE AND MAKE LAWS TO SUIT THEMSELVES, LAY VIOLENT HANDS ON THOSE WHO DIFFER WITH THEM IN THEIR OPINION OR DARE QUESTION THEIR INFALLIBILITY, AND FINALLY BANKRUPT THE COUNTRY AND DELUGE IT WITH BLOOD."—*Daniel Webster, March 7, 1850.*

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, during a debate in Congress last Monday on the Impeachment project said, that a charge had never been made on such flimsy, such shadowy, such absolutely unsubstantial testimony as that on which that article rested. No fair minded man could rise from its reading without utter astonishment that it contained so little, was so trifling and so absolutely disgraceful to the intelligence of the House. There was not enough in it to convict a white man, much less a negro, of stealing an orange. It showed that "trifles light as air are to the jealous confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ." He knew of but one parallel in ridiculousness to these proceedings, and that was the presentation the other day of that humbug, nonsensical letter about nitro-glycerine.

One hundred and fifty petitions in Bankruptcy were filed in New York on Saturday last. Rome burns while Congress fiddles. Business goes to ruin while Radicalism dances around the Negro. How long will the American people stand such doings?

Barnum's Museum was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. Very few of the curiosities or animals were saved. Mr. Barnum estimates the loss on contents of the buildings about $400,000; insured for $110,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Truly, Barnum is unlucky.

George Francis Train has again been arrested at Dublin. It is given out that he is arrested this time for debt. A convenient explanation.

Democratic Association Meeting.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a special meeting of the Democratic Association of Plainfield, held at their room on Saturday evening, February 29th., President Clark in the chair, and W. L. Force, Secretary.

Mr. Harper submitted for consideration the draft of a proposed law framed by the Board of Managers of the Plainfield Fire Department and which they desired passed at the present session of the Legislature.—Mr. H. stated that the said bill had been handed to him for approval, and he sought this opportunity of laying its provisions fairly before his fellow Democrats for their impartial judgment. The bill provides:

"That the capital stock of the Fire Department shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

"That the amount to be raised by taxation in each year shall not exceed three thousand dollars.

"That the Department have authority to borrow fifteen thousand dollars, and issue Bonds therefor in the sums of $500 each, at seven per cent interest, for the purpose of funding their present indebtedness and providing a lot and an additional building for their apparatus; two of which Bonds shall be payable annually."

After a thorough expression of sentiment, Mr. Dietrich offered the following preamble and resolution, which met the unanimous approval of the meeting:

Whereas: The Fire Department of Plainfield at the last session of the Legislature obtained authority to increase the limit of annual taxation from one thousand to two thousand dollars, and capital stock from four thousand to fourteen thousand dollars, and *whereas*, such facilities, if economically and prudently managed, should be, we think, sufficient to meet the present wants of that department, and *whereas*, no published statement of the expenditures and liabilities of said Department has been given to the people, and the times certainly forbid any unnecessary increase of public debt and taxation, therefore be it—

Resolved: That the Democracy of Plainfield cannot assent and do not assent to the proposed bill of the Fire Department Managers asking for an increase of $1,000 taxation, $6,000 capital stock, and the issue of $15,000 bonds.

It was further

Resolved: That a supplement should be procured to the act incorporating the Fire Department, making an active member of any Fire Company ineligible to serve as a member of the Board of Managers.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be published in the "*Constitutionalist.*"

W. L. FORCE, *Secretary.*

For "The Constitutionalist."

The Fire Department.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I am a friend of the Fire Department, and sincerely desire its permanent prosperity, but believe there is danger of going *too fast.* I am also the Tax-payers friend, and advocate *their right to know* frequently and authentically how every dollar of the public money is expended.

I learn that the Fire Department wish Legislative authority to add another thousand dollars to their annual taxation, and to issue Bonds to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars.

I do not like, Messrs. Editors, the idea of manufacturing more public obligations. That, to me, demands close scrutiny and deliberate thought. There is such a thing as over-doing this bond business, and piling debt so high that it may crush some of us poor fellows who are not fortified behind greenbacks. It should be remembered that the people of Plainfield are not all rich, but that a large majority possess only moderate means, and that very many owning modest, yet to them valued homesteads, have now about as much as they can do to make both ends meet, even with stern industry and economy. Those worthy men and women have rights deserving of consideration and protection, and on their behalf I would respectfully urge prudent action and the lightest possible taxation.

I admit the necessity of an efficient Fire Department. Its importance comes home to every property owner, large or small, and, as an individual, I am ready and willing to pay my full share towards its support; but is it not due to the tax-payers as a body, that the gentlemen constituting the Board of Managers of the Fire Department, before asking for an increase of taxation and indebtedness, should *publish a detailed statement*, showing how much and for what purpose the Department owes money, and what it absolutely requires more to guarantee its public utility?

In that connection I would suggest the propriety of the Managers furnishing the people as follows:

The present indebtedness of the Department, to whom owing and in what shape.

A complete schedule of all property belonging to the Department, with its present estimated cash value.

The cost of the new steam fire engine, and how much remains unpaid thereon.

The cost of engine house and lot on Front street, and how much therof is unpaid,

The proposed site and cost of another building, and for what purpose that is designed.

All of which is information justly due to the people of Plainfield.

I go for free ventilation and strict accountability in every branch of public affairs.

There are other points to be touched upon hereafter.

Hastily yours,

JUNIUS.

Local and State Items.

☞ SAD ACCIDENT.—It is with deep regret we are called upon to record a sad accident which happened in this town on Friday morning last. Leonard B. Stephenson, eldest child of Mr. Samuel Stephenson, of this place, a bright little fellow, of almost nine years, while on his way to school, in crossing Mechanic Street, was struck by a passing coal train, and instantly killed, his head being completely severed from his body. It is supposed from the evidence given in the Coroners' Inquest that he was standing on the North track, waiting for a train to pass, and did not notice the approach of a coal train from the opposite direction, his attention being attracted to the passing train. The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury:

"We, as Coroner's Jury summoned on inquest by the sudden death of Leonard Stephenson on the Central Railroad in Plainfield, N J., Feb 28, 1868, find that Leonard Stephenson came to his death by attempting to cross the track in front of an approaching train just as another passing train in the opposite direction had almost passed by. The engine that passed over his body was No. 78, and was run by Henry Schenck at the time. In view of the circumstances, as shown by evidence in the case, we do not censure the engineer, but we do not exonorate the Central Railroad Company from what seems to us as gross neglect of guarding the crossings in our town by placing flagmen at all exposed points.

T. J. GILLIES,
FRED. CADMUS,
J. A. HUBBARD,
JOHN LINBARGER,
THOS. R. WILLIAMS,
WM. D. RANDOLPH,
HENRY COUCH,
JOS. F. RANDOLPH,
CHAS. B. ROGERS.

The funeral services, in the R. D. Church in this place, were attended by an immense concourse of sincere sympathisers with the bereaved family. An affecting sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Simonson, from John, 2d epis., 4th verse:

"I rejoiced greatly that I found of thy children walking in truth, as we have received a commandment from the Father."

The casset in which the body was deposited was decorated with wreaths of white roses, one of which was presented by citizens of this place. It was taken to Somerville for interment.

☞ ROBBERS AROUND.—The stores of James M. Dunn, P. C. Johnson and N. Rogers & Son, were broken into on Friday night and robbed of some pennies, which happened to be in the money drawer at the time. Mr. L. L. Compton's Confectionery was also tried by them, but they were frightened away. It is supposed that the thieves took some tools from the Carpenter Shop of Messrs. Perine & Doane to effect an entrance in the above stores, as several chisels, hammers, &c. are missing from their shop.

☞ The Citizens' Building & Loan Association will hold their regular monthly meeting at Laing's Hall on Monday evening, March 9th, for the purpose of receiving installments, and selling the funds on hand.

☞ Attention is called to the circular enclosed in this paper of E. P. Williams, Elizabeth, N. J.

☞ The Scotch Plains Thief Detecting Society met in their rooms at that place on Monday evening, the 2d inst., Dr. Joseph Clark in the Chair, C. M. Putnam Secretary. A large number of members were present, and new ones were added to their list. The Committee on getting an Act passed by the Legislature of this State to charter the Society, granting special powers to all its members to make arrests, &c., reported progress, and after the transaction of some other business of minor importance, the Society adjourned to meet the first Monday evening in April, at half-past seven o'clock. We are glad to see that our Scotch Plains friends are determined to make themselves a "terror" to all thieves, their aiders and abettors.

☞ The revival at Scotch Plains, through the untiring efforts of Rev. J. C. Buchanan, is still in progress, and has resulted most gloriously for the cause of Christ. Nearly sixty persons have manifested a desire to become followers of the "meek and lowly Jesus," and about forty of that number have been hopefully converted. And the work "still goes on."

☞ A young man by the name of Wm. Weyle, employed in the mill of Messrs. Spicer & Ross, at Boundbrook, had his left arm nearly severed from his body by a circular saw on Thursday last. It was feared at first that amputation would be necessary, but we learn that hopes are entertained of saving his arm.

☞ The recent sad accident on the Rail Road in this village brings up forcibly the necessity of having *flagmen* stationed by the R. R. Company at the principal street crossings, say Centre, Mechanic, Cherry and Peace streets. The topic has been earnestly discussed by our citizens within the past few days, and the opinion generally advanced that the company should at once put into effect such precautions for the safety of life and limb. If that is refused, then a law ought to be passed by the present Legislature compelling it to be done. It would be well for the Township Committee to take the matter in hand and request the Central R. R. Company to adopt such a reasonable safeguard. We cannot think the enlightened management of that corporation will turn a deaf ear. If they do, then we go for appealing to a higher power. Something must be done and that soon. Give us the flagmen.

☞ We are happy to learn that quite a number of substantial improvements are in contemplation in and around our neighboring village of Scotch Plains. Among others, we learn that Mr. S. Cole, the popular "hotel keeper," at the station, is to erect a Carriage Factory and Blacksmith Shop on his premises, where all business in that line will be done in a neat and satisfactory manner, and on the "old style" specie basis. We can assure Mr. Cole that if he does this it will be an improvement that the public will appreciate, and that his custom will not be confined to Scotch Plains.

☞ LECTURE.—We understand that the Sons of Temperance of this place have engaged an eminent lecturer, lately from London, Eng., to give a lecture on the subject of Temperance. The lecture will be given on the 12th inst. Further particulars next week.

☞ The store and wheelwright property on the corner of Darby Avenue and Tattle Lane, Scotch Plains, formerly belonging to J. C. Smith, Esq., has recently been purchased by Mr. H. Dobbins, of that place.

☞ Last Friday evening, as the Union freight train on the New Jersey Railroad was passing over Hackensack bridge, one of the brakemen who was standing on the platform of a car, accidentally fell off, and going down through the open frame work of the draw, landed upon the ice below. Strange to say, he sustained no injury, and succeeded in getting upon *terra firma* without assistance. No one having witnessed the occurence, the train went on to Newark before his absence was discovered.

☞ March comes in like a lion, and according to the old saying, it should therefore go out like a lamb. May it be so.

☞ Abm. Kershow of the County Hotel, Somerville, has purchased the Mansion House, at Princeton, of Cornelius Vanderveer, for $13,500, and will take possession on the first of April next.

☞ Railroad travel was considerably obstructed by snow on Monday. The morning trains on the Central experienced some delay, while the through trains from Philadelphia on the New Jersey road were behind several hours.

☞ There is a great religious revival now going on in the M. E. Church at Freehold, under the pastorial charge of Rev. W. W. Moffat. About 60 persons have professed conversion—30 of whom joined the church last Sunday week.

☞ One of the cars attached to the 9:40 from this city to New York, on Saturday last, caught fire from the stove pipe just as the train neared the depot in Jersey city. A number of pails of water were immediately procured and it was extinguished without much damage. If the fire had taken place while on the meadows, or some place where water was not handy, it would most likely have destroyed the car, if not the most of the train. Those who first saw it say that it could have been extinguished by a cup of water—but there was none in the car. Passengers are not expected to become thirsty in the winter time, we presume.—*Rahway Dem.*

☞ The distributing reservoir at Elizabeth burst its embankments on Thursday night, about ten o'clock, and completely flooded Grand and Cherry streets and the Central Railroad track. The city will not be left without water by this accident, as there is a main pipe from the receiving side of the reservoir. The damage is estimated at about $5,000. The work of repair will be commenced at once.

☞ The dead body of a man named David Green, of Tullytown, Pa., was found on Friday morning, on the line of the New Jersey Railroad, about six miles from New Brunswick, with the head severed from the body, and both legs cut off. He was probably killed by one of the night trains.

☞ A woman, whose name is unknown to us, while attempting to cross the railroad track at New Market on Friday, with a child in her arms, fell, and her head striking on one of the rails, she was instantly killed. The child was not injured.

☞ We are glad to see that Professor Dunn's list of subscribers to his lectures is growing daily. We wish him full success. See copy of his book at Van Winkle's store.

☞ The Trenton *True American* says:—Yesterday, a stranger entered the store of Cahill & Nolen, in Greene street above Hanover, and asked the loan of a pencil. He was accommodated, and then said he would prefer a pen and ink. Mr. Nolan invited him to go to the desk. He did so. After writing for some time he arose, thanked Mr. Nolen and departed. A little while afterwards Mr. Nolen had occasion to go to his money drawer, which is immediately in front of the desk where the stranger was waiting, and found to his surprise that his money, between $200 and $300, had suddenly disappeared. He started at once in pursuit. He found that the stranger had stopped at Caminade's Hotel, took a drink, and then took the cars. What prospect there is of getting the money and the thief is yet a matter of doubt.

☞ We learn from the Rahway *Democrat*:—The lecture before the Lyceum last Friday evening, by the Hon. John Davidson, was really a fascinating and brilliant effort. Mr. Davidson took up the subject of this discussion—"Tousaint L' Ouverture the Liberator of Hayti"—and handled it in such a manner as to hold his audience from the begining to its end, frequently eliciting hearty applause in some of its most eloquent passages. He drew a true and life-like picture of his noble hero, from his birth till he was induced by the deception and treachery of the French General to meet him unprotected, when he was seized by the French soldiers sent to arrest him, taken to France, thrown into prison, and by the order of Napoleon was starved to death. At the close of the lecture a resolution was passed, thanking Mr. Davidson for his very entertaining and instructive lecture delivered for the benefit of the Lyceum.

☞ Adolphus G. Frenaye, a dentist, of Camden, died suddenly, in that city on Wednesday morning, of last week, of disease of the heart. He left the breakfast table in an unusually happy mood, and went to his work-room, which forms a part of the building where he lived, and was heard at work by Mrs. F. A patient entered the office soon after, and Dr. F. was called, but he made no answer. Mrs. F. ascended to the room where he had been at work and found him a corpse. He was about 40 years of age.

New York Live Stock Market.

The severe snow storm keeps back some of the live stock trains, and reports indicate that the western roads are badly blocked up. This causes butchers to buy quicker, and the increase number of cattle have all been taken. Receipts for the week, 4,839 head, of which 1,400 were offered at the National yards yesterday, and all sold. The prices though nearly up to the figures of last Monday, were not as good as obtained during the middle of the week by ¼c. per lb. The supply at 100th street was larger than anticipated, and the high prices paid for the stock on the way here did not allow much margin for profit. Sheep are less abundant, only 17,455 being reported for the week, but former free receipts prevent any advance. A few extra lots ran up to high figures. Hogs are unchanged, with 22 cars on the market to-day, making 11,639 for the week.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by P. M. French & Sons, and Freeman & Philpitt.

Wheat Flour, ℔ cwt.	$6 50 @ $7 00
Wheat Flour (Graham) ℔ cwt.	$6 00
Rye Flour, ℔ cwt.	5 00
Indian Meal	$2 65 @ 2 80
Feed	2 50 @ 2 70
Wheat, ℔ bush	2 50 @ 2 55
Rye	1 40 @ 1 50
Corn	1 16 @ 1 20
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ cwt.	5 00 @ 5 50
Buckwheat, ℔ bushel	$1 35
Oats	65 @ 75 cts.
Potatoes	$2 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen	40 cts
Butter, ℔ ℔	45 @ 52 "
Pork (salt)	18 "
Lard	20 "
Hams	20 "
Shoulders	16 "
Cheese	20 "
Smoked Beef	25 "
Tongues	30 "

Marriages.

BENNET—RICHARDS—In the M. E. Church, Mount Horeb, Feb. 26, by the Rev. G. O. Carmichael, Mr. Peter S. Bennet, of Roysfield, and Miss Catharine Richards, of Mount Horeb.

Deaths.

STEPHENSON—In this place, Feb. 28, LEONARD B., son of Samuel H. and Helen Stephenson, aged 8 years, 10 months and 19 days.

TROW—In this place, March 2d, of Chlorosis, JENNIE R., daughter of William Trow, aged 13 years, 11 mo's, and 13 days.

Guardian's Sale.

The subscriber, Guardian of Morris W. Force, a minor, will, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Union County, sell at public auction on the premises in Plainfield, in said County, on Monday the 30th day of March next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of said Morris W. Force in the house and lot—with the hereditaments and appurtenances—of which Thomas H. Force died seized, situate in New Street, in Plainfield aforesaid and containing about one quarter of an acre of land; being the premises conveyed to said Thomas H. Force by deed of Daniel T. Hill & wife, dated May 20, 1842, and by deed of Simeon Lyon & wife, dated Nov. 10, 1842.

Conditions and attendance by
HENRY W. FORCE, Guardian.
Dated January 27, 1868. feb27w5

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. None in the town of 3,500 inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Enquire of
LAMON & MARSH,
feb27.tf. Westfield, N. J.

Chemical Lectures.

THE undersigned will open a course of 13 Chemical Lectures in Plainfield, to be illustrated with experiments, as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are subscribed for, to ensure the course. See the book at Van Winkle's Book Store. They will be held in the Methodist Church.

NATHANIEL DUNN, A. M.,
Consulting Chemist, Lecturer in Chemistry, &c.

A Slander Refuted.

Among the many Radical calumnies uttered against the Southern people, foremost has been the charge, "that a Northern man could not safely live in or travel through the South, and that the people thereof still hated the old flag and the defenders of the Union." To prove the falsity of such an accusation, Sergeant H. Bates, of Wisconsin, a soldier in the war for the Constitution and Union, not a stay-at-home brawling loyalist, engaged to walk from Vicksburg to Washington City, without weapons, without money, carrying displayed the star spangled banner, and relying solely on the loyalty, honor and hospitality of our Southern countrymen. In the prosecution of that journey Sergeant Bates arrived at Montgomery, Alabama, Feb. 15th., where he received a most enthusiastic welcome and was presented to the citizens by Judge Clitherall as follows:

"*Ladies and citizens of Montgomery*: with unfeigned pleasure I introduce to you Sergeant Gilbert H. Bates, a citizen of the State of Wisconsin, a late member of the First Regiment Wisconsin Artillery, United States army, a soldier who fought us gallantly throughout the war; a true soldier and as a necessary sequence a gentleman.

"The circumstances which led Mr. Bates to undertake the walk from Vicksburg to Washington city, are in brief as follows:

"Mr. Bates is a citizen of Edgerton, Wisconsin. After the close of the war he engaged in the business of raising grapes and making wine near the town of Edgerton. During the war one of his officers presented him with a meerschaum pipe, which he unfortunately broke and took into the town to be repaired. After having started home he recollected that he had no other pipe, and returned to the town to purchase a clay one for present use.

"And now mark how the history of his case proves the assertion, that the most important epochs of our lives hinge upon what seem to be the veriest trifles. Well has it been said—

> "'Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
> Make the mighty ocean, makes the boundless sand;
> And the little moments, little though they be,
> Make the mighty ages of vast eternity.'

"Entering the store in which he intended to purchase his pipe, he found a knot of village politicians in full blast. They denounced the South as the land of the Comanches, and the Southern people as being worse than the Comanches. Swore by the heathen gods that a Northern man, particularly a Northern soldier, could not live in, or travel through the South, and that if the military were withdrawn, the flag of the Union would be torn from every flag staff, and every man of Union sentiment would be massacred.

"They appealed to Sergeant Bates to witness the truth of the charge.

"'It is not true,' said the gallant Sergeant. 'I have fought these Southerners. I have seen them in the field. I have seen them as prisoners of war. I believe that when they surrendered they did so in good faith, and I believe a Northern man, a Northern soldier, who attends to his own business is as safe at the South as he is at the North. I would not be afraid to walk from Vicksburg to Washington City without arms, starting without money, bearing in my hand the flag of our Union, unfurled in every city, town and village. and through every assembly of men I meet, with the full assurance that the Southern hospitality will not suffer me to want, and that Southern loyalty will honor the flag I bear and protect the bearer.'

"On the spot articles of agreement were drawn embodying the above proposition, The journey is to be accomplish, on or before the 4th day of July next. Such is the plain, unvarnished, authentic fact connected with this march. And ladies, let this warn you not to deprive your husbands of the luxury of a pipe, for if Bates had not been a smokist he never would have been a walkist.

"Up to this time, I am authorized by Mr. Bates to say that he has met with nothing but kindness and unmeasured hospitality. Here in Montgomery, the city in which the Confederate government was framed and put in motion, it is fit that the grand idea embraced in the undertaking of Sergeant Bates shall meet with the greatest approval. We are charged by our enemies with being rebels still; that we still hate the flag of the Union, and are plotting to wage another war against it. *Behold the grand refutation* of the vile and senseless slander. The Marshal of the day and his six assistants, each of them was an officer in the Confederate army; *the flag of the Union is born at the head of the procession by an ex-Confederate captain*; he who addresses you to day was a secessionist, and to the best of his ability gave earnest aid and honest comfort to the Confederate cause, and so was he who responds for Sergeant Bates Ninety-five of every hundred of the vast audience I address did the same.

"We fought through four long years: we suffered as a people never suffered before on this continent. We fought earnestly when hope encouraged us; and when, on the verge of final defeat, and despair had encircled our hearts with its icy folds, we fought still, and even in defeat commanded the admiration and respect of our conquerors.

"The God of Battles decided the issue against us. We lost all save our honor. Of that none but ourselves could deprive us. We surrendered to the faith of the All-Wise. We did so in good faith, and of that good faith we here to day give earnest, honest, well-considered proof. 'We will do well unto ourselves, and men will speak well of us,' for well do we know that.

> "'He who endures conquers.'

"Then let the enemies of the vanquished South blister their tongues with repeated utterances of their calumies. Let us on all occasions, as we have done to-day, prove by our deeds, which cannot lie, that the true men of the South, the Southern soldiers, the Southern gentlemen, are, of all others, the men most loyal to the constitutional Union of the United States of America.

"Sergeant Bates, as the representative of the citizens of Montgomery, I welcome you to our city. In their name I invite you to become our guest. The enterprise you have undertaken we approve, the flag you bear we acknowledge as the flag of our common country, and as such, we this day meet to do honor. The purpose which prompted you to undertake this arduous journey of fifteen hundred miles on foot, is a noble one; its accomplishment will secure to you a place upon the roll of American patriots.

"May God speed, guide and guard you on your way. The best wishes of our brave men, the most fervent prayers of our lovely women, are with you, and for you, and if any wretch in human form be found so base as to place the least impediment in your way, 'it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the depths of the sea.'

"Again, sir, in behalf of the citizens of Montgomery, I greet you and cordially tender you the hospitalities of our homes, and the warmest wishes of our hearts for your success in this and every other honest purpose of your life."

On behalf of Sergeant Bates, Vernon H. Vaughan, Esq., replied in a few appropriate remarks, returning thanks for the hospitalities extended.

After Captain Vaughan had concluded his remarks, the procession re-formed in the same order and escorted the Sergeant to Pizzalli's European House, where he was placed as a guest of the citizens of Montgomery.

◆

Astounding.

General Grant's father is writing essays to the New York *Ledger* showing the early life of his son. We extract the following:

"Once, when he was boy, a show came along in which there was a mischievous pony, trained to go round the ring like lightning, and he was expected to throw any boy that attempted to ride him.

"'Will any boy come forward and ride this pony?' shouted the ring master.

"Ulysses stepped forward, and mounted the pony. The performance began. Round and round and round the ring went the pony, faster and faster, making the greatest effort to dismount the rider. But Ulysses sat as steady as if he had grown to the pony's back. Presently out came a large monkey and sprang up behind Ulysses. The people set up a great shout of laughter, and on the pony ran; but it all produced no effect on the rider. Then the ring-master made the monkey jump on to Ulysses' shoulders, standing with his feet on his shoulders, and with his hands holding on to his hairs. At this there was another and a still louder shout, but not a muscle on Ulysses' face moved. There was not a tremor of his nerves. A few more rounds and the ring-master gave it up; he had come across a boy that the pony and the monkey both could not dismount."

Who will doubt the *qualifications* of "Ulysses" for the Presidency after that. A chap at our elbow queries whether Grant has not a *black monkey* still riding behind and holding on to his hair.

◆

Why be a Radical?

It is patent to every man of observation that Radical legislation is revolutionizing our past history and making a mockery of free government. Then, why longer be a Radical?

It is patent that Radical legislation is devastating one-third of the Union, and impoverishing the remainder by high taxes wrung from labor, to be spent and wasted in utopian schemes by hair-brained theorists. Then, why longer be a Radical?

It is patent that Radical legislation is debasing the white race and making no improvement in the black. Then, why longer be a Radical?

It is patent that Radical legislation is frustrating all the objects of a long and bloody war, and instead of restoring peace and harmony and Union, it is sundering every tie between man, and shivering the government of our fathers into a thousand fragments. Then, why be a Radical?

It is patent that Radical legislation is driving us all into a military despotism, under the rule of the sword and the chains of a king. Then, why longer be a Radical?

Free citizens of America open your eyes and save yourselves from eternal slavery.

◆

The New York Constitutional Convention adjourned Friday, having adopted a constitution, with an address setting forth its provisions. The negro suffrage article is to be submitted to a separate popular vote.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,
109 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.
"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; *no Paint of any description—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—being used in their construction.* They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution; all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'
Celebrated and Unexcelled
Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal
FOR
Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, add the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 99, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition

READ THE
OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pattison,
Carl Anschutz,
A. Bagloli,
Alfred A. Pease,
William Mason,
Gustav Stoeckel,
Harry Sanderson,
Wm. K. Beseford,
Charles Fadel,
C. J. Hopkins,
Theo. Elsfield,
Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,
(One block west of Broadway)
NEW YORK.

$15. Something Entirely New. $15.
THE $15 NOVELTY
Sewing and Embroidery Machine.
Can be run by Hand or Foot.

Agents wanted, male or female, to sell the Novelty Sewing and Embroidering Machine, the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It will do all kinds of work that can be done with the high priced machine. It makes the famous Elastic Lock Stitch, that will not rip or break, even if every third stitch is out. It is durable and will last a lifetime.—We want agents, both local and traveling, to introduce this machine throughout the United States. It can be sold in almost every family, including a great many who have the high-priced machines, for its embroidering, in which it excels all others. Send for circulars.

All machines warranted and kept in order for one year, free of charge.

FRENCH, BROOKS & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States,
614 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.
Louis Berge & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
First-Class Agraffe Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE
Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country. thus establishing our claim that the FLORENCE is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE Co.,
505 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for an Illustrated Circular.

The Perfection of Art!
A Silver-Frosted Metal Medallion
of the world-renowned Surgeon.
Dr. Valentine Mott.
By the great American Artist,
J. Q. A. WARD.

THESE Medallions are finished in the highest style of art, in oval, gilt lined, walnut frames, 13 by 16 inches, covered with French convex glass, with metal backs, hermetically sealed, making a

MOST ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENT.

The celibrity of the artist, and the fact that the work was executed under the eye of the family and nearest friends of Dr. Mott, who furnished every facility of the artist, warrants the assurance that this is the most perfect likeness in existence of this celebrated physician.

Every Physician in the Country

and every citizen who appreciates the achievements of Dr. Mott, will feel proud to possess a copy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $25

☞ Agents Wanted. Address
G. ERKSON & CO.,
95 Liberty Street, (Room 10) New York.

To Hardware Dealers
AND
HOUSE FURNISHERS.
"The Little Vulcan."

A beautiful and convenient little article of FIRESIDE FURNITURE, for

HANDLING STOVE DOORS,

Covers, and all manner of Hot Utensils, removing Hot Blowers from Grates, manipulating China, Clothes. &c. in scalding water, and *perfectly protecting the hand* from heat.

No family will be without one after once seeing it. Orders promptly filled. Address the

"LITTLE VULCAN,"
(Room 20) 95 Liberty St., N. Y.
Retail price $1 each.
Liberal discount to the trade.
Expressage in all cases to be paid by purchaser.
Mar7-y

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Chapin & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts will be settled by I. E. Parker, who will continue the business at the same stand.

A. W. CHAPIN.
I. E. PARKER.
Feb. 1, 1868.—fe6w6

FISH, POULTRY
AND
VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep in

CHERRY STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,
A Good Assortment of
FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters. Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

ISAAC E. PARKER.
feb6-tf

REMOVAL.
A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob R. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.
feb6-m3

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. MAYHER,
jan 2-3 144 Liberty St., 1-door from Wes

Sleepless Nights
OF AGONY,
PAIN AFTER PAIN
Running like lightning along the nerves
PROMPTLY RELIEVED,
And for ever banished by using
Dr. Russell's
MAGNETIC OIL,
The unfailing remedy for
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,
And Pain of any sort and from any cause.

This Valuable Preparation

Has proved of incalculable benefit in affording immediate relief in thousands of cases of painful and distressing attacks. Its capacity for doing good is unequalled, and it is conceded by the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, to be the most valuable Medicine of its class. It will absolutely cure Rheumatism in its worst forms after all other remedies and treatment has failed. Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Ear-ache and Nervous Headache succumbs to its wonderful power immediately. If applied on the chest when retiring for the night, it will cure the worst cough by morning. It will allay the most severe attack of cramps in a few minutes. In fact, its power to subdue pain is wonderful, and needs but a trial to prove its worth.

PRICE 50 CENTS.
Full Directions accompany each Bottle.
☞ To be obtained of all Druggists.
feb20-2m

Russell's Magnetic Oil
SOLD AT
Voorhees' Family Medicine Store.
feb20-tf

H. S. SQUIER,
FURS Fashionable Hatter FURS
FURS AND FURS
FURS FURRIER, FURS
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.
Special attention is called to the
Fur Department,

In which the Ladies can choose from the most Elegant and Richest selections ever offered to the people of Newark, and from the different species and qualities to suit both the judgment and the pocket of the purchaser, and from as Large a Stock as can be found in the State. Now is the time for bargains in Furs. We are closing out our entire stock at cost.

Spring Style of Silk Hats

A full and complete assortment of all the New Styles and Oddities of the season for Men and Boys.

N B.—Furs Re-modeled and Repaired,
H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
feb20-y Newark, N. J.

SLEIGHS!
THE best assortment of Hand Sleighs in town may be had at Boughton's

Ladies' Work Baskets
AND FANCY BASKETS of all kinds at BOUGHTON'S.

FURNITURE!
AT
Runyon's Warerooms
North side of Front Street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits
Constantly on hand or made to order.
Bed-Room Suits,
from $32 to $250. A great variety of Bedsteads made
Of Hard Wood,
at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Cal and see them.
Husk & Hair Mattrasses
on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers. made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.
Window Shades and Trimmings,
White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.
Oval Picture Frames
constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. Handsome Bead Cushions.
Fancy Toilet Trunks
for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do
Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattrasses. All repairing Cash when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Practical and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING
In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. jan16-1y

REAL ESTATE
For Sale in Brooklyn.
House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.
For Sale in Plainfield.

House and Six Acres on Front Street, New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.

20 acres land, Front Street and Green Brook.

65 acres land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue. This property lies in the centre of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq. Terms Easy. Enquire of

feb20-m2 JOHN RAYMOND, on premises.

Something New.
LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF
BOOT & SHOE GREASE.
A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by
Wm. HANSEN & Co.,
Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.
ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE
Excelsior French Varnish
For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for
RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.
For sale at Pope, Parse & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.
feb13-3m

GUANO,
NO. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at
MAYHER'S (New Store)
144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.
3-2jan

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
Is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at
A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

1868.

For President,
A GOOD MAN,
For Vice-President,
A Better Man.

Pickell & Ramsey
ARE
Selling out below Cost!

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Stock we will close out less than cost. Our object in doing so is to offer to the public the largest and best assortment of

SPRING GOODS

than any other store in Plainfield—in fact one of the best Dry Goods Stores in the State. We have a good assortment of

Carpets!
All Wool Carpet for $1, very cheap.
Oil Cloth,
Druggett,
Matting, &c.
Very Low.
GOOD PRINTS
6¼, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.
MUSLINS,
9, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.
A good assortment ol
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
The best Linen Finish
Paper Collars
in the State. Try them.
☞ GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND WILL GO HIGHER. ☜
Give us a call. No trouble to show our Goods.
Respectfully,
PICKELL & RAMSEY.
1-3maj

FREEMAN & PHILPITT
continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on
Cherry Street
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
We have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best endorsement we can give to it is that when our customers have once tried it they will have none other. We style it

Freeman & Philpitt's
BEST
Extra Family Flour.
We have a large variety of
CANNED & DRIED FRUITS
Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

M. Vermeule's
HAT, CAP AND FUR
EMPORIUM.
Dealer in
FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,
UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,
Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.
Furs at Cost!
A $75 sett for $70.
CALL AND SEE,
As we charge nothing to show our goods.
They are LESS than
"Manufacturers' Prices."

JAMES M. DUNN,
Cherry Street,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.
ALSO
PROVISIONS,
HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES.
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
New Crop New Orleans Molasses.
ft-2naj

BOOTS & SHOES.
Mrs. G. W. Stanford
WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand
ON FRONT STREET,
Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of
High Polish Pebble Goat Boots
For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make
Cents' Fine Calf Boots
In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.
Repairing Neatly Executed.
MRS. G. W. STANFORD.
st-2nj

Bone Dust.
PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at
MAYHER'S,
144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.
3-2jan (One door from West St.)

1,000 POSTS & RAILS
DRESSED & HOLED. CHEAP FOR CASH, by
S. L. HORTON.
Corner William and Second Sts., aa2-tf

Love is the Best Force.

Once two little boys were on their way to school. They were brothers, and their names were John and Frank. John was the older of the two, and he liked to rule Frank by sharp words; but Frank did not like to be ruled in that way.

"Come on—quicker, quicker. What a slow coach you are!" said John.

"It is not late, and the day is hot," said Frank.

"I tell you I want to get to school in time to clean out my desk," said John. "Come! you *shall* come."

And then John tried to pull Frank along by main force; but, the more John pulled, the more Frank made up his mind not to yield.

While the dispute went on, they came to a place in the road where a man was trying to make a horse pull a great load of stones. The horse had stopped to rest, when the man began to beat him.

This the horse did not like, for he had tried to do his best: so he stood stock still. In vain did the man lay on the lash; the horse would not start. In vain did the man swear at him; the horse did not mind his oaths.

Just then a young man came up, and said to the man with the load of stones, "Why do you treat a good, brave horse in that way? He would pull for you till he died if you would only treat him kindly. Stand aside, and let me show you how to treat a good horse."

So the man stood aside, and the young man went up, and put his arm round the neck of the horse, and patted him on the back, and said, "poor old fellow! It was too bad to lash you so, when you were doing your best, and just stopped a moment to take breath."

And so the young man soothed the poor beast, by kind words and soft pats with his hand; and then said to him, "Now, good old horse, see what you can do! Come, sir! we have only a few steps more to the top of the hill. Get up now. Show you will do for love what you would not do for hate."

The horse seemed to know what was said to him; for he started off at a strong, brisk pace, and was soon at the top of the hill.

"There, my good friend," said the young man to the driver, "I hope you see now that *love is the best force;* that even a beast will do for you, when you are kind, what they will not do when you are harsh."

John heard all these words, and they set him to thinking. At last he said to Frank. "It *is* a hot day, Frank; and it is not late. Let us walk through the lane to school."

"No, John." said Frank, "I will take the short cut, and will walk just as fast as you want me to. So, come on."

"Frank," said John, "Love *is* better than hate,—isn't it?"

"Oh, a thousand times better!" cried Frank.

As chance would have it. they that day read in school a fable, two thousand years old, which I will now tell you.

The North Wind and the Sun had a dispute as to which could show the most strength. They agreed that the one that could strip a man first of his cloak should be the victor.

First the North Wind tried his strength; he blew and blew with all his might; but, blow as hard as he could, he could not do much. The man drew his cloak round him more and more tight; he would not let it be torn from him. So at last the North Wind gave up the tug, and called on the Sun to see what *he* could do. The Sun shone out with all his warmth. The man could not well bear the heat, he soon grew so warm that he had to take off his cloak: and so the Sun became the victor in the trial.

Love is always the best force.

Portraiture of a Man Destined to Longevity.

A fully developed *osseous frame,* and *muscular* organization.

Stature not to tall, rather middle size, somewhat thick set.

A capacious *chest; shoulders* rather round than flat.

Pulse strong and regular; *veins* full at extremities.

Head not too large; *neck* neither very long nor short.

Adbomen not projecting.

Hands large, but not too deeply cleft.

Foot rather thick and broad, than long.

Skin strong, smooth and clear.

Complexion not too florid, nor too rudy in youth.

Hair approaching rather the fair than black.

Voice strong, with faculty of retaining the breath long without difficulty.

Senses acute and clear, but not too delicate.

Appetite good, and *digestion* easy.

Teeth sound, eats slowly without extra thirst.

Excretions all regular and free.

No *violent passions; Temperament* sanguine with a little of the phlegmatic.—*Griscom's Prize Essay.*

How to Clean Tin.—Never use lye to clean tin: it will soon spoil it. Make it clean with suds, and rub with whiting, and it will look well, and last longer.

The Miseries of Wealth

It is to have a subscription paper handed you every hour, and to be called a niggard if you once refuse your name—It is to eat turkey and drink wine at a dearer rate than your neigbors—It is to have every college, infirmary and asylum make a run on the bank of your benevolence, and then rail at the smallness of the dividend—It is to have sectarians contend for the keeping of your conscience, and lawyers struggle for the keeping of your purse—It is to be taxed for more than you are worth, and laughed at when you say so—It is to have additions of dollars, subtraction of comforts, and multiplications of anxieties, end in division among spendthrift heirs—It is to add interest to principal, until you have interest without principal—It is pay the tailor for all his bad customers, and compensate the tradesman for what he lost by knavery or extravagance—It is never to be allowed to be on easy terms even with a coat or shoe—It is either to be married for money, or to have a wife always casting up the sum total of the fortune she brought—It is to have your son's steps surrounded by "man traps," and your daughter made a target for the selfish and speculating to aim at,—It is envy gratis, and friendship bought,—It is to have a dyspeptic wife, and pale children—It is to purchase a debtor's smiles, and a knave's flattery—It is to be invited to drink poor wine, that you may give better in return—It is to have your wife wretched, because another wears a higher feather or a brighter diamond—It is to buy green peas for a dollar and dislike them because your neighbor paid a dollar and a half—It is to have sons go to college to buy themes of wiser heads and your daughters' brains turned by the flattery of fools—It is to have your sleep disturbed by dreams of fire, and your peace of mind dependent on the blowing of the wind—It is to have your relations wish you a short life and a long will.—It is to insure your widow's tears by making her fortune depend upon her widowhood—It is to contract the heart, and stretch the conscience—It is to have greater temptations than others in this world; and to find the entrance to a better more difficult than the rest of mankind.

Old Time Winters.

In 1664 the cold was so intense that the Thames was covered with ice sixty-one inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.

In 1691 the cold was so excessive that the famished wolves entered Vienna and attacked beasts and even men. Many people in Germany were frozen to death in 1695, and the winters of 1697 and 1699 were nearly as bad.

In 1709 occurred that famous winter called, by distinction, the cold winter. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the sea for several miles from the shore. The ground was frozen nine feet deep. Birds and beasts were struck dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. In the south of France the wine plantations were almost all destroyed. The Adriatic sea was frozen, and even the Mediterranean about Genoa, and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

In 1716 the winter was so intense that people travelled across the straits from Copenhagen to the province of Senia, in Sweden.

In 1729, in Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep buried in the snow.

In 1740 the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1790. The snow lay ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was frozen over, and thousands of people went over it. And the lakes in England froze.

In 1744 the winter was very cold. Snow fell in Portuga, to the depth of twenty-three feet on a level.

In 1754 anb 1755 the winters were very severn and cold. In England the strongest ale exposed to the air in a glass, was covered in fifteen minutes with ice one-eighth of an inch thick.

In 1771 the Elbe was frozen to the bottom.

In 1776 the Danube bore ice five feet below Vienna. Vast numbers of the feathered and finny tribes perished.

The winters of 1784 and 1785 were uncommonly severe. The Little Belt was frozen over.

From 1800 to 1812 also, the winters were remarkably cold, particularly the latter, in Russia, which proved so disastrous to the French army.

◆

At a recent convention of clergymen it was proposed, after dinner, that each should in turn entertain the company with some "interesting remarks." Among the rest, one drew upon his fancy and related a dream In his dream he went to heaven, and he described the golden streets, etc. As he concluded, one of the divines, who was somewhat noted for his penurious habits, inquired, jocosely;

"Well, did you see anything of me in your dream?"

"Yes, I did,"

"Indeed! what was I doing?"

"You were on your knees."

"Praying, was I?"

"No—scraping up gold?"

Signs.—It is a good sign to see a man do an act of charity—a bad sign to hear him boast of it.

It's a good sign to see an honest man wearing his own clothes—bad to see them filling holes in the windows.

It's a good sign to see a man wipe the perspiration from his brow—bad to see him wipe his lips as he comes out of a cellar.

It's a good sign to see a woman dressed with taste and neatness—bad to see her husband sued for finery.

It's a good sign to see a man advertised in the papers—bad to see the sheriff advertise for him.

It's a good sign to see a man sending his children to school; bad to see them educated at the night school in the street.

◆

Republican Church.—There was a deal of unconscious satire in the answer of a little girl to the question, what church she had attended during her visit to her "Republican" uncle in the country, where she listened, on Sundays, to the eloquence of one of those political parsons who preach the gospel according to St. "Stevens" and St. "Phillips." "Well, what church did you attend, my dear?" "O, the Republican church," said the child, with perfect simplicity.

◆

When a sportsman fires into a covey of partridge he makes them all quail.

There is one thing among many in this life to try men more than any other. It is a—jury.

In one of Josh Billings' late papers he says: "The sun was a going to bed, and the hevins fur and near were ablushing at the performance!"

◆

A French marquis was riding out one day, when he passed an old priest riding along contentedly on a donkey.

"Ha, ha!" exclaimed the marquis "how goes the ass, good father?" "On horseback, my son," replied the priest.

◆

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of supporting all of them. "But" said a friend, "you have some big enough to earn something now." "The difficulty is, they are too big to work," was the answer.

◆

Jinks and an acquaintance were on the beach the other day and heard the screaming and giggling of some young ladies who were preparing to bathe in the surf. Jinks' friend asked what occasioned so much noise in the bath house. "Oh," replied Jinks, "it is only some belles peeling."

◆

A timid gentlemen met a bluff, burly doctor, who is more noted for the force than the polish of his language, when the following colloquy ensued: "Doctor, what shall I take for the ague?" "The ague! Have you got the ague?" "No," "Well, get the ague first."

◆

A servant girl writing a letter, asked her master if the next month had come yet.—He laughed. "Well," said she, "what I mean is, has the last month gone out yet?"

"Do you understand me now?" thundered an irate pedagogue to an urchin at whose head he threw an inkstand. "I've got an ink-ling of what you mean," replied the boy.

◆

A clergyman at an afternoon service was asked to give notice of a woman's lecture, which he did in this wise: "At half past six o'clock, in the school house in the first district, a hen will attempt to crow."

◆

Why is a sharp razor like a dull one? Because the one shaves thoroughly and the other shaves tho'-roughly. This is certainly a rough conundrum.

◆

"Nancy," said a girl to her companion, "which railroad train do you like the best?" "That one," replied Nancy, "which furnishes a spark catcher!"

◆

A hard drinker objects to putting water in his whiskey because it dampens his spirits.

◆

There is a good deal of flirtation at all the summer resorts, but the sulphur springs are the best places for matches.

◆

Hanging a mackerel to your coat tail and imagine yourself a whale, constitutes codfish aristocracy.

◆

Why is a lady witness summoned to court like a vessel fastened to her dock?—Because she is to a pier

◆

A farmer, when flagellating two of his oldest boys, was asked what he was doing. "Threshing wild oats," was his reply.

◆

A Safe Burglar—one who is serving a sentence in the State Prison.

◆

Contraries.—People say they shell peas when they unshell them! that they husk corn when they unhusk it; that they dust the furniture when they undust it, at take the dust from it; that they skin a calf when they unskin it; and then they scale fishes when they unscale them. Many men say they are going to weed their gardens, when their gardens are weedy enough already.

To Cure Apple Trees Bitten by Rabbits.

Sometimes promising young orchards are utterly ruined by rabbits. The are several expedients for preventing these depredations; but we cannot remember seeing a case anywhere prescribed for the trees after they have been barked by rabbits. Not long since an experienced nursery man favored us with an account of the manner in which he saved a few choice trees which the rabbits barked for him when he was a boy, and we think it worth repeating for the benefit of our fruit raising readers. Our friend had rendered important assistance to his uncle in grafting and was rewarded with a present of thirty-two rare trees. The very next winter a raid was made upon him by rabbits, and every tree was barked. Instead of giving them up for lost, however. He drove boards into the ground around each tree, leaving three or four inches of space between the trees and these walls of boards. Then he filled the space with soil, as high as the bark had been peeled. This poultice of earth was suffered to remain through the summer, and the result was that our friend lost but one of the thirty two trees. Upon all the rest the bark was restored and they thrived well. Try it the first time rabbits skin your trees.

◆

Brahma Fowls.—A correspondent says an experience of five years in keeping this breed of fowls has been productive of the following results:

1. That knowledge that these fowls are unequaled as winter layers.

2. That their eggs average larger and richer than those of any other breed.

3. Their home-like domestic qualities qualify them for confinement in small yards, which, with little or no disposition to roam make them a desirable fowl for cities or villages.

4. Their superior quality for the table cannot be denied. Kill and pick one and you will have something that will do for a fair sized family. One will weigh as much as two common fowls; and oftentimes more.

5. Their chickens are hardy, easily raised, and grow rapidly, and last of all, they are fine, handsome looking fowls, such as a man can take pride in showing to his friends.

◆

Crisped Potatoes.—The French method of cooking potatoes affords a most agreeable dish. The potatoes are peeled, wiped and cut into slices, and thrown into a frying-pan containing an abundance of hot lard. As soon as they become brown and crispy, they are thrown into a colander to drain them; then sprinkle with salt, and serve hot.

◆

How to Cure Chapped Hands.—Take three drachms gum camphor, three drachms white beeswax, three drachms spermaceti, and two ounces olive oil. Put them together in a cup on a stove, where they will melt slowly and form a white ointment in a few minutes. If the hands be affected, anoint them on going to bed, and put on a pair of gloves. A day or two will suffice to heal them.

◆

A Dead Horse.—It is said that a chemist in France has demonstrated that there is as much nitrogen in 124 pounds of flesh, blood and bone, as is contained in 1,100 pounds of prime manure; and hence concludes, that a dead horse is equal in value to a ton of the best manure that can be made on a farm.

◆

If you desire to keep grapes through the winter, take off the branches carefully in dry weather; pack them in dry grape leaves carefully, and keep them in a dry, cool place, out of reach of frost.

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

The subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by R. C. Ross

ON FRONT STREET,

(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeKLYN.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

In great variety at BOUGHTON'S

Picture Frames

Leeson & Boughton have a large stock of the above for sale 50 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(next to 2d Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.

jan 9. m3

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

y-2naj

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

st-2naj

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

1-2naj INSLEY B. GARDNER.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 77 Irving St.,

NEAR THE DEPOT. RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

ft-2jan

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW,)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

jan9y. S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

New two story house, French roof—10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within one minutes walk of depot. Enquire of J. M. C. MARSH.

t3-9naj* Westfield, N. J.

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at

MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

jan 2-3

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment, in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Region.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Jan. 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 3:56, 6:35, 7:20, 8:25, 9:05, 10:49, a.m. 1:12, 2:25, 3:42, 5:13 and 8:20 p.m.

Leave New York at 6:30, 8:30, 9:00 a.m., 12 m., 3:00, 4:00, 5:10, 5:45 and 7:00 p. m.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 7:15, 9:17 and 9:40 a.m., 12:45, 3:45, 4:43, 5:54, 6:30 and 7:45 p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 7:50, 9:47 and 10:05 a.m., 1:20, 4:30, 5:15, 6:28, 7:05 and 8:20 p.m.

Leave Somerville at 3:20, 6:05, 7:00, 7:55 and 8:40 a.m. 12:40, 3:16, 4:45 and 7:55 p.m.

The 6:30 a.m. train from N. Y. connects at Easton with train for Mahony City, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre.

The 8:30 a. m. train for Junction. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, arriving there at 11:50.

The 9:00 a.m. train for the West direct, without change of cars to Pittsburg and Chicago.

The 12 m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Columbia, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

The 3:00 p. m. train runs to Somerville.

The 4:00 p. m. train runs to Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

The 5:00 p. m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, Williamsport, Corry and Erie.

The 5:10 p. m. train runs to Somerville and connects for Flemington.

The 5:45 p. m. train runs to Junction.

The 7:00 p. m. train runs to Somerville.

An Express train leaves N. Y. at 8:00 p. m., but does not stop at Plainfield. Passengers going West can take the 7:00 p. m. train from N. Y. as far as Somerville.

All baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the Agent of the Company, and checks given therefore.

Freight trains are run daily, and freight transported on liberal terms.

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

H. P. Baldwin, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 Broadway & 280 Canal St

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York and East at 9:05 a. m.; 5:13 & 8:20 p. m.

For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at 9:45 a. m.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West at 1:20 a. m.

For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and intermediate stations, at 1:20 and 5:15 p. m.

A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at 7:25 a. m. to take orders free and return goods same day.

Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.

All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered direct from each train.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

C. Bryan, Driver. y-2naj

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

in any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save 100 per cent. on labor by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER.

All Lumber and Timber delivered, FREIGHT PAID at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. SOMERS.

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank,

(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan 1-y

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 11. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 11.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year.................$2 00
" six months.................1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 30 cents.

	1 mo	3 mo	6 mo	9 mo	1 yr.
One square........	2 00	3 00	4 50	6 00	10 00
Two squares........	3 50	5 00	[illegible]	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column..	6 00	9 00	[illegible]	15 00	25 00
Half a column........	10 00	15 00	[illegible]	25 00	40 00
One column........	18 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop over Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT.
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; 1 till 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL,
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. [illegible], - - - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN AND FEED,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
[illegible]

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

Poetry.

For "The Constitutionalist."

The Fireman.

BY NATHAN HARPER.

Hark! upon the midnight air
Breaks the startling cry of "fire!"
And a lurid hue
Paints the raven wing of night,
Veiling by its reddened light
The stars from view.

Loud the hoarse-toned signal bell
Peals abroad its mournful knell,
Calling firemen up
To block the dreaded monster's path
Ere he grows too strong in wrath
His course to stop.

See, around you burning pile
Flaming serpents dart and coil.
Then upward flash;
Skyward rolls dense volum'd smoke,
The sturdy engines, stroke by stroke,
Their weapons dash.

Hear that shriek, so piercing wild.
A mother cries—"My child! my child!"
Then fainting falls—
A score of noble fellows leap,
Beneath the blazing timbers creep,
And under tottering walls.

Look, they gain the pave once more,
Their faces singed and blackened o'er,
Their garments torn;
But with them, sweet in rosy bloom,
Snatched from an untimely doom,
That child is borne.

Placed upon its mother's breast,
Ere her thanks can be expressed,
Its rescuers are gone
To struggle 'gainst the demon's might,
And ne'er to leave the fiery fight
'Till victory is won.

Within the loftiest niche of fame
Should be engraved the Fireman's name,
And deeds extolled;
For mercy's sake he'll dangers brave,
Battling both to bless and save,
Without a thought of gold.

Miscellaneous.

How Dorinda Doble made her Match.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Miss Doble lived in genteel apartments in a genteel house in Dunston Square.—The widow lady who owned the house had inserted in a daily paper an announcement that "a lady, who had no use for her second floor, would let it to a genteel party who could furnish references," and Miss Doble answered the advertisement. She found on taking possession, that a widow lady by the name of Pranks, also genteel, though reduced in circumstances, occupied the third floor.

Instantly Mrs. Pranks called on Miss Doble. Miss Doble returned the call.

Mrs. Pranks confided to Miss Doble the fact that, when suited, she intended to become housekeeper in some gentleman's family, and Miss Doble informed Mrs. Pranks that she taught music. Then they sympathized with each other "as only those could," said Mrs. Pranks, who had "come down," and invited each other to tea.

Mrs. Pranks was a lovely woman, who told odd stories, not so choice or delicate as they were amusing, and had particular delight in telling fortunes with cards; and Miss Doble was sentimental, and adored novels and poetry as well as dirge-like songs. And they formed a close friendship and called each other "dear" in a fortnight from the day of their first introduction.

On that day they sat together in Miss Doble's room, and that lady having hospitably performed the honors of the tea-table, and the landlady who "wouldn't repair so much as a pane of glass to save your life," having been properly abused, the elder lady said, *apropos* of nothing.

"How would you like your fortune told, my dear?"

"La! its too late for that, my dear," said Miss Doble, "even if t'was true.—There *was* a young man once by the name of Evans, but he went to England, and there ended his life sadly—folks did say he wouldn't have done it if I'd been kinder to him—but I hope they were mistook."

"Don't think of it, my dear," said Mrs. Pranks; "and as for being too late, why that's nonsense. I had a sister-in-law, Jemimy Rother, married for the third time at sixty-four, and you an't over fifty.—Where's the cards? Oh, here they are.—One, two, three: lay 'em out so always.—There's for you—there's for your house—there's for what you don't expect. Make a wish. You'll get it. Law! Too late; why, my dear, here's a young man turned up with only the ace of hearts between him and you. I make you Queen of Diamonds—that's significant of marriage.—Why Dorinda Doble, you'll be married in a year."

"Lawful sos!" cried Dorinda.

"He'll come quite unexpected," said Mrs. Pranks, "as if he were to walk in now, and fall onto his knees before you and say: 'Dorinda Doble, here's my hand and heart.' You won't no more expect him than that what you do now."

Dorinda looked at the door.

"He'll be an elderly man, and a good provider," said Mrs Pranks, "and his hair and whiskers will be grey, and he'll own his house, and ride in his carriage. Dorinda Doble you are a lucky woman."

Dorinda blushed.

"It hain't come true yet," she said.

"But it *will*. Mark my words, it *will*," said Mrs. Pranks.

Then Dorinda went down stairs and to bed but she dreamt all night of the lover who was to arrive so suddenly.

"Though, to be sure," said Miss Dorinda, "it's all folly, for what can Mrs. Pranks know, more than I do, of the future?"

Still, Dorinda dreamt every night of the wonderful suitor so certainly promised in the cards. Mrs. Pranks said it was a sure sign that her prophecy would prove correct.

A week passed on. One day, as Dorinda sat stitching a bluish dog upon a scarlet cushion cover, the door-bell rang. A gentleman's voice said something, the landlady answered, and up stairs, two steps at a time, came some one who evidently was no feather weight. He knocked at the door.

Miss Dorinda opened it. There stood an elderly gentleman with grey whiskers and a well-to-do look. Good gracious—just what Mrs. Pranks had described.—Could it be he? She would not believe it.

"May I ask your business?" she faltered, blushing violently and retreating.

"You must have expected me, ma'am," said the gentleman. "Mr. Blackwitz—I have come to ask you to engage yourself to me."

It was. Miss Dorinda could have fainted. She sank into a chair—the gentleman went on:

"I've made inquiry about you," he said, "and you'll suit me perfectly—that's something of a compliment—for I'm hard to please, as you may fancy by my being without one so long. You'll agree with me, won't you?"

"I hope so," said Miss Dorinda. "It would be very wrong if I didn't."

"Considering the advantages, I think so," said the old gentleman. "I'm a bachelor—you don't object to that."

"I should prefer it to a widower," said Miss Dorinda, simpering.

"I keep plenty of servants, and there is a nice little carryall always at your service—so, being in the country, won't matter. You'll be suited I know—and now, what day shall we agree upon?"

"It's so sudden," faltered Dorinda.

"I don't consider it so," said the old gentleman. "Say Tuesday."

"This is Saturday," said Dorinda.

"You can get ready"——

"I—I think I can," faltered Dorinda.

"Then, the sooner I take you home the better," said the old gentlemen. "I'll be here Tuesday morning at ten. Thank you, ma'am—good-bye." Then he shook Dorinda's hand, and ran away.

Dorinda did feel very faint. It was a good while before she could muster strength to go up stairs. But at last she did so, and burst into Mrs. Pranks' room "as pale," as that lady said, "as any ghost."

"It's happened—it's come true," she cried, "Oh, my dear, I was a settin' never thinkin' of him, and in he bust, and offered me his hand and heart, and he keeps his carriage, and has grey whiskers, just as you said, and we're to be married Tuesday."

"Laws o' Massy! You are gone crazy or suthin,' Dorinda Doble," cried Mrs. Pranks.

And for the time, she really thought the maiden lady had taken leave of her senses. Moreover, Dorinda Doble soon proved, by circumstantial evidence, that her story was, at least, "founded on fact."

"It's the wonderfullest thing I ever heard of," said Mrs. Pranks, "and you must get ready as quick as you can.—There's a blue silk at Tappen's 'll be just the thing, and a white lace veil, and gloves and orange blossoms. You needn't mind using what little you've got now, you're to be so rich—and I'll help you and the manty-maker to get through."

"Thank you," said Miss Dorinda; "I shan't ever forget who told my fortune, such a kind, good dear he seems."

And then the two ladies put on their shawls and bonnets, and went out shopping.

Those were busy days which followed. Mrs. Pranks worked with the dressmaker in Miss Doble's room, and told the dressmaker all the story. She, of course, told every one else, and when Tuesday morning came, all the house and all the street knew that Miss Doble was to be married. At nine there was a face behind every curtain in the row. At half-past nine, Dorinda was dressed—veil, bouquet and all. Mrs. Pranks was dressed also in a silk of Dorinda's presentation, and before ten struck, a carriage was seen driving up to the door.

"It's *him*," said Mrs. Pranks.

"I feel so faint," said Dorinda.

"There's a nigger driving," said Mrs. Pranks, "and I suppose *he* has got his good clothes under his overcoat."

"How can I meet him," sighed Dorinda.

Suddenly the bell rang, the door opened, a gentleman rushed up stairs and entered the room, and stood staring at the object in lace and blue silk, with a white boquet in its white kid gloves, which reclined in a chair before him.

"You certainly appointed Tuesday, ma'am," he stammered.

"I—I beg your pardon, but ain't you dressed for a ball or something?"

"Perhaps you wanted her to wear a travelling suit," said Mrs. Pranks. "But, la! she can come back and change it, and, I believe, a bride had orter look like a bride."

"Hey!" cried the old gentleman. "A bride! Who's a bride?"

"Not quite yet, but almost," said Mrs. Pranks "and I never did know one got ready so soon. We've worked since the day you asked her to marry you, like horses, at the sewing machine."

"Since I asked her to marry me! I never did any such thing," cried the old gentleman. "I—oh, good heavens! what an awful mistake. But when Mrs. Pranks advertised for a housekeeper's position, and I answered, I really could not imagine that she would not know what I meant.—How could I?"

"She ain't Mrs. Pranks. I am," cried the lady, "and, gracious goodness, I suppose you are Mr. Blackwitz that I wrote to—I never asked her the name. Oh, good gracious, and the whole row looking out to see her go as a bride, and you only wanted to hire a housekeeper."

Dorinda saw it all.

"Please go away," she said, "I've made a dreadful fool of myself. I don't know what to say or do; that fortune-telling nonsense put it into my silly old head. Don't look at me if you're a gentleman, but go away."

The old gentleman looked at her notwithstanding. He advanced and leaned over her.

"There *has* been a mistake," he said, "I don't deny that; but my dear lady, I hope you don't dislike me enough to let it remain one. You're a very pretty woman for your age, and would make my home happy I know. If you'll excuse my dress, we'll go to the clergyman's at once, and become one. Do think of it—do."

"Let me go and hide myself and die," said Dorinda.

"Fiddlededee," cried Mrs Pranks.—"Don't spoil a good fortune. It's come time at last. There's all the folks starin, out of wonder down the row. And I've got a pair of white gloves that'll fit Mr. Blackwitz, I know, for they're a size too large is the reason I didn't wear 'em on this here occasion. You do as he wants you, Dorinda and don't be foolish."

Dorinda looked at Mr. Blackwitz.

"No, my dear," said he. "If you please me so much as a housekeeper, you'll please me as a wife, and if you liked me at first you ought to like me now."

Then Mr. Blackwitz held out his elbow, Mrs. Pranks tucked Dorinda's white glove into it and pushed her behind, and the three went down stairs together and were married, at least two of them were, by the Rev. Silas Couple, of the church at the corner. And though the match was made in such a way, the couple certainly lived very happily together, and never repented their marriage, as some who went through months of romantic courtship may have done.

To this day Mrs. Pranks is as fond of talking as ever, and her longest and most interesting story is of how Dorinda Doble made her match.

☞ We want a line to fill this out.

A Rift in the Cloud.

Andrew Lee came home at evening from the shop where he had worked all day and tired and out of spirits, came home to his wife, who was out of spirits also.

"A smiling wife and a cheerful home—what a paradise it would be," said Andrew to himself, as he turned his eyes from the clouded face of Mrs. Lee, and sat down with knitted brow and moody aspect.

Not a word was spoken by either.

Mrs. Lee was getting supper, and she moved about with a weary step.

"Come," she said at last, with a side glance at her husband.

There was invitation in the word only: none in the voice of Mrs. Lee.

Andrew arose and went to the table—he was tempted to say an angry word, but controlled himself and kept silent. He could find no fault with the chop, nor the sweet home-made bread, nor the fragrant tea. They would have cheered his inward man if there had only been a gleam of sunshine on the face of his wife. He noticed that she did not eat.

"Are you not well, Mary?"

The words were on his lips, but he did not utter them, for the face of his wife looked so repellant that he feared an irritating reply. And so in moody silence the twain sat together until Andrew had finished his supper.

As he pushed his chair back she arose and commenced clearing off the table.

"This is purgatory," said Lee to himself, as he commenced walking the floor of their little breakfast room, with his hands thrust desperately down in his trowsers pockets, and his chin almost touching his breast.

After removing all the dishes and taking them into the kitchen, Mrs. Lee spread a green cover on the table, and placing a fresh trimmed lamp thereon, went out and shut the door after her, leaving her husband alone with his unpleasant feelings. He took a long, deep breath as he did so, paused, stood still for some moments, and then drawing a paper from his pocket, sat down by the table, opened the sheet, and commenced reading. Singular enough the words upon which his eyes rested were,"

"Praise your wife."

This rather tended to increase the disturbance of mind from which he was suffering.

"I should like to find one occasion for praising mine."

How quickly his thoughts expressed that ill-natured sentiment. But his eyes were on the page before him, and he read on.

"Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her encouragement. It will not hurt her."

Andrew Lee raised his eyes from the paper and muttered:

"Oh, yes, that's all very well. Praise is cheap enough. But praise her for what? For being sullen, and making your home the most disagreeable place in the world?"

His eyes fell on the paper.

"She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable; for pity's sake tell her you thank her if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have for ten years; but it will do her good for all that, and you, too."

It seemed to Andrew as if this sentence was written just for him, and just for the occasion. It was the complete answer to his question "Praise her for, what?" and he felt it also as a rebuke. He read no farther, for thoughts came too busy and in a new direction. Memory was convicting him of injustice to his wife. She had always made his home as comfortable for him as hands could make it, and had he offered the slightest return of praise or commendation? Had he ever told her of satisfaction he had known, or the comfort experienced. He was not able to recall the time or occasion. As he thought thus, Mrs. Lee came in from the kitchen, and taking her work basket from the closet, placed it on the table, and sitting down without speaking, began to sew. Mr. Lee glanced almost stealthily at the work in her hands and saw that it was for him that she was at work.

"Praise your wife." The words were before the eyes of his mind, and he could not look away from them. But he was not ready for this yet. The expression of his wife's face he interpreted to mean ill-nature, and with ill-nature he had no patience. His eyes fell upon the newspaper that lay spread out before him, and he read the sentence:

"A kind, cheerful word, spoken in a gloomy home, is the little rift in the cloud which lets the sunshine through."

Lee struggled with himself a while longer. His own ill-nature had to be conquered; his moody, accusing spirit had to be subdued. But he was coming right, and at last got right as to will. Next came the question as to how he should begin. He thought of many things to say, yet feared to say them, least his wife should meet his advances with a cold rebuff. At last, leaning towards her, and taking hold of the linen bosom upon which she was at work, he said, in a voice carefully modulated with kindness:

"You are doing that work very beautifully, Mary."

Mrs. Lee made no reply, but her husband did not fail to notice that she lost almost instantly that rigid erectness with which she had been sitting, nor that the motion of her needle ceased.

"My shirts are better made and whiter than those of any other man in the shop," said Lee, encouraged to go on.

"Are they?" Mrs. Lee's voice was low, and had in it a slight huskiness. She did not turn her face, but her husband saw that she leaned a little toward him. He had broken through the icy reserve, and all was easy now. His hand was among the clouds, and a few feeble rays were already struggling through the rift it had made.

"Yes, Mary," he answered, softly, "and I have heard it said more than once, what a good wife Andrew Lee must have."

Mrs. Lee turned her face towards her husband. There was light in it, and light in her eyes. But there was something in the expression of her countenance that a little puzzled him.

"Do you think so?" she asked, quite soberly.

"What a question?" ejaculated Andrew Lee, starting up and going around to the side of the table where his wife was sitting.

"What a question, Mary," he repeated, as he stood before her.

"Do you?"

It was all she said.

"Yes, darling," was his warmly spoken answer, as he stooped down and kissed her.

"How strange that you should ask such a question."

"If you would only tell me so, now and then, Andrew, it would do me good."

And Mrs. Lee arose, and, leaning her face against the manly breast of her husband, stood and wept.

What a strong light broke in upon the mind of Andrew Lee. He never had given to his wife even the small reward of praise for all the loving interest she had manifested daily, until doubt of his love had entered her soul, and made the light around her thick darkness. No wonder that her face grew clouded, nor that what he considered moodiness and ill-nature took possession of her spirit.

"You are good and true, Mary, my own dear wife. I am proud of you—I love you—and my first desire is your happiness. O, if I could always see your face in sunshine my house would be the dearest place on earth."

"How precious to me are your words of love and praise, Andrew," said Mrs. Lee, smiling up through her tears into his face. "With them in my ears, my heart can never lie in the shadow."

How easy had been the work of Andrew Lee. He had swept his hand across the cloudy horizon of his home, and now the bright sunshine was streaming down, and flooding that home with joy and beauty.

* * *

Freddy, a fair-headed youngster of four summers, the other day, after being for some time lost in thought, broke out thus, addressing his father:

"Pa, can God do anything?"

"Yes, dear."

"Can He make me a two-year old colt in two minutes?"

"Why," said the astonished parent; "He would not wish to do that, Freddy."

"But if He did wish to, could He?" insisted Freddy.

"Yes, certainly, if He wished to."

"What! In two minutes?"

"Yes, in two minutes."

"Well, then, he wouldn't be two years old, would he?"

The old gentleman collapsed.

* * *

A little boy, on coming home from church where he had seen a person work the bellows of the organ, said to his mother, "Oh mamma, I wish you had been to church today—such fun! a man pumped music out of an old cupboard."

JOB PRINTING.
ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

A Capacious Carpet Bag.

Meanness occasionally meets with a check that is a lesson to all concerned, especially to the victim. On the Cleveland cars, a day or two since, coming to Buffalo, was a stalwart man, going to New-York to buy goods. He was not what might be called a stingy or close man, but he was one who when there was a cent due him that swindling might deprive him of, would sacrifice a $50 bill to save the copper. Our friend had started from Cleveland without any breakfast, and when Erie hove in sight, he gathered himself up for a general skirmish for any and all kinds of provisions. He had a carpet bag with him, and going into the dining room at Erie, deposited his carpet bag on one chair, while he took another by its side. He was lost for about ten minutes—perfectly oblivious to anything save that he had a blessed consciousness of something rapidly and agreeably filling up his "inwards." About this time, the landlord came round, and stopping by our friend's chair, ejaculated, "Dollar, Sir." "A dollar!" responded the eating man—"a dollar—thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one—eh?" "That's true," said meanness, "but I count your carpet-bag one, since it occupies a seat." (The table was far from being crowded.) Our friend expostulated, but the landlord insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly brought forth. The landlord passed on. Our friend deliberately arose, and opening his carpet-bag full to its wide mouth, discoursed unto it, saying:—"Carpet-bag—it seems you're an individual—a human individual, since you eat—at least I've paid for you, and now you must eat"—upon which he seized everything eatable within his reach; nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, and pies, and amid the roars of the by-standers, the delight of his brother passengers, and the discomfiture of the landlord, philosophically went and took his seat in the cars. He said he had provisions enough to last him to New-York, after a bountiful supply had been served out in the cars. There was at least $6 worth in the bag—upon which the landlord realized nothing in the way of profit. So much for meanness.—*Buffalo Republican.*

* * *

The African Judge.

Alexander, of Macedonia, came one day to a distant province of Africa, rich in gold. The inhabitants went to meet him, carrying baskets full of gold and fruit.

"Do you eat these fruits?" said Alexander; "I am not come to view your riches, but to learn your customs."

So they led him to the market, where their chief judge held his court. Just then a citizen stepped forth and said:

"O, Judge! I bought of this man a sack full of chaff, and have found in it a considerable treasure. The chaff is mine, but not the gold; and this man will not take it back. Speak to him, O Judge, for it is his."

His adversary, also a citizen of the place answered, "Thou art afraid lest thou should'st retain something wrong, and I not fear to take it from thee. I sold thee this sack, including all that it contains. Keep thine own. Speak to him to this effect, O Judge!"

The Judge asked the first if he had a son. He answered "Yes." He asked the other if he had a daughter, and he also answered "Yes." "Friends," said the Judge, "you are both honest people; unite your children to each other, and give them the newly-found treasure for a marriage dower. This is my decision."

Alexander was astonished when he heard this sentence.

"Have I judged unrighteously," said the Judge of the distant land, "that thou art thus astonished?"

"By no means," answered Alexander; "but in our country it would have been otherwise."

"And how?" inquired the African Judge.

"The disputants," replied Alexander; "would have lost their heads, and the treasure would have come into the hands of the king."

The Judge smote his hands together and said, "Does the sun shine with you, and does Heaven drop rain upon you?"

Alexander answered, "Yes."

"Then must it be," he pursued, "on account of the innocent animals that dwell in your land; for over such men ought no sun to shine, no heaven to rain."

* * *

A pair of large steers weighing 4000 pounds, raised by Henry D. Cook, of Lawrence Township, were brought to Trenton last week and sold to Enoch S. Hendrickson.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., March 12, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write briefly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of coequal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

HON. JOEL PARKER,

Ex-Governor of New Jersey,

Has generously volunteered to deliver a Lecture for the poor of Plainfield, at

Laing's Hall,

ON

Thursday Evening, March 19th,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Subject :—" SUCCESS IN LIFE,"

Addressed particularly to Young Men.

The entire proceeds of the Lecture will be appropriated to the above-named charitable purpose. (Mr. Laing having granted the free use of his Hall) under the direction of the following gentlemen :

JAMES CLARK,
GEORGE E. HOADLEY,
WARREN GREEN,
C. COGGSHALL,
A. D. GOODMAN,
F. M. FRENCH,
FARILLA RANDOLPH,
NATHAN HARPER,
W. D. CLARKSON,
S. S. MILES,
JOHN B. EVANS,
JAMES VERGON,
A. WATTLES,
ALEX. TITSWORTH,
JOHN M. SCHORB,
J. VAN WINKLE,
WM. ROCKWELL,
JOHN M. GILLIGAN.

A Cobb ground in a Hopper.

The Radical Senator from the county of Morris (Cobb) made a speech the other day in defence of Governor Ward's veto of the joint resolutions withdrawing the assent of New Jersey from the proposed negro suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. The argument of the distinguished aspirant for the successorship of Senator Frelinghuysen amounted to this string of ebony pearls :

This was not a white man's government and it was one of the greatest absurdities to declare it such.

True. Senators had not much blood, but in a war we must have Legislators as well as soldiers.

The negro was always faithful to the Union.

The negro was the bravest of the brave.

The negro was a great man.

To refuse the negro a vote was refined cruelty.

The thought made Mr. Cobb feel sad.

Whenever the question arrived he should cast his vote for negro suffrage.

As great crimes had been committed by the white man as by the negro.

The negro was altogether lovely.

The white man was a humbug.

After that luminous exposition, the clear headed and out spoken Senator from Passaic (Hopper) threw the radical cob into a democratic hopper and ground it into the finest powder thus :

" He said that after all—that could be said in explanation of this proposed amendment, its whole object was to force negro suffrage upon the States. The Republican party had been hoping and laboring for negro suffrage; and they did so because they hoped to gain political strength by it. We might as well come to the point at once. This was the object, and beyond this they had no other. This was expressly understood when they voted in confirmation of this eleventh proposed amendment. To show that this was so the next year the party gathered in great force in the city of Trenton, with both their Senators in Congress present, with several of their Congressmen, with their State Executive Committee, the law officer of the State, and the ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex county, all present to give force and character to it as a party movement, and at that convention they degraded the State by calling upon Congress to compel the State to give to the colored people the right of suffrage. He contended there was no use to attempt to blind the people, this was the object.—To bring that about they were now convulsing the country by the attempt to impeach the President. To this end they were willing to impair and trample upon the rights of the States.

Whereupon the Senate proceeded to vote, and the WHITE MEN OF NEW JERSEY triumphed over the veto of a Radical Governor as follows :

AYES.—Anderson, Bowne, Dater, Edsall, Gaskill, Hopper, Little, [President] Rice, Robbins, Wildrick and Winfield—11.

NAYS.—Bettle, Blackman, Clark, Cobb, Hays, Horner, Plummer, Richey, Warwick.—9

Then the "trooly loil" nine, weeping bitter tears, prostrated themselves adoringly before the shrine of Saint Sambo, while the American Eagle, awakening to memory the historic glories of the Delaware, shrieked with exceeding joy and proudly sailed aloft. Governor Ward, it is reported, telegraphed immediately for Fred Douglass.

At Home and Abroad.

Massachusetts denies the right of voting or holding office within her own borders to any citizen who cannot read the Constitution in the English language and write his name. Yet Massachusetts demands that the educated white men of South Carolina, the friends, relatives and countrymen of Calhoun, Hayne and Preston, shall be thrust from the ballot box, and their places filled by a horde of semi-barbarian negroes, who do not know the difference between the Constitution and brown paper, and most of whom cannot remember their names after being furnished with voting credentials by the "trooly loil" nasal-twanged New England School-marms and itinerant venders of brass jewelry. Such is Massachusetts, whose Puritanical spirit now moulds the action of Congress and bids fair to ruin the country.

The Boston Transcript thinks there has been more study of the Constitution of the United States within the past few days than during many previous months. The remark made by a Radical gentleman in Plainfield, recently, would seem to conflict with such an opinion. He declared, that in voting at the last Presidential election, he struck off the name of Andrew Johnson and voted for Lincoln alone. How he did so, regardless of the seven constitutional electors assigned to New Jersey is a mystery. He must have mistaken a copy of the Tribune for the Constitution, or perhaps, he has been perusing a speech of Thad. Stevens under the pleasing impression that it was organic law.

The holding of a "Christian" Convention out West with the view of opposing secret societies, especially those of the Masonic Order, is projected. What "high misdemeanor" the Masons have committed we are at a loss to imagine, unless it be, their total disownment of politics as an organization and their honestly living up to what they profess.

Congressman Niblack, of Indiana, remarked a few days ago, in a speech before the House, that the Radicals having attempted to Africanize the institutions of this country were now trying to Mexicanize them. That is so.

At the recent municipal election in Troy, N. Y., about five hundred Republicans, disgusted with the revolutionary actions of their party, renounced it, by going to the polls and voting the solid Democratic ticket. Tens of thousands will do the same all over the country.

A national religious newspaper, called "The Advance," has been started in Chicago. Is that an advance step towards making Puritanism the national religion—a wedding of Church and State? We look for some such movement.

Local elections held within the last few days throughout the State of New York, give a uniform record of Democratic majorities. The only hope of preserving free government is in the success of the Democratic party, and the people are fast opening their eyes to that important fact.

One of the violent Radicals of Plainfield was heard to exclaim the other day : "The South is not sufficiently subdued, the Southern people deserve more punishment." Whether such a man be a professed christian or not, strict justice would demand that he be compelled to sit poverty stricken and hungry within the ruins of a once happy homestead, and there receive the burly orders of a Convention of plantation negroes. Not punished enough! Could anything but the spirit of intolerance prompt such an expression.

Two wonderful events are proposed for the present month—one the trial of Jefferson Davis for insisting that the Southern States were out of the Union, and the other the trial of Andrew Johnson for insisting that they are in the Union.

Stevens and Sumner have opened their Court of Impeachment at Washington and will, no doubt, carry forward the solemn mockery with indecent haste. We infer that the expulsion of President Johnson is a foregone conclusion. Unlimited and corrupt control over the revenues of the country is deemed essential for the election of a Radical President next November. That is the real design of impeachment, to bleed not cure the nation.

It will not be Andrew Johnson deposed by the Congressional revolutionists, but the principles of free government represented by him as the constitutional President of the United States. It is not the man, but civil liberty that is to suffer death without crime.

The Radicals have prated much about free speech, and yet their Congressional majority refused to receive the protest of the Democratic minority against impeachment, or allow it to be printed in the official paper of Congress. It has, nevertheless, gone to the people, and the people will think, speak and vote, in spite of all the Radicalism that ever drew inspiration from the gospel of intolerance.

In the days of Mr. Lincoln according to Radicalism, the President was the government, now, by the same authority, a fractional Congress, or a committee of such a Congress, constitutes the government.—Then it was akin to treason even to question the infallibility of the President, now Radical members of Congress vituperate the Chief Magistrate of the nation in the lowest Billingsgate style and call it loyalty. Truth remains the same in 1868 as it was in 1864 or any former period, and inconsistency and hypocrisy are not a whit less detestable.

The President directed General Grant to order General Sickles, then making political speeches in New Hampshire at the tax-payers expense, to join his regiment at the West. That was an appropriate order, although entirely overlooked three years ago, when Kilpatrick, drawing government pay, tramped over New Jersey, hurling false charges and obscene language at General Runyon and the Democratic party.

The Congressional Radicals are endeavoring to found an oligarchy—vesting the supreme power of government in the hands of a few. The Athenian Radicals once strove to do the same thing, but a brief period sufficed to witness the downfall of their cruel despotism, the annulment of their tyrannical acts, and the re-establishment of Democracy. Men who will make dangerous experiments in legislation should beware how they tempt history to repeat itself.

The Radicals in their impeachment articles and partisan war against the President, claim to speak on behalf of "all the people of the United States," whereas, if the votes were counted to day, there would be in two States alone—New York and New Jersey, a majority against the Radical party of over one eighth of a million. The presumption of Stevens, Boutwell, Butler and Company is paralleled only by the famous resolves of their Puritanical ancestors, viz :

"Resolved : That the earth belongs to the saints.

" Resolved : That we are the saints."

Stanton as Secretary of War advised the President to veto the Tenure-of-Office Act, because it was unconstitutional. Now that identical Stanton urges Stevens and Sumner to impeach and remove the President for endeavoring to test the constitutionality of the same act. Can impudence go farther? Did criminality ever wear a redder hue?

The Radical State Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus, 4th inst., pledged the party to pay five-twenty bonds in paper currency. How are you repudiation!

Thaddeus Stevens was born in Vermont, at a place called "Peacham." That, we presume, accounts for his old age Impeachment proclivities.

Governor Ward last week sent into the Senate the following nominations :

Visitors of the New Jersey Agricultural College—James M. McCune, 1st Congressional District ; Wm. H. Hendrickson, 2d Congressional District.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Com. Charles S. Boggs, of Middlesex ; Capt. Andrew J. Drake, U. S. N., Essex ; Capt. Peter Meisgar, Monmouth ; Capt. Wm. S. Horner, Monmouth ; Capt. Thomas B. Endicott, Atlantic.

Prosecutors of Pleas of Hunterdon County—Edward R. Bullock, Hunterdon county.

The Democratic State Central Committee of this State held a meeting in Trenton on Wednesday, and passed a resolution that the Democratic State Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention should be held at Taylor Hall, in Trenton, on the 10th of June. The National Convention will be held in New York July 4th. The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor will probably be held at a later date.

Local and State Items.

☞ We invite attention to the report of the committee charged with dispensing the avails of Governor Parker's forthcoming lecture to the poor of Plainfield. The plan of making practical use of funds as received is eminently judicious, because, numerous urgent cases can thereby be measurably relieved, and the good seed of charity at once sown. We learn from gentlemen who are actively engaged in this particular work, that a wide field yet remains untilled, and many who have received aid, require and should obtain more. The address of Governor Parker will be of itself a treat of rare value, and the additional fact that every ticket sold is a messenger of joy to some poor creature, should ensure general circulation. When the labors are closed, the committee design rendering a full account of their stewardship. Read what they say in another column and then supply yourselves with tickets. No better cause was ever presented for public support.

☞ The winter has been long and severe, in consequence of which and the lack of employment, there exists much destitution and suffering in our midst. It is certainly the duty of every one favored with plenty to seek out and relieve the needy.—" He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." We hope that the head of every family, who possibly can, will supply each member thereof with a ticket to the lecture of ex-Governor Parker. Every dollar realized will be administered by judicious hands and for a purpose purely charitable. The price of tickets is only fifty cents.

☞ An act incorporating the Scotch Plains Mutual Thief Detective Society has passed the State Senate.

☞ A bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly repealing the supplement which deprived the Overseers of Roads in Plainfield Township of their rightful duties.

☞ The bill incorporating the Dime Savings' Institution of Plainfield has passed to a third reading in the Senate.

☞ Mr. Hough, in the House of Assembly, introduced a supplement to the act incorporating the Washington Rock Monument Association. It changes the corporate title to Washington Monument and Historical Association, and strikes out the clause requiring the names of subscribers to be engraved on the monument.

☞ LECTURE—The Plainfield public have listened to many good lectures during the winter and have been much pleased thereby, but if they wish to push on a noble cause, and lend their influence in the cause of humanity and right, they will not fail to go and hear the Rev. Geo. Porter, late of the "Midnight Mission" of London, who has been engaged by the Sons of Temperance, of this town, to deliver a lecture in favor of Temperance, in the M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, March 12th, at half-past seven o'clock.—The friends of Temperance, and its foes also, are earnestly invited to attend, by the "Sons," who hope to accomplish much good.

☞ We notice that a handsome iron fence is in process of erection in front of the M. E. Church, of this place. It is a great improvement, indeed.

☞ The Morris and Essex Railroad Company carried nearly a million and a half "commuters" last year, besides other passengers, making in all, nearly three millions, of whom no one was injured.

☞ Read the advertisement of Onderdonk & Fisher, Sash, Blind and Door Manufacturers. Builders will do well to call on them.

☞ On Monday last we noticed two large beeves tied to a post in front of Mr. J. V. Schenck's meat shop on Front street, which he contemplated cutting up into nice steaks, &c, for the benefit of the public. We could not ascertain their weight, but they were "whoppers." Give "Joe" a call, and secure a piece of the mammoth beeves.

☞ The Sunday School Institute, which was held in the 2d Presbyterian Church of this place last week, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association came to a close on Friday evening last, and was a complete success. Rev. J. H. Vincent's closing address was a rare production, the audience listening with rapt attention to the speaker.—Also, the singing of Miss Ellie Parkhurst, and Miss Bele Vanderbeek was beautiful. We have not the space to mention the whole proceedings of the Institute, but, we think those that were present will agree with us in saying it was a rare treat.

☞ The mild temperature of the past few days has caused the banks (of snow) to go into rapid liquidation. It is cheering to see the ground once more, even though it be spongy as a mire. We trust Winter has woven his last mantle and would that he " linger not in the lap of Spring." We long for the song of birds, not unmindful, however, that the weather prophets promise a half dozen or more snow storms ere blossoms perfume the air. It may be so. We must do

As they do in Spain,
When it rains, they let it rain.

☞ The Baptists have a new church in course of erection on Broad Street, Newark, which will probably be finished in a few months. It is called the Fairmount Baptist church, and will accommodate over 1,000 persons.

☞ The Organ Concert, which will be given in the 2d Presbyterian Church of this place on the 12th inst, will be a grand affair, judging from the array of talent engaged for the occasion. Among the list we notice the name of W. J. Hill, Tenor, who has sung before the public of Plainfield before. Success to the Concert.

☞ The Newark M. E. Conference meets at the M. E. Church of this place on the 12th. We understand that Mr. Philip Phillips, author of the "Singing Pilgrim," will sing on the occasion.

☞ The "Citizens' Building & Loan Association" of Plainfield met at Laing's Hall, on Monday evening last. Some $1,500 was sold at 17 and 18 cts premium. The books for subscriptions will be kept open until the April meeting, after that the premium will be added on all shares.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of Hagaman & Co., dealers in Flour, Feed, Meal, Grain, &c. They are selling cheap for cash.

☞ Boot-blacks are above par.

☞ Sleighs are at a discount.

☞ Petitions to the Central Railroad Company, asking for the placing of flagmen at the street crossings in this village, have been recently circulated and signed by all who had the opportunity. We hope the Company will at once affirmatively respond to a request so urgent and proper.

☞ If any of our readers are in want of Carpets, it will be to their advantage to call on Peterson & Co., 315 Canal & 1 & 3 Mercer St., N. Y. Read their advertisement.

☞ We have received a copy of a new paper started in Orange N. J., called the "Orange Record." Success to it.

☞ The people of Warren are agitating the removal of the court buildings.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Samuel Blanchard How died at his residence, in New Brunswick, on Sunday, March 1st, in the 69th year of his age.

Dr. How was a native of Burlington. He graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1811, was afterwards Tutor in Dickinson College, and then Master of the Grammar School of the University. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1813, and the next year was ordained to the ministry, and installed Pastor of the Church of Solebury, Bucks county. Thence he removed to Trenton, and was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church December 17, 1816, and continued in this charge until April, 1821, when he became Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick. In 1823 he took the pastoral charge of the church in Savannah, Georgia. In 1830 he became President of Dickinson College, and some time afterwards returned to New Brunswick upon the call of the Reformed Dutch Church of that city. A few years ago ill health compelled his resignation.

☞ Friday, the 21st ult., a young woman named Phebe Peck (or Cole), aged 20 years, committed suicide at Florence, Burlington county, by taken strychnine. She came from Philadelphia on Friday about six o'clock, and shortly afterwards went into the room of her mother—a lady somewhat advanced in life, and who has been quite sick for some time past—and said to her : " Mother, if I wish to kill myself would I go to Heaven?" The mother said "No!" She saw no particular change in her daughter's countenance, and did not dream of her intention of committing suicide. Soon after she procured a tumbler and mixed the poison. On being questioned as to what it was, she said it was " some powders for her cough"—but added that she had come home to let her mother see her die—immediately drank the contents of the tumbler, and in 15 minutes was a corpse.

☞ The Union County Herald says : " At about midnight, 3rd inst., one of the members of the family of Mr. Richard Kipling (whose residence was in Union Township, about two and a half miles from this city,) discovered a bright light in the chimney flue, with which the stove pipe in her room connected, and arousing her father and the other members of the family, efforts were made to extinguish the fire. Such efforts were however, unavailing, the fire having got too much headway to be checked and those present directed their efforts to save the furniture, &c., but before many articles had been removed to a safe place, the building was too much wrapped in flames to save the heavier articles of furniture, and almost every thing was consumed, among the valuables a gold watch and a fine piano, recently purchased. The building was burned to the ground, and indeed the family saved but few of their articles of clothing, so rapidly did the flames spread.

☞ A bald eagle was caught in Lower Penn's Neck township, the other day, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, and weighs fifteen pounds.

☞ A fire broke out in a store kept by George Turner at Orange last week and finally destroyed five stores. One occupied by Mr. Turner, one by D. Garrabrant a shoe dealer, another occupied by M. & T. Chalmall, store dealers ; Mrs. Stucker, Charles K. Day, Isaac Cope and the Saloon of F. Kasmrier. Loss $21,000, about $15,000 insurance.

☞ The Tom's River Courier says : The farm of John Schenck, deceased, below Marlboro, containing seventy-nine acres, was sold at public sale, for $25,350—about $320 per acre. The improvements were the ordinary farm buildings, in good condition. This is said to be the highest price ever paid in this section for farming lands.

☞ The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have ordered twelve cars to be provided with a new steam heating apparatus, recently invented, for the purpose of warming cars. The steam is obtained from the locomotive. If the experiment proves a success we learn the company will have the patent applied to all of the cars on their road.

☞ The wife of David Lewis, residing near Sharpstown, in Salem County, was ascending a pair of stairs, carrying a child in her arms and a kerosene lamp in her hand, when the air down the staircase caused the fluid to explode. The unfortunate woman was burned so that she soon died. Mr. Lewis was severely burned, in trying to save her, but the child escaped with but little injury.

☞ The Rahway Democrat thus speaks of the lecture recently delivered in that city on "Education" by Joseph W. Savage, Esq. The lecture was well framed, its points well taken, the language chaste, and in some passages eloquent, and throughout well delivered. He contended that our Public Schools should be one of the first interests of the State ; that on the dissemination of knowledge through the masses of those who follow us, depended the future safety, prosperity and welfare of the country ; and that it was the duty of the State to make such laws as would operate uniformly throughout every District. He also opposed the changing of school books at the whim of every Board of Education or Trustees, which made it not only troublesome and expensive, but very detrimental to the interest of the scholar. The whip in the hands of the teacher, he also opposed as a relic of barbarism, which should never be permitted in any of our Public Schools; that to scourge a child before the school was like the public whipping post, that had been abolished—calculated most effectually to break down his manhood, and degrade him in the eye of his fellows. He would also have teachers exalted and thoroughly educated, and teaching made as highly respectable as any of the most honorable professions.

☞ Mr. Williamson, a member of the House of Assembly from Hunterdon county met with a serious accident. In going to the depot from his residence at Ringoes, he slipped on the ice and broke his arm. Of course he was compelled to return home, where the limb was set. This accident will most likely detain Mr. Williamson from his seat for the balance of the session.

New York Live Stock Market.

These markets were very much excited during the week, but have now calmed down under the joint influence of larger receipts and warmer weather. Cattle count up 4,444 head for the week, or 200 less than last reported, and still we note a decline of ½c. per pound. They have all been sold, but the close was weak: the 1,500 at One Hundredth street going at 14a16c., with a very few at 19c. Sheep reached 10c. for prime lots, so scarce were they a few days ago. Now, with more on sale, prime are going at 9a9½c. Arrivals for the week, 11,259, which scarcely varies from the numbers last reported. They are slow to-day. Hogs are arriving freely, 29 cars being in sale to-day, though 10,000 for the week is a small total. They sold quickly at 10c. a few days since, and a fat lot would now bring 9½c.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by F. M. French & Bros. and [illegible]

Wheat Flour, [illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat Flour (Graham) [illegible]	[illegible]
Rye Flour, [illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]
Wheat, [illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, [illegible]	[illegible]
Buckwheat, [illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, [illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, [illegible]	[illegible]
Pork [illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Tongues	[illegible]

Deaths.

DECKER.—At [illegible], March [illegible], Mrs. Phebe Decker of Plainfield, aged [illegible] years.

CLARKSON.—At [illegible], [illegible], Lillie, daughter of James [illegible] and Abby [illegible] Clarkson, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

STILL.—[illegible] Plains, March [illegible], Elizabeth, wife of Amos Still, aged [illegible] years.

TERRY.—At [illegible], March 7, Jeremiah Terry, aged [illegible] years.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at

HOUGHTON'S

Opening of the New Organ

GRAND

Organ & Vocal Concert

AT THE

2nd Presbyterian Church,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

Thursday Evening, March 12

Unprecedented Array of Talent !

MR. GEO. W. MORGAN,
DR. CLARE W. BEAMES,
Organists,
Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
Miss E. P. DEWITT,
Sopranos.
Miss VIRGINIA TUCKER, Contralto,
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor,
Mr. GEO. E. AIKEN, Basso.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, Commence at 8.

TICKETS, - - ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats, (Gallery only) $1.50

For sale at [illegible] Post Office and [illegible]

Special Announcement !

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

IN RETAIL OF

CARPETS !

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 315 Canal and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,

NEW YORK,

Have just received a large stock of new and elegant [illegible]

ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, 3-4 & 5-4 wide
" BRUSSELS "
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS,
EXTRA FINE CARPETS, ALL WOOL,
STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS,
MATTINGS, (White and Colored)
RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, ROBS, &c.,

With a large stock of

OIL CLOTHS,

New Designs, from 1 to 24 feet wide.
[illegible]

EXTRA BARGAINS to CASH BUYERS

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

315 Canal, and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,

[illegible] [illegible]

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the [illegible]

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

on the corner of

Cherry and Third Sts.

[illegible]

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice and at [illegible] of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

[illegible] R. J. HAGAMAN & CO.

NEW

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.

HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish

Sash, Blinds and Doors

At very low rates [illegible]

ONDERDONK & FISHER,

[illegible] Street, between Cherry & Front,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

R. F. Onderdonk. [illegible] R. C. Fisher.

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Bakery. [illegible] inhabitants [illegible]

LAMSON & MAJOR,

[illegible] Westfield, N. J.

Guardian's Sale.

The subscriber, guardian of [illegible]

HENRY W. FORCE, Guardian.

Dated January [illegible]

Something New.

LEATHER PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather and effectually turning the water [illegible]

Wm. HANSEN & Co.

[illegible] Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Harness, Calf and Sheep Leather, [illegible]

REFINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at [illegible]

Protest.

The following is the protest of the Democratic minority of the House of Representatives at Washington, which the tyrannical majority of Radicals, in defiance of every principle of free government, refused to receive:

The undersigned members of the Fortieth Congress, of the United States, representing directly or in principle more than one half of the whole people of the United States, do hereby in the name of law and justice, and in behalf of those they represent, most solemnly protest against the tyranny and injustice practised by the majority of the House, in violating the sacred right of free debate and unrestrained deliberation upon the greatest question ever brought before an American Congress; the rules of the House made for the protection of the minority, and by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities, have been during this entire Congress in violation of their truer spirit and intent, wantonly and unprecedentedly suspended and set aside,—not upon a particular and pressing matter, but upon all pending subjects of legislation, so that by this reckless and arbitrary suspension of the rules and the wanton abuse of the previous question, the rights of the minority have been utterly disregarded, the House of Representatives have ceased to be a deliberative body, and the minority have been compelled to vote upon the most important questions without any proper or reasonable time for debate or consideration. To such an extent has this dangerous and oppressive practice obtained, that measures affecting vitally the whole country and the dearest interests of our constituents, tending as we believe, to the subversion of our republican form of government, in their very nature, demanding of the people and representatives the most careful examination and scrutiny, have been hurried through the forms of legislation without being printed, without one word of debate or one moment's consideration; without, indeed, the opportunity of the undersigned to protest except in violating the then operating order, enforced by the majority, as the order of the House. These alarming abuses of power might not seem to demand this formal protest, if we were not forced to the belief that a determined intention exists with the majority to revolutionize this Government by destroying the other coordinate branches, and vesting all the powers of the Government in Congress in the steps taken to depose the President of the United States. We are admonished that there is no end to these oppressive measures to cripple the power and silence the voice of the minority. The resolution was rushed through the House under the operation of the previous question. Referring the matter to the Committee on Reconstruction, the committee in hot haste, sitting when the House was in session, in violation of one of its express rules, considered, and by strict party vote, adopted and presented it again to the House for its action; and then was exhibited one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed in a deliberative parliamentary body. Members were allowed, some thirty minutes, some twenty, some ten, some five and some one minute only to discuss the most momentous questions ever presented in Congress. Many could not even get one minute under the arbitrary rule of the majority, and more than half of those, even, of the party voting to enforce the previous question, who desired to be heard, were permitted only to print speeches in the *Globe*, after the question upon the resolution was decided, and which were never delivered in the House. No comment can demonstrate more completely than the facts themselves the violence and illegality of such proceedings. But this wanton and excessive use of the power of the majority does not stop here. While the Committee were in session upon the further proceedings, to remove the President, and in anticipation of its action under the operation of the "previous question" without debate in violation of an express rule, new, special and most extraordinary rules for the conduct of this proceeding, changing without previous notice the standing rules of the House, were adopted to further limit debate, and more completely to place the minority in the power and at the mercy of the majority. Thus, while the majority of Congress are warring upon the other co-ordinate departments, the executive and the judicial, endeavoring to bring them both under the will and control of Congress, the minority of the House of Representatives are steadily and surely being stripped of all power and their constituents deprived of all representative voice in the councils of the republic.

We do therefore, most solemnly protest against the indecorous and undignified haste with which the majority of the House inaugurated, presented and rushed through, by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable violation of one of the standing rules of the House, a resolution demanding the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the people, for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors in office, when the gravity of the charge, the character of the high office against which this attack was directed, and the unforeseen and tremendous consequences which might result therefrom to the peace and prosperity of the people, called for the exercise of the calmest and wisest judgment, the most unprejudiced and impartial deliberation, on the part of those who had such proceedings in charge.

We do most solemnly protest against this thrice-repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the great co-ordinate branches of the government, through the spirit of party hatred and vengeance against the person who by the Constitution is in the rightful and conscientious discharge of its functions, thus consuming the precious time which ought to be faithfully devoted to an earnest effort to relieve the pressing wants of the people, a restoration of a torn and distracted country to union and good order, and to lightening the burden of a taxation which is pressing down all the energies of trade and commerce to the point of universal bankruptcy and ruin. We do again most solemnly protest against and profoundly deprecate and deplore any and all attempts to array in hostile antagonism to each other any of the departments of the Government upon the mere question of the constitutionality or construction of a law of Congress, the proper jurisdiction and final adjudication of which belongs exclusively to the judicial tribunals; and we hereby warn the people of the United States, that the public liberty and the existence of free institutions are involved in this suicidal struggle, and that they are in imminent peril of utter overthrow.

We do further most solemnly protest against that wild and radical spirit of innovation upon the early and well-settled practice of the Government—a practice established by the men who framed the Constitution, and who best understood its spirit and meaning—which puts the Chief Magistrate of the republic, the representative of the dignity and power of the people at the mercy of one of his subordinates assuming to be Secretary of War in violation of his own pronounced convictions of the law; who has the unblushing effrontery to place himself in the unwarranted position of communicating directly with Congress in utter contempt of the authority of his superior and with the deliberative purpose of resisting his authority.

The undersigned, therefore, in character of Representatives of the people, being deprived, by the despotic power of an irrevocable majority, of the high privilege of debate, that great instrument in the discovery of truth and the most cherished heritage of a free people, do hereby solemnly and earnestly protest against these infractions of the rights of the people, and respectfully ask that this, their protest may be spread upon the journal of the House.

Charles A. Eldridge,	W. E. Niblack,
P. Van Trump,	W. S. Holman,
G. W. Woodward,	Demas Barnes,
W. Mungen,	A. J. Glossbrenner,
Stephen Taber,	Lawrence Getz,
Geo. M. Adams,	B. M. Boyer,
Geo. W. Morgan,	Stephenson Archer,
S. B. Axtell,	Julius Hotchkiss,
S. S. Marshall,	Albert G. Burr,
D. M. Van Auken,	James A. Johnson,
T. Lauren Jones,	James B. Beck,
W. H. Barnum,	Asa P. Grover,
John A. Nicholson,	J. M. Humphrey,
E. D. Holbrook,	John Fox,
P. Stone,	J. V. L. Pruyn,
Charles E. Phelps,	S. J. Randall,
J. M. Cavanaugh,	James Brooks,
Charles Haight,	H. McCullough,
Lewis W. Ross,	J. P. Knott,
L. S. Trimble,	C. Sitgreaves,
R. D. Hubbard,	M. C. Kerr,
J. S. Golladay,	J. R. McCormick,
John W. Chanler,	Fernando Wood.
John Morrissey,	

Beecher on Lee.

At a meeting convened in Cooper Institute, New York, 2nd inst; for the purpose of aiding Washington College, Virginia, now under the Presidency of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the course of his remarks said:

In regard to this particular college he plead for its endowment because he should be glad to recall the old historic days when our fathers North and South fought and worked together for this nation. If we went back five years we found the two sections of the country in deadly feud; if we went back ten years we found them in fierce antagonism on questions of political economy; if we went back fifty years we found them working together in building up a mighty nationality; if went back to the beginning we found them fighting side by side in a common patriotic cause. He loved this nation; it was his pride, his joy, and he longed to see every hindrance to its prosperity taken away, and peace, happiness, and progress reign again. He plead again for this college, because Virginia was the door to the South. Make her strong and wise and she would minister to millions beyond her. It was destined to be again a mighty State, mightier than ever before. Its dust was sacred because it held the dust of the father of his country. If for no other reason, for his sake, who was the foremost man of our great men, let us admire, beautify, ennoble his native State. Once more he plead the cause of this college because the head of it was General Lee, might as well face the music and come out with it. No man had regretted more that he (the speaker) that the decision which General Lee had come to on the breaking out of the war to take part with his own people. But he could not be surprised at it. Though he, (the speaker) from the depths of his heart, thought the Southern cause a bad cause, he did not know but what, if he had been born and bred in the South, if he had been trained in its schools of politics and mixed in its social circles, he would have done the same thing. He did not feel like casting the first stone and after the struggle was over, where could you find a man whom you could more heartily respect, love, venerate. History had no parallel to his character and conduct. Instead of retiring in gloomy discontentment from his native land, or remaining to foment and perpetuate ill feeling, he accepted the result of the appeal in arms his party had made, and at once engaged actively in the very best thing he could do for the South, educating its people. He (the speaker) welcomed every man who thus honestly fought for the South and after the fight was over, gave his energies to the work of its reorganization as a brave fellow-citizen and brother. This was the very man to take charge of a great educational institution in the South. But would he not pervert the young men who were placed under him? No. He (Mr. Beecher) did not know the man personally, he had never corresponded with him, but he would take it upon him to say that Robert E. Lee would never pervert any man from patriotism. The youth brought up under his care and culture would prove true men, Christians, and patriots. In the name of patriotism, in behalf of the common education of the whole people, for the sake of reconstruction, reunion, peace, and love he urged that this college be dealt generously with, so that the young men of the South when they entered it might know and feel that while they were taught by their own teachers they ate the bread and studied the books furnished them in their need by their former antagonist, now their friends and brothers.

We commend that to the careful perusal of those rampant Radicals who cowardly want to trample the life out of a surrendered adversary, and who, while *professing* christian virtues, are howling to hang, burn, impoverish and impeach.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For "The Constitutionalist."

To the Citizens of Plainfield.

The undersigned, designated as a Committee to make distribution of funds arising from the sale of tickets for the approaching lecture of ex-Governor Parker, at Laing's Hall, Thursday evening, March 19th—Subject: "Success in Life"—consider it not inappropriate to thus address you and report progress.

The work in which we find ourselves engaged is genuine charity, totally clear of political or sectarian bias, or personal gain. The distinguished gentleman who is to lecture, as above mentioned, does so without money and without price, while the generous-hearted proprietor of the Hall donates its use for the occasion free of any charge.

The tickets are fifty cents each, and every dollar realized therefrom will be faithfully appropriated towards relieving the needy and destitute of Plainfield and North Plainfield.

The early sale of tickets will place at ready command the means of alleviating the pressing wants of many sufferers.

We have not been idle in using, as we hope and believe to good advantage, money so far received. Necessaries of living, to the first cost value of one hundred and two dollars having already been bestowed upon and thankfully acknowledged by thirty-one poor but worthy families.

In the prosecution of our mission, we have found some evidently in want and meriting aid, but who, through delicacy of feeling, would almost rather suffer than accept, saying—"all they required was employment." Commiserating sincerely with such, we desire they will in confidence make known to some one of the Committee their need, relying upon rigid privacy, and viewing what may be presented as the free will offering of their generous-hearted neighbors and friends, seconded by the kind co-operation of one who has filled the honorable position of Governor of New Jersey.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express thanks for the valuable assistance rendered by the Committee of ladies, and gratitude for the prompt and liberal public response already made towards a most praiseworthy object, and to say, that much more remains to be done in the way of affording relief to deserving recipients.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry A. H. Martin,
John Simpson, } *Committee.*
Warren Green,

Plainfield, March 9, 1868.

For "The Constitutionalist."

The Fire Department.

Messrs. Editors:

In continuation of my remarks touching the Plainfield Fire Department, I desire to bring into public view another feature of its management, which, I think, worthy of consideration, and to reform which, I believe the tax-payers will generally pronounce expedient.

That reform is this:—no person shall be eligible to serve as President, Treasurer, Secretary, or Manager of the Fire Department who is an active member of any engine, hose or truck company within the department.

The utility and justice of such a restriction must be apparent.

Jealousy creates discord, and the sure result of discord is weakness, and nowhere is that more fatal to efficiency than among firemen.

The gentlemen annually elected as the Board of Management of the Plainfield Fire Department should be discreet, impartial citizens, *having no more interest in one company than in another*, and chosen regardless of their political sentiments.

That I have no doubt was the original intent of the act incorporating the Department. The question arises—has it been carried out?

The Fire Board consists of five, three of whom form the controlling majority, and as at present allowed, any particular company, by securing the election of three of its active members to the Board, might do as that one company desired, even though, by so doing, another company, having equal claims upon the public funds, should suffer serious neglect and injury.

I do not say such things have been done, but I do say, that their possibility should not exist. The act certainly wants amending in that respect.

As I before stated, I am a friend to the Fire Department, and anxious for its permanent prosperity. To secure that desirable end, I respectfully submit whether two measures are not indispensably requisite, namely:

First: That the management be placed in the hands of five citizens *strictly impartial.*

Second: That the tax-payers be informed of the *precise financial and material condition* of the Department at the present time.

Yours truly,
Justus.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,
100 BLEECKER ST., N.-Y.
"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.
These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.
They are finished in a superior manner; are Proof of any door-springs—which is so fatal to birds and Animals—being used in their construction. They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.
Caution: all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.
GEORGE G. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'
Celebrated and Unexcelled
Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes
Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the
First Premium Gold Medal
FOR
Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.
Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:
"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 29, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium as the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."
Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of
MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,
and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.
READ THE
OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.
Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."
The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion.
John H. Pattison, Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz, Wm. S. Bradford,
A. Baglioli, Charles Fradel,
Alfred A. Pease, C. J. Hopkins,
William Mason, Theo. Eisfeld,
Gustav Stoeckel, Geo. W. Morgan.
No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,
(One block west of Broadway)
NEW YORK.

$15. Something Entirely New. $15.
THE $15 NOVELTY
Sewing and Embroidery Machine.
Can be run by Hand or Foot.
Agents wanted, male or female, to sell the Novelty Sewing and Embroidering Machine, the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It will do all kinds of work that can be done with the high priced machines. It makes the famous Elastic Lock Stitch, that will not rip or break, even if every third stitch is cut. It is durable and will last a lifetime.— We want agents, both local and travelling, to introduce this machine throughout the United States. It can be sold in almost every family, including a great many who have the high-priced machines, for its embroidering, in which it excels all others. Send for circulars.
All machines warranted and kept in order for one year, free of charge.
FRENCH, BROOKS & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States,
[illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.
Louis Berge & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
First-Class Agraffe Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.
These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.
Guaranteed for Five Years.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE
Florence Sewing Machine
Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season:
American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.
Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the
Best Family Sewing Machine in the World
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
505 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for an Illustrated Circular.

The Perfection of Art!
A Silver-Frosted Metal Medallion
of the world renowned Surgeon
Dr. Valentine Mott.
by the great American Artist,
J. Q. A. WARD.
THESE Medallions are finished in the highest style of art, in oval, gilt fluted, walnut frames, 12 by 14 inches, covered with French convex glass, with metal backs, hermetically sealed, making a
MOST ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENT.
The celebrity of the artist, and the fact that the work was executed under the eye of the family and nearest friends of Dr. Mott, who furnished every facility of the artist, warrants the assurance that this is the most perfect likeness in existence of this celebrated physician.
Every Physician in the Country
and every citizen who appreciates the achievements of Dr. Mott, will feel proud to possess a copy.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $25
☞ Agents Wanted. Address
G. BIBSON & CO.,
80 Liberty Street, (Room 20) New York.

To Hardware Dealers
AND
HOUSE FURNISHERS.
"The Little Vulcan."
A beautiful and convenient little article of FIRESIDE FURNITURE, for
HANDLING STOVE DOORS,
Covers, and all manner of Hot Utensils, removing Hot Blowers from Grates, manipulating Irons, Gadirons, &c., in emptying water, and perfectly protecting the hand from heat.
No family will be without one after once seeing it. Orders promptly filled. Address the
"LITTLE VULCAN,"
(Room 20) 80 Liberty St., N. Y.
Retail price $1 each.
Liberal discount to the trade.
Expressage in all cases to be paid by purchaser.
Mar7y

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Chapin & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts will be settled by I. E. Parker, who will continue the business at the same stand.
A. W. CHAPIN.
Feb. 1, 1868.—fe6w6 I. E. PARKER.

FISH, POULTRY
AND
VEGETABLE MARKET.
THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep in
CHERRY STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,
A Good Assortment of
FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES
Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the
Fish & Oyster Business
I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.
ISAAC E. PARKER.
fe14-tf

REMOVAL.
A. WARNOCK
Having bought out the interest of Jacob R. Laing, in the bakery business, on
FRONT STREET.
Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,
Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a
FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.
☞ Parties supplied at short notice.
Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.
A. WARNOCK.
fe14-m3

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. MAYHER.
jan8-3 144 Liberty St., 1 door from W[illegible]

Sleepless Nights
OF AGONY,
PAIN AFTER PAIN
Running like lightning along the nerves
PROMPTLY RELIEVED,
and for ever banished by using
Dr. Russell's
MAGNETIC OIL,
The unfailing remedy for
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,
And Pain of any sort and from any cause.
This Valuable Preparation
Has proved of incalculable benefit by affording immediate relief in thousands of cases of painful and distressing attacks. Its capacity for doing good is unequalled, and it is conceded by the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, to be the most valuable Medicine of its class. It will absolutely cure Rheumatism in its worst forms after all other remedies and treatment has failed. Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Ear-ache and Nervous Headache surrender to its wonderful power immediately. If applied on the chest when retiring for the night, it will cure the worst cough by morning. It will allay the most severe attack of cramps in a few minutes. In fact, its power to subdue pain is wonderful, and needs but a trial to prove its worth.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
Full Directions accompany each Bottle.
☞ To be obtained of all Druggists.
fe14-3m

Russell's Magnetic Oil
SOLD AT
Voorhees' Family Medicine Store.
fe15-tf

H. S. SQUIER,
FURS Fashionable Hatter FURS
FURS AND FURS
FURS FURRIER, FURS
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.
Special attention is called to the
Fur Department,
In which the Ladies can choose from the most Elegant and Richest selections ever offered to the people of Newark, and from the different species and qualities to suit both the judgment and the pocket of the purchaser, and from as large a stock as can be found in the State. Now is the time for bargains in Furs. We are closing out our entire stock at cost.
Spring Style of Silk Hats
A full and complete assortment of all the New Styles and Colors of the season for Men and Boys.
N. B.—Furs Re-modeled and Repaired.
H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
fe14-y Newark, N. J.

LAND! LAND! LAND!
FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land eligibly situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee, in tracts of 1,000 acres more or less to suit. For particulars enquire of
A. WILSON,
jan13-tf Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

1868.
For President,
A GOOD MAN,
For Vice-President,
A Better Man.
Pickell & Ramsey
ARE
Selling out below Cost!
The remainder of our Fall and Winter Stock we will close out less than cost. Our object in doing so is to offer to the public the largest and best assortment of
SPRING GOODS
than any other store in Plainfield—in fact one of the best Dry Goods Stores in the State. We have a good assortment of,
Carpets!
All Wool Carpet for $1, very cheap.
Oil Cloth,
Druggett,
Matting, &c.
Very Low.
GOOD PRINTS
6¼, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.
MUSLINS,
9, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.
A good assortment of
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
The best Linen Finish
Paper Collars
in the State. Try them.
☞ GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND WILL GO HIGHER. ☜
Give us a call. No trouble to show our Goods.
Respectfully,
1m6 PICKELL & RAMSEY.

FREEMAN & PHILPITT
continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on
Cherry Street
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST
We have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best endorsement we can give to it is that when our customers have once tried it they will have none other. We style it
Freeman & Philpitt's
BEST
Extra Family Flour.
We have a large variety of
CANNED & DRIED FRUITS
Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

M. Vernuele's
HAT, CAP AND FUR
EMPORIUM.
Dealer in
FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,
Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags,
UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,
Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes
Furs at Cost!
A $75 Sett for $70.
CALL AND SEE
As we charge nothing to show our goods.
They are LESS than
"Manufacturers' Prices."

JAMES M. DUNN,
Cherry Street,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.
ALSO
PROVISIONS,
HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
New Crop New Orleans Molasses.
fe-6m]

BOOTS & SHOES.
Mrs. G. W. Stanford
WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand
ON FRONT STREET,
Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of
High Polish Pebble Goat Boots
For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make
Gents' Fine Calf Boots
In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.
Repairing Neatly Executed.
MRS. G. W. STANFORD.
se4-tf

Bone Dust.
PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at
MAYHER'S,
144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.
I-4jan One door from West St.

1,000 POSTS & RAILS
DRESSED & HOLED. CHEAP FOR CASH by
S. L. HORTON.
Corner William and Seventh Sts. jy20-tf

A Touching Story.

The following beautiful story was related by Dr. Schnebly of Maryland at a meeting held in New York, to hear the experience of twenty reformed drunkards:

A drunkard who had run through his property, returned one night to his unfurnished home. He entered his empty hall; anguish was gnawing at his heart's strings, and language was inadequate to express his agony as he entered his wife's apartment, and there beheld the victims of his appetite, his lovely wife and a darling child. Morose and sullen, he seated himself without saying a word; he could not look upon them. The mother said to the little angel at her side: "Come, my child, it is time to go to bed;" and that little babe, as she was wont, knelt by her mother's lap, and gazing wistfully into the face of her suffering parent, like a piece of chiselled statuary, slowly repeated her nightly orison. When she had finished, the child (but four years of age) said to her mother:

"Dear mother, may I not offer up a prayer?"

"Yes, yes, my sweet pet, pray;" and she lifted up her tiny hands, closed her eyes, and prayed:

"O God! spare, oh! spare my dear papa!"

That prayer was wafted with electric rapidity to the throne of God. It was heard on earth. The responsive "Amen!" burst from the father's lips and his heart of stone became a heart of flesh. Wife and child were both clasped to his bosom and in penitence he said:

"My child! you have saved your father from the grave of a drunkard; I'll sign the pledge!"

Never.

"I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee!"

Let every believer grasp these words, and store them up in his heart. Keep them ready, and have them fresh in your memory: you will want them some day. The Philistines will be upon you, the hand of sickness will lay you low, the king of terrors will draw you near, the valley of the shadow of death will find nothing so comforting as a text like this, nothing so cheering as a realizing sense of God's companionship.

Stick to that word "never." It is worth its weight in gold. Cling to it as a drowning man clings to a rope. Grasp it firmly, as a soldier attacked on all sides grasps his sword. God has said, and He will stand to it, "I will never leave thee."

"Never!" Though your heart be often faint, and you are sick of self and your many failures and infirmities—even then the promise will not fail you.

"Never!" Though the devil whispers "I shall have you at last; yet a little time and your faith will fail, and you will be mine." Even then the word of God will stand.

"Never!" When the cold chill of death is creeping over you, and friends can do no more, and you are starting on that journey from which there is no return—even then Christ will not forsake you.

"Never!" When the day of judgment comes, and the books are opened, and the dead are rising from their graves, and eternity is beginning—even then the promise will bear all your weight: Christ will not leave His hold on your soul.

O, believing reader, trust in the Lord forever, for he says, "I will never leave you." Lean back all of your weight upon Him: do not be afraid. Glory in His promise. Rejoice in the strength of your consolation. You may say boldly, "The Lord is my helper, I will not fear."

Where There's a Will There's a Way.

Lambert is a well-grown boy, and able to do almost a man's work; but he does not think himself too big to go to the Sabbath school. He sometimes labors on the farm for his uncle, with whom he lives; and sometimes he works in the carpenter shop with his brother. But his work does not prevent him from having a good, long Sunday school lesson well prepared for every Sabbath.

One afternoon, when he had recited several hundred verses from the Testament and hymn book, his teacher inquired:

"Lambert, how did you manage to commit to memory so many verses last week, when you were, as I know, at work in the carpenter shop every day?"

Lambert replied:

"I will tell you how I did it. I laid my book open on the carpenter's bench, and as I passed by it, going from one end of the board I was planing to the other, I stopped long enough to read two or three lines, which I repeated as I was pushing my plane until I knew them by heart; and thus, through a good part of the day, I worked at the same time."

A few Sabbaths after, Lambert came to school again with a long lesson, which he recited very accurately. His teacher then inquired:

"How did you find time to get this lesson last week? I know you were ploughing every day, early and late; and as you had no bench to put your book on, how did you contrive to commit so many verses?"

Lambert thus explained the mystery:

"Before I started with my plough, I tacked a leather strap upon the plough handle, and in that I stuck my book. Then when I came to the end of the furrow, while my horses were turning around I caught up my book and read over a verse, and this I repeated to myself until I reached another turning place, when I could look at another verse. And thus I could learn as many verses as I ploughed furrows."

Let no scholar who reads this say to his teacher, "I have no time to get my Sunday school lesson."

One "Jeames Fisherty" was brought up before a magistrate for marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him "how he could be so hardened a villian?" "Please your lordship,' says Jeames, "I was trying to get a good one."

☞ Benjamin F. Deacon, of Eayrestown, Burlington County, killed on the 19th ult: five hogs, weighing, respectively: 600, 600, 568, 548, and 516 pounds. Average, 566 pounds. Mr. Lee, of Camden, was the purchaser of these fine hogs.

Read Sound Authority.

The following opinions of three of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the United States, were given in support of the right of New Jersey to withdraw assent from the negro suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution:—

Charles O'Conor says:

"The amendment is, in itself, most pernicious; it violates a great unwritten fundamental idea on which the Constitution is based. It has not inaptly been termed an unconstitutional alteration. It violates first principles and is intended to perpetuate discord. Legitimate force it has none, and it never can have any consistency with the maintenance of our institutions; consequently, whatever may lawfully be done to deprive it of colorable authority, ought to done."

Reverdy Johnson says:

"If the constitutional amendment to which you refer has not been already ratified by the requisite number of States to make it a part of the Constitution, I think that any State which has assented to it can withdraw that assent; and although it is the opinion of some persons that it has received the sanction required by the Constitution, that is not my opinion."

George Ticknor Curtis says:

"There are thirty-seven States in this Union. That they are all in the Union in the sense of being competent to act on an amendment of the federal Constitution, is indisputable, for we not only do not admit that any of them ever did or ever could withdraw from the Union, but it is also true that in the year 1866, an amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery was submitted to, acted upon, and ratified by the very States which had previously attempted to withdraw from the Union.—Another amendment has been proposed, sent to, and acted upon by those same States, and they have rejected it. They are ten in number, which is more than one-fourth of all the States. The fourteenth amendment has consequently never been ratified by three-fourths of all the States; and the fact that it has been so ratified cannot be rightfully promulgated or declared, as a legal fact by any department of the Federal Government, or any officer thereof."

Management of Sheep in Winter.

All farms are not adapted to the breeding or keeping of sheep. Dry, upland soils which yield the short and sweet herbage on which sheep delight to feed, are best suited to their habits, and best calculated to keep them in health and vigor.—It is true that there are certain breeds which have been raised on reclaimed marshes, and in other low places which produce large fleeces and weighty carcasses. Examples of these may be seen on Romney Marsh, in England, and on the low island of Texel, on the coast of Holland, and in many places where these sheep have been introduced.

The Merinos, which are now so extensively diffused over the United States, are not suited for low marshy land; they like a warm elevated country. It is probable that their original *habitat* was the sunny hills of Northern Africa, whence they were introduced into Spain—and in the latter country they are moved from one locality to another, in order to keep them in the temperature that is best suited for the production of the wool.

In Silesia, where the Merinos have been brought to great perfection, the climate is considerably modified by the shelter of a chain of mountains, which form its western boundary. The best sheep in Silesia are raised on warm, upland pastures, which are sheltered by mountains or hills, yet even in these favored localities the greatest care is taken to prove artificial shelters from rain and snow in winter, and shade in summer. Vermont is the most mountainous State in the Union, yet it produces large numbers of excellent Merinos. Its superiority in this particular is probably caused by the sweet herbage of the hills and the attention paid to the housing and feeding of the flock in winter.

Every farmer, of any note as a breeder of sheep, provides shelter for them in winter, but great mistakes are made in the construction of the houses or sheds, and in feeding and littering. The sheep should not be crowded in the sheds; they should have abundance of room to stand, or lie, or walk about, without interfering with each other. The litter should be dry and the feeding rack sufficient to allow all to feed at the same time.

Sheep do not consume much hay, but it is essential that what they use should be of the very best quality. The well-being of the flock depends in a great measure on the judicious management in winter. It will not be sufficient to afford shelter, food and water; regularity in the feeding and watering, and perfect cleanliness must also be observed.

Some farmers keep more sheep than their pastures are able to support in summer or than they can feed and shelter properly in winter, and the result is that sheep farming with them is a losing business. For want of nutricious food in the long dry fall the sheep contract a disease called the "stretches," which carries them off rapidly, and for the want of shelter and good forage in winter, the flock become stunted in growth, produce light fleeces, and are in ever way unprofitable.

How to Judge the Character of a Horse by Outward Appearances.—Charles L. Thayer writes to the *Country Gentleman*:

"I offer the following suggestions, the result of close observations and long experience. If the color be light sorrel or chesnut, his feet, legs and face white—these are marks of kindness. If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse of good sense, and, capable of being trained to anything; as respects such horses, the more kindly you treat them the better you will be treated in return. Nor will a horse of this description stand a whip if well fed. If you want a safe horse, avoid one that's dish-faced. He may be so far gentle as not to scare, but have too much go-ahead in him to be safe with everybody. If you want a fool, but a horse of great bottom, get a deep bay with not white hair about him. If his face is a little dished, so much the worse. Let no man ride such a horse that is not an expert rider; they are always trickey and unsafe. If you want one that will never give out, never buy an over-grown one. A black horse cannot stand heat, nor a white one, cold. If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white about the head the more the better. Selections thus made are of great docility and gentleness."

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE BLUE-COATS,

And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union.

With Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion.

Comprising narratives of Personal Adventure, Thrilling Incidents, Daring Exploits, Heroic Deeds, Wonderful Escapes, Life in the Camp, Field and Hospital; adventures of Spies and Scouts, Together with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War. Splendidly Illustrated with over 100 Fine Portraits and Beautiful Engravings.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.

The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvelous, the Tender and Pathetic, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, unique, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address,

JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by [illegible]

ON FRONT STREET,

(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeKLYN.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at BOUGHTON'S

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale 25 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of LAND admirably situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. In tracts of [illegible] acres more or less to suit. For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,
[illegible], Plainfield, N. J.

jan16-tf

FURNITURE !

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $20 to $250. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers, made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades, by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. Handsome Bead Cushions.

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattrasses. All repairing Goods when done delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Funeral and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. jan16-ly

---

REAL ESTATE
For Sale in Brooklyn.

House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.

For Sale in Plainfield.

House and Six Acres on Front Street, New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.

20 acres land, Front Street and Green Brook.

40 acres land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.

This property lies in the centre of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq. Terms Easy. Enquire of

[illegible] JOHN RAYMOND, on premises.

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,
Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES,

For sale at Pope, Reeve & Moody's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

[illegible]

GUANO.

No. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at MAYHER'S (New Store)
144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(next to 1st Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.
Jan 6, tf.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantels, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

INSLEY B. GARDNER.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 77 Irving St.,

NEAR THE DEPOT. RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

NEW two story House, French roof—10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within one minute's walk of depot. Enquire of

J. & C. MARSH,
Westfield, N. J.

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at

MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Region.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Jan. 13, 1869.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

[illegible]

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York and East at 8:00 a. m.; 5:22 & 6:30 p. m.

For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at 9:30 a. m.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Region and West at 1:00 a. m.

For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and intermediate stations at 1:00 and 6:15 p. m.

A special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at 7:30 a. m. to take orders for and return goods same day.

Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.

All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered direct from each train.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

in any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save 50 per cent. on labor by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES.

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER.

All Lumber and Timber delivered FREIGHT PAID at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the county. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. SOMERS.

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank,

(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 11. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 11.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year..........$2 00
" six months.......... 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents: each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr.
One square	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	6 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column	10 00	16 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column	18 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop over Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
NEW MARKET, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; 1 till 3 and 7 to 9 p. m,
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
OFFICE—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. THORN, - - - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN AND FEED,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed jan16y

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
y-2naj

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS, FAMILY MEDICINES, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptians carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

Poetry.

For "The Constitutionalist."

The Fireman.

BY NATHAN HARPER.

Hark! upon the midnight air
Breaks the startling cry of "fire!"
And a lurid hue
Paints the raven wing of night,
Veiling by its reddened light
The stars from view.

Loud the hoarse-toned signal bell
Peals abroad its mournful knell,
Calling firemen up
To block the dreaded monster's path
Ere he grows too strong in wrath
His course to stop.

See, around yon burning pile
Flaming serpents dart and coil,
Then upward flash;
Skyward rolls dense volum'd smoke,
The sturdy engines, stroke by stroke,
Their weapons dash.

Hear that shriek, so piercing wild,
A mother cries—"My child! my child!"
Then fainting falls—
A score of noble fellows leap,
Beneath the blazing timbers creep,
And under tottering walls.

Look, they gain the pave once more,
Their faces singed and blackened o'er,
Their garments torn;
But with them, sweet in rosy bloom,
Snatched from an untimely doom,
That child is borne.

Placed upon its mother's breast,
Ere her thanks can be expressed,
Its rescuers are gone
To struggle 'gainst the demon's might,
And ne'er to leave the fiery fight
'Till victory is won.

Within the loftiest niche of fame
Should be engraved the Fireman's name,
And deeds extolled;
For mercy's sake he'll dangers brave,
Battling both to bless and save,
Without a thought of gold.

Miscellaneous.

How Dorinda Doble made her Match.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Miss Doble lived in genteel apartments in a genteel house in Dunston Square.—The widow lady who owned the house had inserted in a daily paper an announcement that "a lady, who had no use for her second floor, would let it to a genteel party who could furnish references," and Miss Doble answered the advertisement. She found on taking possession, that a widow lady by the name of Pranks, also genteel, though reduced in circumstances, occupied the third floor.

Instantly Mrs. Pranks called on Miss Doble. Miss Doble returned the call.

Mrs. Pranks confided to Miss Doble the fact that, when suited, she intended to become housekeeper in some gentleman's family, and Miss Doble informed Mrs. Pranks that she taught music. Then they sympathized with each other "as only those could," said Mrs. Pranks, who had "come down," and invited each other to tea.

Mrs. Pranks was a lovely woman, who told odd stories, not so choice or delicate as they were amusing, and had particular delight in telling fortunes with cards: and Miss Doble was sentimental, and adored novels and poetry as well as dirge-like songs. And they formed a close friendship and called each other "dear" in a fortnight from the day of their first introduction.

On that day they sat together in Miss Doble's room, and that lady having hospitably performed the honors of the tea-table, and the landlady who "wouldn't repair so much as a pane of glass to save your life," having been properly abused, the elder lady said, *apropos* of nothing.

"How would you like your fortune told, my dear?"

"La! its too late for that, my dear," said Miss Doble, "even if t'was true.—There *was* a young man once by the name of Evans, but he went to England, and there ended his life rashly—folks did say he wouldn't have done it if I'd been kinder to him—but I hope they were mistook."

"Don't think of it, my dear," said Mrs. Pranks; "and as for being too late, why that's nonsense. I had a sister-in-law, Jemmimy Ruther, married for the third time at sixty-four, and you au't over fifty.—Where's the cards? Oh, here they are.—One, two, three; lay 'em out so always.—There's for you—there's for your house—there's for what you don't expect. Make a wish. You'll get it. Law! Too late; why, my dear, here's a young man turned up with only the ace of hearts between him and you. I make you Queen of Diamonds—that's significant of marriage.—Why Dorinda Doble, you'll be married in a year."

"Lawful suz!" cried Dorinda.

"He'll come quite unexpected," said Mrs. Pranks, "as if he were to walk in now, and fall onto his knees before you and say: 'Dorinda Doble, here's my hand and heart.' You won't no more expect him than that what you do now."

Dorinda looked at the door.

"He'll be an elderly man, and a good provider," said Mrs Pranks, "and his hair and whiskers will be grey, and he'll own his house, and ride in his carriage. Dorinda Doble you are a lucky woman."

Dorinda blushed.

"It hain't come true yet," she said.

"But it *will.* Mark my words, it *will,*" said Mrs. Pranks.

Then Dorinda went down stairs and to bed but she dreamt all night of the lover who was to arrive so suddenly.

"Though, to be sure," said Miss Dorinda, "it's all folly, for what can Mrs. Pranks know, more than I do, of the future?"

Still, Dorinda dreamt every night of the wonderful suitor so certainly promised in the cards. Mrs. Pranks said it was a sure sign that her prophecy would prove correct.

A week passed on. One day, as Dorinda sat stitching a blueish dog upon a scarlet cushion cover, the door-bell rang. A gentleman's voice said something, the landlady answered, and up stairs, two steps at a time, came some one who evidently was no feather weight. He knocked at the door.

Miss Dorinda opened it. There stood an elderly gentleman with grey whiskers and a well-to-do look. Good gracious—just what Mrs. Pranks had described.—Could it be he? She would not believe it.

"May I ask your business?" she faltered, blushing violently and retreating.

"You must have expected me, ma'am," said the gentleman. "Mr. Blackwitz—I have come to ask you to engage yourself to me."

It was. Miss Dorinda could have fainted. She sank into a chair—the gentleman went on:

"I've made inquiry about you," he said, "and you'll suit me perfectly—that's something of a compliment—for I'm hard to please, as you may fancy by my being without one so long. You'll agree with me, won't you?"

"I hope so," said Miss Dorinda. "It would be very wrong if I didn't."

"Considering the advantages, I think so," said the old gentleman. "I'm a bachelor—you don't object to that."

"I should prefer it to a widower," said Miss Dorinda, simpering.

"I keep plenty of servants, and there is a nice little carryall always at your service—so, being in the country, won't matter. You'll be suited I know—and now, what day shall we agree upon?"

"It's *so* sudden," faltered Dorinda.

"I don't consider it so," said the old gentleman. "Say Tuesday."

"This is Saturday," said Dorinda.

"You can get ready"——

"I—I think I can," faltered Dorinda.

"Then, the sooner I take you home the better," said the old gentlemen. "I'll be here Tuesday morning at ten. Thank you, ma'am—good-bye." Then he shook Dorinda's hand, and ran away.

Dorinda did feel very faint. It was a good while before she could muster strength to go up stairs. But at last she did so, and burst into Mrs. Pranks' room "as pale," as that lady said, "as any ghost."

"It's happened—it's come true," she cried, "Oh, my dear, I was a sottin,' never thinkin' of him, and in he bust, and offered me his hand and heart, and he keeps his carriage, and has grey whiskers, just as you said, and we're to be married Tuesday."

"Laws o' Massy! You are gone crazy or suthin,' Dorinda Doble," cried Mrs. Pranks.

And for the time, she really thought the maiden lady had taken leave of her senses. Moreover, Dorinda Doble soon proved, by circumstantial evidence, that her story was, at least, "founded on fact."

"It's the wonderfullest thing I ever heard of," said Mrs. Pranks, "and you must get ready as quick as you can.—There's a blue silk at Tappen's 'll be jest the thing, and a white lace veil, and gloves and orange blossoms. You needn't mind using what little you've got now, you're to be so *rich*—and I'll help you and the manty-maker to get through."

"Thank you," said Miss Dorinda; "I shan't ever forget who told my fortune, such a kind, good dear he seems."

And then the two ladies put on their shawls and bonnets, and went out shopping.

Those were busy days which followed. Mrs. Pranks worked with the dressmaker in Miss Doble's room, and told the dressmaker all the story. She, of course, told every one else, and when Tuesday morning came, all the house and all the street knew that Miss Doble was to be married. At nine there was a face behind every curtain in the row. At half-past nine, Dorinda was dressed—veil, bouquet and all. Mrs. Pranks was dressed also in a silk of Dorinda's presentation, and before ten struck, a carriage was seen driving up to the door.

"It's *him,*" said Mrs. Pranks.

"I feel so faint," said Dorinda.

"There's a nigger driving," said Mrs. Pranks, "and I suppose *he* has got his good clothes under his overcoat."

"How can I meet him," sighed Dorinda.

Suddenly the bell rang, the door opened, a gentleman rushed up stairs and entered the room, and stood staring at the object in lace and blue silk, with a white boquet in its white kid gloves, which reclined in a chair before him.

"You certainly appointed Tuesday, ma'am," he stammered.

"I—I beg your pardon, but ain't you dressed for a ball or something?"

"Perhaps you wanted her to wear a traveling suit," said Mrs. Pranks. "But, la! she can come back and change it, and, I believe, a bride had orter look like a bride."

"Hey!" cried the old gentleman. "A bride! Who's a bride?"

"Not quite yet, but almost," said Mrs. Pranks "and I never did know one got ready so soon. We've worked since the day you asked her to marry you, like horses, at the sewing machine."

"Since I asked her to marry me! I never did any such thing," cried the old gentleman. "I—oh, good heavens! what an awful mistake. But when Mrs. Pranks advertised for a housekeeper's position, and I answered, I really could not imagine that she would not know what I meant.—How could I?"

"She ain't Mrs. Pranks. I am," cried the lady, "and, gracious goodness, I suppose you are Mr. Blackwitz that I wrote to—I never asked her the name. Oh, good gracious, and the whole row looking out to see her go as a bride, and you only wanted to hire a housekeeper."

Dorinda saw it all.

"Please go away," she said, "I've made a dreadful fool of myself. I don't know what to say or do; that fortune-telling nonsense put it into my silly old head. Don't look at me if you're a gentleman, but go away."

The old gentleman looked at her notwithstanding. He advanced and leaned over her.

"There *has* been a mistake," he said, "I don't deny that; but my dear lady, I hope you don't dislike me enough to let it remain one. You're a very pretty woman for your age, and would make my home happy I know. If you'll excuse my dress, we'll go to the clergyman's at once, and become one. Do think of it—do."

"Let me go and hide myself and die," said Dorinda.

"Fiddledeedee," cried Mrs Pranks.—"Don't spoil a good fortune. It's come time at last. There's all the folks starin, out of wonder down the row. And I've got a pair of white gloves that'll fit Mr. Blackwitz, I know, for they're a size too large is the reason I didn't wear 'em on this here occasion. You do as he wants you, Dorinda and don't be foolish."

Dorinda looked at Mr. Blackwitz.

"No, my dear," said he. "If you please me so much as a housekeeper, you'll please me as a wife, and if you liked me at first you ought to like me now."

Then Mr. Blackwitz held out his elbow, Mrs. Pranks tucked Dorinda's white glove into it and pushed her behind, and the three went down stairs together and were married, at least two of them were, by the Rev. Silas Couple, of the church at the corner. And though the match was made in such a way, the couple certainly lived very happily together, and never repented their marriage, as some who went through months of romantic courtship may have done.

To this day Mrs. Pranks is as fond of talking as ever, and her longest and most interesting story is of how Dorinda Doble made her match.

◆

☞ We want a line to fill this out.

A Rift in the Cloud.

Andrew Lee came home at evening from the shop where he had worked all day and tired and out of spirits, came home to his wife, who was out of spirits also.

"A smiling wife and a cheerfull home—what a paradise it would be," said Andrew to himself, as he turned his eyes from the clouded face of Mrs. Lee, and sat down with knitted brow and moody aspect.

Not a word was spoken by either.

Mrs. Lee was getting supper, and she moved about with a weary step.

"Come," she said at last, with a side glance at her husband.

There was invitation in the word only; none in the voice of Mrs. Lee.

Andrew arose and went to the table—he was tempted to say an angry word, but controlled himself and kept silent. He could find no fault with the chop, nor the sweet home-made bread, nor the fragrant tea. They would have cheered his inward man if there had only been a gleam of sunshine on the face of his wife. He noticed that she did not eat.

"Are you not well, Mary?"

The words were on his lips, but he did not utter them, for the face of his wife looked so repellant that he feared an irritating reply. And so in moody silence the twain sat together until Andrew had finished his supper.

As he pushed his chair back she arose and commenced clearing off the table.

"This is purgatory," said Lee to himself, as he commenced walking the floor of their little breakfast room, with his hands thrust desperately down in his trowsers pockets, and his chin almost touching his breast.

After removing all the dishes and taking them into the kitchen, Mrs. Lee spread a green cover on the table, and placing a fresh trimmed lamp thereon, went out and shut the door after her, leaving her husband alone with his unpleasant feelings. He took a long, deep breath as he die so, paused, stood still for some moments, and then drawing a paper from his pocket, sat down by the table, opened the sheet, and commenced reading. Singular enough the words upon which his eyes rested were."

"Praise your wife."

This rather tended to increase the disturbance of mind from which he was suffering.

"I should like to find one occasion for praising mine."

How quickly his thoughts expressed that ill-natured sentiment. But his eyes were on the page before him, and he read on.

"Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her encouragement. It will not hurt her."

Andrew Lee raised his eyes from the paper and muttered:

"Oh, yes, that's all very well. Praise is cheap enough. But praise her for what? For being sullen, and making your home the most disagreeable place in the world?"

His eyes fell on the paper.

"She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, your food agreeable; for pity's sake tell her you thank her if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have for ten years: but it will do her good for all that, and you, too."

It seemed to Andrew as if this sentence was written just for him, and just for the occasion. It was the complete answer to his question "Praise her for, what?" and he felt it also as a rebuke. He read no further, for thoughts came too busy and in a new direction. Memory was convicting him of injustice to his wife. She had always made his home as comfortable for him as hands could make it, and had he offered the slightest return of praise or commendation? Had he ever told her of satisfaction he had known, or the comfort experienced. He was not able to recall the time or occasion. As he thought thus, Mrs. Lee came in from the kitchen, and taking her work basket from the closet, placed it on the table, and sitting down without speaking, began to sew. Mr. Lee glanced almost stealthily at the work in her hands and saw that it was for him that she was at work.

"Praise your wife." The words were before the eyes of his mind, and he could not look away from them. But he was not ready for this yet. The expression of his wife's face he interpreted to mean ill-nature, and with ill-nature he had no patience. His eyes fell upon the newspaper that lay spread out before him, and he read the sentence:

"A kind, cheerful word, spoken in a gloomy home, is the little rift in the cloud which lets the sunshine through."

Lee struggled with himself awhile longer. His own ill-nature had to be conquered; his moody, accusing spirit had to be subdued. But he was coming right, and at last got right as to will. Next came the question as to how he should begin. He thought of many things to say, yet feared to say them, least his wife should meet his advances with a cold rebuff. At last, leaning towards her, and taking hold of the linen bosom upon which she was at work, he said, in a voice carefully modulated with kindness:

"You are doing that work very beautifully, Mary."

Mrs. Lee made no reply, but her husband did not fail to notice that she lost almost instantly that rigid erectness with which she had been sitting, nor that the motion of her needle ceased.

"My shirts are better made and whiter than those of any other man in the shop," said Lee, encouraged to go on.

"Are they?" Mrs. Lee's voice was low, and had in it a slight huskiness. She did not turn her face, but her husband saw that she leaned a little toward him. He had broken through the icy reserve, and all was easy now. His hand was among the clouds, and a few feeble rays were already struggling through the rift it had made.

"Yes, Mary," he answered, softly, "and I have heard it said more than once, what a good wife Andrew Lee must have."

Mrs. Lee turned her face towards her husband. There was light in it, and light in her eyes. But there was something in the expression of her countenance that a little puzzled him.

"Do you think so?" she asked, quite soberly.

"What a question?" ejaculated Andrew Lee, starting up and going around to the side of the table where his wife was sitting.

"What a question, Mary," he repeated, as he stood before her.

"Do you?"

It was all she said.

"Yes, darling," was his warmly spoken answer, as he stooped down and kissed her.

"How strange that you should ask such a question."

"If you would only tell me so, now and then, Andrew, it would do me good."

And Mrs. Lee arose, and, leaning her face against the manly breast of her husband, stood and wept.

What a strong light broke in upon the mind of Andrew Lee. He never had given to his wife even the small reward of praise for all the loving interest she had manifested daily, until doubt of his love had entered her soul, and made the light around her thick darkness. No wonder that her face grew clouded, nor that what he considered moodiness and ill-nature took possession of her spirit.

"You are good and true, Mary, my own dear wife. I am proud of you—I love you—and my first desire is your happiness. O, if I could always see your face in sunshine my home would be the dearest place on earth."

"How precious to me are your words of love and praise, Andrew," said Mrs. Lee, smiling up through her tears into his face. "With them in my ears, my heart can never lie in the shadow."

How easy had been the work of Andrew Lee. He had swept his hand across the cloudy horizon of his home, and now the bright sunshine was streaming down, and flooding that home with joy and beauty.

◆

Freddy, a fair-headed youngster of four summers, the other day, after being for some time lost in thought, broke out thus, addressing his father:

"Pa, can God do anything!"

"Yes, dear."

"Can He make me a two-year old colt in two minutes?"

"Why," said the astonished parent; "He would not wish to do that, Freddy."

"But if He did wish to, could He?" insisted Freddy.

"Yes, certainly, if He wished to."

"What! in two minutes."

"Yes, in two minutes."

"Well, then, he wouldn't be two years old, would he?"

The old gentleman collapsed.

◆

A little boy, on coming home from church where he had seen a person work the bellows of the organ, said to his mother, "Oh mamma, I wish you had been to church to-day—such fun! a man pumped music out of an old cupboard."

JOB PRINTING.

ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, BALL TICKETS, &c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

A Capacious Carpet Bag.

Meanness occasionally meets with a shock that is a lesson to all concerned, especially to the victim. On the Cleaveland cars, a day or two since, coming to Buffalo, was a stalwart man, going to New-York to buy goods. He was not what might be called a stingy or close man, but he was one who when there was a cent due him that swindling might deprive him of, would sacrifice a $50 bill to save the copper. Our friend had started from Cleaveland without any breakfast, and when Erie hove in sight, he gathered himself up for a general skirmish for any and all kinds of provisions. He had a carpet bag with him, and going into the dining room at Erie, deposited his carpet bag on one chair, while he took another by its side. He was lost for about ten minutes—perfectly oblivious to anything save that he had a blessed consciousness of something rapidly and agreeably filling up his "inwards." About this time, the landlord came round, and stopping by our friend's chair, ejaculated, "Dollar, Sir." "A dollar!" responded the eating man—"a dollar—thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one—eh?" "That's true," said *meanness,* "but I count your carpet-bag one, since it occupies a seat." (The table was far from being crowded.) Our friend expostulated, but the landlord insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly brought forth. The landlord passed on. Our friend deliberately arose, and opening his carpet-bag, full to its wide mouth, discoursed unto it, saying:—"Carpet-bag—it seems you're an individual—a human individual, since you eat—at least I've paid for you, and now you must eat,"—upon which he seized everything eatable within his reach; nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, and pies, and amid the roars of the by-standers the delight of his brother passengers, and the discomfiture of the landlord, phlegmatically went and took his seat in the cars. He said he had provisions enough to last him to New-York, after a bountiful supply had been served out in the cars. There was at least $8 worth in the bag—upon which the landlord realized nothing in the way of profit. So much for meanness.—*Buffalo Republican.*

◆

The African Judge.

Alexander, of Macedonia, came one day to a distant province of Africa, rich in gold. The inhabitants went to meet him, carrying baskets full of gold and fruit.

"Do you eat these fruits?" said Alexander; "I am not come to view your riches, but to learn your customs."

So they led him to the market, where their chief judge held his court. Just then a citizen stepped forth and said:

"O, Judge! I bought of this man a sack full of chaff, and have found in it a considerable treasure. The chaff is mine, but not the gold; and this man will not take it back. Speak to him, O Judge, for it is his."

His adversary, also a citizen of the place answered, "Thou art afraid lest thou should'st retain something wrong, and I not fear to take it from thee. I sold thee this sack, including all that it contains. Keep thine own. Speak to him to this effect, O Judge!"

The Judge asked the first if he had a son. He answered "Yes." He asked the other if he had a daughter, and he also answered "Yes." "Friends," said the Judge, "you are both honest people; unite your children to each other, and give them the newly-found treasures for a marriage dower. This is my decision."

Alexander was astonished when he heard this sentence.

"Have I judged unrighteously." said the Judge of the distant land, "that thou art thus astonished?"

"By no means," answered Alexander; "but in our country it would have been otherwise."

"And how?" inquired the African Judge.

"The disputants," replied Alexander; "would have lost their heads, and the treasure would have come into the hands of the king."

The Judge smote his hands together and said, "Does the sun shine with you, and does Heaven drop rain upon you?"

Alexander answered, "Yes."

"Then must it be," he pursued, "no account of the innocent animals that dwell in your land; for over such men ought no sun to shine, no heaven to rain."

◆

A pair of large steers weighing 4000 pounds, raised by Henry D. Cook, of Lawrence Township, were brought to Trenton last week and sold to Enoch S. Hendrickson.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., March 12, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write *briefly*, *legibly*, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas-corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or monied.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

HON. JOEL PARKER,

Ex-Governor of New Jersey,

Has generously volunteered to deliver a Lecture for the poor of Plainfield, at

Laing's Hall,

ON

Thursday Evening, March 19th,

At 7½ O'CLOCK.

Subject :—"SUCCESS IN LIFE,"
Addressed particularly to Young Men.

The entire proceeds of the Lecture will be appropriated to the above-named charitable purpose, (Mr. Laing having granted the free use of his Hall) under the direction of the following gentlemen ;

JAMES CLARK,	S. S. MILES,
GEORGE E. HOADLEY,	JOHN H. EVANS,
WARREN GREEN,	JAMES VERDON,
C. COGGSHALL,	A. WATTLES,
A. C. GOODMAN,	ALEX. TITSWORTH,
P. M. FRENCH,	JOHN M. SCHORB,
BARZILLA RANDOLPH,	J. VAN WINKLE,
NATHAN HARPER,	WM. ROCKWELL,
W. R. CLARKSON,	JOHN M. GILLIGAN,

A Cobb ground in a Hopper.

The Radical Senator from the county of Morris (Cobb) made a speech the other day in defence of Governor Ward's veto of the joint resolutions withdrawing the assent of New Jersey from the proposed negro suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. The argument of the distinguished aspirant for the successorship of Senator Frelinghuysen amounted to this string of ebony pearls :

This was not a white man's government and it was one of the greatest absurdities to declare it such.

True, Senators had not smelt blood, but in a war we must have Legislators as well as soldiers.

The negro was always faithful to the Union.

The negro was the bravest of the brave,

The negro was a great man.

To refuse the negro a vote was refined cruelty.

The thought made Mr. Cobb feel sad.

Whenever the question arrived he should cast his vote for negro suffrage.

As great crimes had been committed by the white man as by the negro.

The negro was altogether lovely.

The white man was a humbug.

After that luminous exposition, the clear headed and out spoken Senator from Passaic (Hopper) threw the radical *cob* into a democratic *hopper* and ground it into the finest powder thus :

"He said that after all that could be said in explanation of this proposed amendment, its whole object was to force negro suffrage upon the States. The Republican party had been hoping and laboring for negro suffrage ; and they did so because they hoped to gain political strength by it. We might as well come to the point at once. This was the object, and beyond this they had no other. This was expressly understood when they voted in confirmation of this eleventh proposed amendment. To show that this was so the next year the party gathered in great force in the city of Trenton, with both their Senators in Congress present, with several of their Congressmen, with their State Executive Committee, the law officer of the State, and the ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex county, all present to give force and character to it as a party movement, and at that convention they degraded the State by calling upon Congress to compel the State to give to the colored people the right of suffrage. He contended there was no use to attempt to blind the people, this was the object.—To bring that about they were now convulsing the country by the attempt to impeach the President. To this end they were willing to impair and trample upon the rights of the States.

Whereupon the Senate proceeded to vote, and the WHITE MEN OF NEW JERSEY triumphed over the veto of a Radical Governor as follows :

AYES.—Anderson, Bowne, Dater, Edsall, Gaskill, Hopper, Little, [President] Rice, Robins, Wildrick and Winfield—11.

NAYS.—Bettle, Blackman, Clark, Cobb, Hays, Horner, Plummer, Richey, Warrick.—9

Then the "trooly loil" nine, weeping bitter tears, prostrated themselves adoringly before the shrine of Saint Sambo, while the American Eagle, awakening to memory the historic glories of the Delaware, shrieked with exceeding joy and proudly sailed aloft. Governor Ward, it is reported, telegraphed immediately for Fred Douglass.

At Home and Abroad.

Massachusetts *denies* the right of voting or holding office within her own borders to any citizen who cannot read the Constitution in the English language and write his name. Yet Massachusetts *demands* that the educated white men of South Carolina, the friends, relatives and countrymen of Calhoun, Hayne and Preston, shall be thrust from the ballot box, and their places filled by a horde of semi-barbarian negroes, who do not know the difference between the Constitution and brown paper, and most of whom *cannot remember their names* after being furnished with voting credentials by the "trooly loil" nasal-twanged New England School-marms and itinerant venders of brass jewelry. Such is Massachusetts, whose Puritanical spirit now moulds the action of Congress and bids fair to ruin the country.

The Boston *Transcript* thinks there has been more study of the Constitution of the United States within the past few days than during many previous months. The remark made by a Radical gentleman in Plainfield, recently, would seem to conflict with such an opinion. He declared, that in voting at the last Presidential election, *he struck off the name of Andrew Johnson and voted for Lincoln alone.* How he did so, regardless of the seven constitutional electors assigned to New Jersey is a mystery. He must have mistaken a copy of the *Tribune* for the Constitution, or perhaps, he has been perusing a speech of Thad. Stevens under the pleasing impression that it was organic law.

The holding of a "Christian" Convention out West with the view of opposing secret societies, especially those of the Masonic Order, is projected. What "high misdemeanor" the Masons have committed we are at a loss to imagine, unless it be, their total disownment of politics as an organization and their honestly living up to what they profess.

Congressman Nilblack, of Indiana, remarked a few days ago, in a speech before the House, that the Radicals having attempted to Africanize the institutions of this country were now trying to Mexicanize them. That is so.

At the recent municipal election in Troy, N. Y., about five hundred Republicans, disgusted with the revolutionary actions of their party, renounced it, by going to the polls and voting the solid Democratic ticket. Tens of thousands will do the same all over the country.

A *national* religious newspaper, called "The Advance," has been started in Chicago. Is that an *advance* step towards making Puritanism the national religion—a wedding of Church and State? We look for some such movement.

Local elections held within the last few days throughout the State of New York, give a uniform record of Democratic majorities. The only hope of preserving free government is in the success of the Democratic party, and the people are fast opening their eyes to that important fact.

One of the violent Radicals of Plainfield was heard to exclaim the other day : "The South is not sufficiently subdued, the Southern people deserve more punishment." Whether such a man be a *professed* christian or not, strict justice would demand that *he* be compelled to sit poverty stricken and hungry within the ruins of a once happy homestead, and there receive the burly orders of a Convention of plantation negroes. Not punished enough? Could anything but the spirit of intolerance prompt such an expression.

Two wonderful events are proposed for the present month—one the trial of Jefferson Davis for insisting that the Southern States were out of the Union, and the other the trial of Andrew Johnson for insisting that they are in the Union.

Stevens and Sumner have opened their Court of Impeachment at Washington and will, no doubt, carry forward the solemn mockery with indecent haste. We infer that the expulsion of President Johnson is a foregone conclusion. *Unlimited and corrupt control over the revenues of the country is deemed essential for the election of a Radical President next November.* That is the real design of impeachment, to bleed not cure the nation.

It will not be Andrew Johnson deposed by the Congressional revolutionists, but the principles of free government represented by him as the constitutional President of the United States. It is not the man, but civil liberty that is to suffer death without crime.

The Radicals have prated much about *free speech*, and yet their Congressional majority refused to receive the protest of the Democratic minority against impeachment, or allow it to be printed in the official paper of Congress. It has, nevertheless, gone to the people, and the people will think, speak and vote, in spite of all the Radicalism that ever drew inspiration from the gospel of intolerance.

In the days of Mr. Lincoln according to Radicalism, the President was the government, now, by the same authority, a fractional Congress, or a committee of such a Congress, constitutes the government.—Then it was akin to treason even to question the infallibility of the President, now Radical members of Congress virtuperate the Chief Magistrate of the nation in the lowest Billingsgate style and call it loyalty. Truth remains the same in 1868 as it was in 1864 or any former period, and inconsistency and hypocrisy are not a whit less detestable.

The President directed General Grant to order General Sickles, then making political speeches in New Hampshire at the tax-payers expense, to join his regiment at the West. That was an appropriate order, although entirely overlooked three years ago, when Kilpatrick, drawing goverment pay, tramped over New Jersey, hurling false charges and obscene language at General Runyon and the Democratic party.

The Congressional Radicals are endeavoring to found an oligarchy—vesting the supreme power of government in the hands of a few. The Athenian Radicals once strove to do the same thing, but a brief period sufficed to witness the downfall of their cruel despotism, the annulment of their tyrannical acts, and the re-establishment of Democracy. Men who will make dangerous experiments in legislation should beware how they tempt history to repeat itself.

The Radicals in their impeachment articles and partisan war against the President, claim to speak on behalf of "all the people of the United States," wheras, if the votes were counted to day, there would be in two States alone—New York and New Jersey, a majority against the Radical party of over one eighth of a million. The presumption of Stevens, Boutwell, Butler and Company is paralleled only by the famous resolves of their Puritanical ancestors, viz :

"*Resolved* : That the earth belongs to the saints.

"*Resolved* : That we are the saints."

Stanton as Secretary of War advised the President to veto the Tenure-of-Office Act, because it was unconstitutional. Now that identical Stanton urges Stevens and Sumner to impeach and remove the President for endeavoring to test the constitutionality of the same act. Can impudence go farther? Did criminality ever wear a redder hue?

The Radical State Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus, 4th inst., pledged the party to pay five-twenty bonds in paper currency. How are you repudiation!

Thaddeus Stevens was born in Vermont, at a place called "Peacham." That, we presume, accounts for his old age Impeachment proclivities.

Governor Ward last week sent into the Senate the following nominations :

Visitors of the New Jersey Agricultural College—James M. McCum, 1st Congressional District ; Wm. H. Hendrickson, 2d Congressional District.

Commissioners of Pilotage—Com. Charles S. Boggs, of Middlesex ; Capt. Andrew J. Drake, U. S. N., Essex ; Capt. Peter Metsgar, Monmouth ; Capt. Wm. S. Horner, Monmouth ; Capt. Thomas B. Endicott, Atlantic.

Prosecutors of Pleas of Hunterdon County—Edward R. Bullock, Hunterdon county.

The Democratic State Central Committee of this State held a meeting in Trenton on Wednesday, and passed a resolution that the Democratic State Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention should be held at Taylor Hall, in Trenton, on the 10th of June. The National Convention will be held in New York July 4th. The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor will probably be held at a later date.

Local and State Items.

☞ We invite attention to the report of the committee charged with dispensing the avails of Governor Parker's forthcoming lecture to the poor of Plainfield. The plan of making practical use of funds as received is eminently judicious, because, numerous urgent cases can thereby be measurably relieved, and the good seed of charity at once sown. We learn from gentlemen who are actively engaged in this particular work, that a wide field yet remains untilled, and many who have received aid, require and should obtain more. The address of Governor Parker will be of itself a treat of rare value, and the additional fact that every ticket sold is a messenger of joy to some poor creature, should ensure general circulation. When the labors are closed, the committee design rendering a full account of their stewardship. Read what they say in another column and then supply yourselves with tickets. No better cause was ever presented for public support.

☞ The winter has been long and severe, in consequence of which and the lack of employment, there exists much destitution and suffering in our midst. It is certainly the duty of every one favored with plenty to seek out and relieve the needy.—"He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." We hope that the head of every family, who possibly can, will supply each member thereof with a ticket to the lecture of ex-Govenor Parker. Every dollar realized will be administered by judicious hands and for a purpose purely charitable. The price of tickets is only fifty cents.

☞ An act incorporating the Scotch Plains Mutual Theft Detective Society has passed the State Senate.

☞ A bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly repealing the supplement which deprived the Overseers of Roads in Plainfield Township of their rightful duties.

☞ The bill incorporating the Dime Savings' Institution of Plainfield has passed to a third reading in the Senate.

☞ Mr. Hough, in the House of Assembly, introduced a supplement to the act incorporating the Washington Rock Monument Association. It changes the corporate title to Washington Monument and Historical Association, and strikes out the clause requiring the names of subscribers to be engraved on the monument.

☞ LECTURE—The Plainfield public have listened to many good lectures during the winter and have been much pleased thereby, but if they wish to push on a noble cause, and lend their influence in the cause of humanity and right, they will not fail to go and hear the Rev. Geo. Porter, late of the "Midnight Mission" of London, who has been engaged by the Sons of Temperance, of this town, to deliver a lecture in favor of Temperance, in the M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, March 12th, at half-past seven o'clock.—The friends of Temperance, and its foes also, are earnestly invited to attend, by the "Sons," who hope to accomplish much good.

☞ We notice that a handsome iron fence is in process of erection in front of the M. E. Church, of this place. It is a great improvement, indeed.

☞ The Morris and Essex Railroad Company carried nearly a million and a half "commuters" last year, besides other passengers, making in all, nearly three millions, of whom no one was injured.

☞ Read the advertisement of Onderdonk & Fisher, Sash, Blind and Door Manufacturers. Builders will do well to call on them.

☞ On Monday last we noticed two large beeves tied to a post in front of Mr. J. V. Schenck's meat shop on Front street, which he contemplated cutting up into nice steaks, &c, for the benefit of the public. We could not ascertain their weight, but they were "whoppers." Give "Joe" a call, and secure a piece of the mammoth beeves.

☞ The Sunday School Institute, which was held in the 2d Presbyterian Church of this place last week, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association came to a close on Friday evening last, and was a complete success. Rev. J. H. Vincent's closing address was a rare production, the audience listening with rapt attention to the speaker.—Also, the singing of Miss Effie Parkhurst, and Miss Belle Vanderbeek was beautiful. We have not the space to mention the whole proceedings of the Institute, but, we think those that were present will agree with us in saying it was a rare treat.

☞ The mild temperature of the past few days has caused the banks (of snow) to go into rapid liquidation. It is cheering to see the ground once more, even though it be spongy as a mire. We trust Winter has woven his last mantle and would that he "linger not in the lap of Spring." We long for the song of birds, not unmindful, however, that the weather prophets promise a half dozen or more snow storms ere blossoms perfume the air. It may be so. We must do

As they do in Spain,
When it rains, they let it rain.

☞ The Baptists have a new church in course of erection on Broad Street, Newark, which will probably be finished in a few months. It is called the Fairmount Baptist church, and will accommodate over 1,000 persons.

☞ The Organ Concert, which will be given in the 2d Presbyterian Church of this place on the 12th inst, will be a grand affair, judging from the array of talent engaged for the occasion. Among the list we notice the name of W. J. Hill, Tenor, who has sang before the public of Plainfield before. Success to the Concert.

☞ The Newark M. E. Conference meets at the M. E. Church of this place on the 18th. We understand that Mr. Phillip Phillips, author of the "Singing Pilgrim," will sing on the occasion.

☞ The "Citizens' Building & Loan Association" of Plainfield met at Laing's Hall, on Monday evening last. Some $1,500 was sold at 17 and 18 cts premium. The books for subscriptions will be kept open until the April meeting, after that the premium will be added on all shares.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of Hagaman & Co., dealers in Flour, Feed, Meal, Grain, &c. They are selling cheap for cash.

☞ Boot-blacks are above par.

☞ Sleighs are at a discount.

☞ Petitions to the Central Railroad Company, asking for the placing of flagmen at the street crossings in this village, have been recently circulated and signed by all who had the opportunity. We hope the Company will at once affirmatively respond to a request so urgent and proper.

☞ If any of our readers are in want of Carpets, it will be to their advantage to call on Peterson & Co., 315 Canal & 1 & 3 Mercer St., N. Y. Read their advertisement.

☞ We have received a copy of a new paper started in Orange N. J., called the "Orange Record." Success to it.

☞ The people of Warren are agitating the removal of the court buildings.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Samuel Blanchard How died at his residence, in New Brunswick, on Sunday, March 1st, in the 69th year of his age.

Dr. How was a native of Burlington. He graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1811, was afterwards Tutor in Dickinson College, and then Master of the Grammar School of the University. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in 1813, and the next year was ordained to the ministry, and installed Pastor of the Church of Solebery, Bucks county. Thence he removed to Trenton, and was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church December 17, 1816, and continued in this charge until April, 1821, when he became Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick. In 1823 he took the pastoral charge of the church in Savannah, Georgia. In 1830 he became President of Dickenson College, and some time afterwards returned to New Brunswick upon the call of the Reformed Dutch Church of that city. A few years ago ill health compelled his resignation.

☞ Friday, the 21st ult., a young woman named Phebe Peck (or Cole), aged 20 years, committed suicide at Florence, Burlington county, by taken strychnine. She came from Philadelphia on Friday about six o'clock, and shortly afterwards went into the room of her mother—a lady somewhat advanced in life, and who has been quite sick for some time past—and said to her : "Mother, if I wish to kill myself would I go to Heaven?" The mother said "No!" She saw no particular change in her daughter's countenance, and did not dream of her intention of committing suicide. Soon after she procured a tumbler and mixed the poison. On being questioned as to what it was, she said it was "some powders for her cough"—but added that she had come home to let her mother see her die—immediately drank the contents of the tumbler, and in 15 minutes was a corpse.

☞ The Union County *Herald* says : "At about midnight, 3rd inst., one of the members of the family of Mr. Richard Kipling (whose residence was in Union Township, about two and a half miles from this city,) discovered a bright light in the chimney flue, with which the stove pipe in her room connected, and arousing her father and the other members of the family, efforts were made to extinguish the fire. Such efforts were however, unavailing, the fire having got too much headway to be checked and those present directed their efforts to save the furniture, &c., but before many articles had been removed to a safe place, the building was too much wrapped in flames to save the heavier articles of furniture, and almost every thing was consumed, among the valuables a gold watch and a fine piano, recently purchased. The building was burned to the ground, and indeed the family saved but few of their articles of clothing, so rapidly did the flames spread.

☞ A bald eagle was caught in Lower Penn's Neck township, the other day, measuring seven feet from tip to tip, and weighs fifteen pounds.

☞ A fire broke out in a store kept by George Turner at Orange last week and finally destroyed five stores. One occupied by Mr. Turner, one by D. Garrabrant a shoe dealer, another occupied by M. & T. Chalman, stove dealers ; Mrs. Stacker, Charles K. Day, Isaac Gans and the Saloon of P. Kazenrizer. Loss $21,000, about $15,000 insurance.

☞ The Tom's River *Courier* says: The farm of John Schenck, deceased, below Marlboro, containing seventy-nine acres, was sold at public sale, for $25,350—about $320 per acre. The improvements were the ordinary farm buildings, in good condition. This is said to be the highest price ever paid in this section for farming lands.

☞ The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have ordered twelve cars to be provided with a new steam heating apparatus, recently invented, for the purpose of warming cars. The steam is obtained from the locomotive. If the experiment proves a success we learn the company will have the patent applied to all of the cars on their road.

☞ The wife of David Lewis, residing near Sharpstown, in Salem County, was ascending a pair of stairs, carrying a child in her arms and a kerosene lamp in her hand, when the air down the stair-case caused the fluid to explode. The unfortunate woman was burned so that she soon died. Mr. Lewis was severely burned, in trying to save her, but the child escaped with but little injury.

☞ The Rahway *Democrat* thus speaks of the lecture recently delivered in that city on "Education" by Joseph W. Savage, Esq. The lecture was well framed, its points well taken, the language chaste, and in some passages eloquent, and throughout well delivered. He contended that our Public Schools should be one of the first interests of the State ; that on the dissemination of knowledge through the masses of those who follow us, depended the future safety, prosperity and welfare of the country ; and that it was the duty of the State to make such laws as would operate uniformly throughout every District. He also opposed the changing of school books at the whim of every Board of Education or Trustees, which made it not only troublesome and expensive, but very detrimental to the interest of the scholar. The whip in the hands of the teacher, he also opposed as a relic of barbarism, which should never be permitted in any of our Public Schools; that to scourge a child before the school was like the public whipping post, that had been abolished—calculated most effectually to break down his manhood, and degrade him in the eye of his fellows. He would also have teachers exalted and thoroughly educated, and teaching made as highly respectable as any of the most honorable professions.

☞ Mr. Williamson, a member of the House of Assembly from Hunterdon county met with a serious accident. In going to the depot from his residence at Ringoes, he slipped on the ice and broke his arm. Of course he was compelled to return home, where the limb was set. This accident will most likely detain Mr. Williamson from his seat for the balance of the session.

New York Live Stock Market.

These markets were very much excited during the week, but have now calmed down under the joint influence of larger receipts and warmer weather. Cattle count up 4,644 head for the week, or 200 less than last reported, and still we note a decline of ½c. per pound. They have all been sold, but the close was weak: the 1,500 at One Hundredth street going at 14a18c., with a very few at 19c. Sheep reached 10c. for prime lots, so scarce were they a few days ago. Now, with more on sale, prime are going at 9a9½c. Arrivals for the week, 17,259, which scarcely varies from the numbers last reported. They are slow to-day. Hogs are arriving freely, 29 cars being in sale to-day, though 10,660 for the week is a small total. They sold quickly at 10c. a few days since, and a fat lot would now bring 9⅝c.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by P. M. French & Sons, and Freeman & Philpitt.

Wheat Flour, ℔ cwt	$6 50 @ $7 00
Wheat Flour (Graham) ℔ cwt	$6 00
Rye Flour, ℔ cwt	5 00
Indian Meal	$2 60 @ 2 80
Feed	2 50 @ 2 60
Wheat, ℔ bush	2 50 @ 2 55
Rye	1 40 @ 1 50
Corn	1 16 @ 1 20
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ cwt	5 50 @ 6 00
Buckwheat, ℔ bushel	$1 35
Oats	65 @ 75 cts.
Potatoes	$2 00
Eggs, ℔ dozen	38 cts
Butter, ℔ ℔	52 @ 55 "
Pork (salt)	18 "
Lard	20 "
Hams	20 "
Shoulders	16 "
Cheese	20 "
Smoked Beef	28 "
Tongues	30 "

Deaths.

DECKER—At Hoboken, March 7th, Mrs. Phebe Decker of Plainfield, aged 75 years.

CLARKSON—At Irvington Feb. 25th, Lillie, infant daughter of James E. and Abby B. Clarkson, aged 18 months and 18 days.

STILL—Near Scotch Plains, March 4th, Elizabeth, wife of Amos Still, aged 48 years.

TERRY—At Short Hills, March 7. Jonathan Terry, aged 46 years.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at

BOUGHTON'S

Opening of the New Organ

GRAND

Organ & Vocal Concert

AT THE

2nd Presbyterian Church,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

Thursday Evening, March 12.

Unprecedented Array of Talent !

MR. GEO. W. MORGAN,
DR. CLARE W. BEAMES,
Organists,
Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
Miss E. P. HEWLETT,
Soprano.
Miss VIRGINIA TUCKER, Contralto,
Mr. W. J. HILL, Tenor,
Mr. GEO. E. AIKEN, Basso.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, Commence at 8.

TICKETS, - - ONE DOLLAR,

Reserved Seats, (Gallery only) $1,50.

For sale at Pope, Parse & Mundy's, Robert Anderson's, Post Office and Dunham & Honeyman's.

Special Announcement !

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO BUYERS OF

CARPETS!

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 315 Canal and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,

NEW YORK,

Have just received a large stock of new and elegant patterns of Carpets, which will be sold at Great Reduction from former prices, to wit:

ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, 3-4 & 6-4 wide
" BRUSSELS "
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS,
EXTRA FINE CARPETS, ALL WOOL,
STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS,
MATTINGS, (White and Colored)
RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, RODS, &C.,

With a large stock of

OIL CLOTHS,

New Designs, from 2 to 18 feet wide.

☞ The above was purchased for CASH, which enables us to offer

EXTRA BARGAINS to CASH BUYERS

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

315 CANAL, and 1 & 3 MERCER ST.,

mar12-y One block from Brd'way.

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

on the corner of

Cherry and Third Sts.

(Opposite Wm. Cook's Lumber & Coal Yard) where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

march12-y R. J. HAGAMAN & CO.

NEW

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.

HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish

Sash, Blinds and Doors

At very low rates.

ONDERDONK & FISHER,

Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

B. F. Onderdonk. mar12y R. C. Fisher.

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. None in the town of 3,500 inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Enquire of

LAMON & MARSH,
feb27.tf. Westfield, N. J.

Guardian's Sale.

The subscriber, Guardian of Morris W. Force, a minor, will, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Union County, sell at public auction on the premises in Plainfield, in said County, on Monday the 30th day of March next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of said Morris W. Force in the house and lot—with the hereditaments and appurtenances—of which Thomas H. Force died seized, situate in New Street, in Plainfield aforesaid and containing about one quarter of an acre of land ; being the premises conveyed to said Thomas H. Force by deed of Daniel T. Hill & wife, dated May 20. 1842, and by deed of Simeon Lyon & wife, dated Nov. 10, 1842.

Conditions and attendance by
HENRY W. FORCE, Guardian.
Dated January 27, 1868. feb27w5

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,

Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Parse & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

feb13-3m

Protest.

The following is the protest of the Democratic minority of the House of Representatives at Washington, which the tyranical majority of Radicals, in defiance of every principle of free government, refused to receive:

The undersigned members of the Fortieth Congress, of the United States, representing directly or in principle more than one half of the whole people of the United States, do hereby in the name of law and justice, and in behalf of those they represent, most solemnly protest against the tyranny and injustice practised by the majority of the House, in violating the sacred right of free debate and unconstrained deliberation upon the greatest question ever brought before an American Congress; the rules of the House made for the protection of the minority, and by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities, have been during this entire Congress in violation of their truer spirit and intent, wantonly and unprecedentedly suspended and set aside,—not upon a particular and pressing matter, but upon all pending subjects of legislation, so that by this reckless and arbitrary suspension of the rules and the wanton abuse of the previous question, the rights of the minority have been utterly disregarded, the House of Representatives have ceased to be deliberative body, and the minority have been compelled to vote upon the most important questions without any proper or reasonable time for debate or consideration. To such an extent has this dangerous and oppressive practice obtained, that measures affecting vitally the whole country and the dearest interests of our constituents, tending as we believe, to the subversion of our republican form of government, in their very nature, demanding of the people and representatives the most careful examination and scrutiny, have been hurried through the forms of legislation without being printed, without one word of debate or one moment's consideration; without, indeed, the opportunity of the undersigned to protest except in violating the then operating order, enforced by the majority, as the order of the House. These alarming abuses of power might not seem to demand the formal protest, if we were not forced to the belief that a determined intention exists with the majority to revolutionize this Government by destroying the other co-ordinate branches, and vesting all the powers of the Government in Congress in the steps taken to depose the President of the United States. We are admonished that there is no end to these oppressive measures to cripple the power and silence the voice of the minority. The resolution was rushed through the House under the operation of the previous question. Referring the matter to the Committee on Reconstruction, the committee in hot haste, sitting when the House was in session, in violation of one of its express rules, considered, and by strict party vote, adopted and presented it again to the House for its action; and then was exhibited one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed in a deliberative parlimentary body. Members were allowed, some thirty minutes, some twenty, some ten, some five and some one minute only to discuss the most momentuous questions ever presented in Congress. Many could not even get one minute under the arbitrary rule of the majority; and more than half of these, even, of the party voting to enforce the previous question, who desired to be heard, were permitted only to print speeches in the *Globe*, after the question upon the resolution was decided, and which were never delivered in the House. No comment can demonstrate more completely than the facts themselves the viciousness and illegality of such proceedings. But this wanton and excessive use of the power of the majority does not stop here. While the Committee were in session upon the further proceedings, to remove the President, and in anticipation of its action under the operation of the "previous question" without debate in violation of an express rule, new, special and most extraordinary rules for the conduct of this proceeding, changing without previous notice the standing rules of the House, were adopted to further limit debate, and more completely to place the minority in the power and at the mercy of the majority. Thus, while the majority of Congress are warring upon the other co-ordinate departments, the executive and the judicial, endeavoring to bring them both under the will and control of Congress, the minority of the House of Representatives are steadily and surely being stripped of all power and their constituents deprived of all representative voice in the councils of the republic.

We do therefore, most solemnly protest against the indecorous and undignified haste with which the majority of the House inaugurated, presented and rushed through, by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable violation of one of the standing rules of the House, a resolution demanding the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the people, for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors in office, when the gravity of the charge, the character of the high office against which this attack was directed, and the unforseen and tremendous consequences which might result therefrom to the peace and prosperity of the people, called for the exercise of the calmest and wisest judgment, the most unprejudicial and impartial deliberation, on the part of those who had such proceedings in charge.

We do most solemnly protest against this thrice repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the great co-ordinate branches of the government, through the spirit of party hatred and vengeance against the person who by the Constitution is in the rightful and conscientious discharge of its functions, thus consuming the precious time which ought to be faithfully devoted to an earnest effort to relieve the pressing wants of the people, a restoration of a torn and distracted country to union and good order, and to lightening the burden of a taxation which is pressing down all the energies of trade and commerce to the point of universal bankruptcy and ruin. We do again most solemnly protest against and profoundly deprecate and deplore any and all attempts to array in hostile antagonism to each other any of the departments of the Government upon the mere question of the constitutionality or construction of a law of Congress, the proper jurisdiction and final adjudication of which belongs exclusively to the judicial tribunals: and we hereby warn the people of the United States, that the public liberty and the existence of free institutions are involved in this suicidal struggle, and that they are in imminent peril of utter overthrow.

We do further most solemnly protest against that wild and radical spirit of innovation upon the early and well-settled practice of the Government—a practice established by the men who framed the Constitution, and who best understood its spirit and meaning—which puts the Chief Magistrate of the republic, the representative of the dignity and power of the people at the mercy of one of his subordinates assuming to be Secretary of War in violation of his own pronounced convictions of the law; who has the unblushing effrontery to place himself in the unwarranted position of communicating directly with Congress in utter contempt of the authority of his superior and with the deliberative purpose of resisting his authority.

The undersigned, therefore, in character of Representatives of the people, being deprived, by the despotic power of an irrevocable majority, of the high privilege of debate, that great instrument in the discovery of truth and the most cherished heritage of a free people, do hereby solemnly and earnestly protest against these infractions of the rights of the people, and respectfully ask that this, their protest may be spead upon the journal of the House.

Charles A. Eldridge,	W. E. Nilblack,
P. Van Trump,	W. S. Holman,
G. W. Woodward,	Demas Barnes,
W. Mungen,	A. J. Glossbrenner,
Stephen Taber,	Lawrence Getz,
Geo. M. Adams,	B. M. Boyer,
Geo. W. Morgan,	Stephenson Archer,
S. B. Axtell,	Julius Hotchkiss,
S. S. Marshall,	Albert G. Burr,
D. M. Van Auken,	James A. Johnson,
T. Lauren Jones,	James B. Beck,
W. H. Barnum,	Asa P. Grover,
John A. Nicholson,	J. M. Humphrey,
E. D. Holbrook,	John Fox,
F. Stone,	J. V. L. Pruyn,
Charles E. Phelps,	S. J. Randall,
J. M. Cavanaugh,	James Brooks,
Charles Haight,	H. McCullough,
Lewis W. Ross,	J. P. Knott,
L. S. Trimble,	C. Sitgreaves,
R. D. Hubbard,	M. C. Kerr,
J. S. Galladay,	J. R. McCormack,
John W. Chanler,	Fernando Wood.
John Morrissy,	

Beecher on Lee.

At a meeting convened in Cooper Institute, New York, 2nd inst; for the purpose of aiding Washington College, Virginia, now under the Presidency of Gen. Robert E. Lee. the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the course of his remarks said:

In regard to this particular college he plead for its endowment because he should be glad to recall the old historic days when our fathers North and South fought and worked together for this nation. If we went back five years we found the two sections of the country in deadly feud; if we went back ten years we found them in fierce antagonism on questions of political economy; if we went back fifty years we found them working together in building up a mighty nationality; if went back to the beginning we found them fighting side by side in a common patriotic cause. He loved this nation; it was his pride, his joy, and he longed to see every hindrance to its prosperity taken away, and peace, happiness, and progress reign again. He plead again for this college, because Virginia was the door to the South. Make her strong and wise and she would minister to millions beyond her. It was destined to be again a mighty State, mightier than ever before. Its dust was sacred because it held the dust of the father of his country. If for no other reason, for his sake, who was the foremost man of our great men, let us educate, beautify, ennoble his native State. Once more he plead the cause of this college because the head of it was General Lee, might as well face the music and come out with it. No man had regretted more that he (the speaker) that the decision which General Lee had come to on the breaking out of the war to take part with his own people. But he could not be surprised at it. Though he, (the speaker) from the depths of his heart, thought the Southern cause a bad cause, he did not know but what, if he had been born and bred in the South, if he had been trained in its schools of politics and mixed in its social circles, he would have done the same thing. He did not feel like casting the first stone and after the struggle was over, where could you find a man whom you could more heartily respect, love, venerate. History had no parallel to his character and conduct. Instead of retiring in gloomy discontentment from his native land, or remaining to foment and perpetuate ill feeling, he accepted the result of the appeal in arms his party had made, and at once engaged actively in the very best thing he could do for the South, educating its people. He (the speaker) welcomed every man who thus honestly fought for the South and after the fight was over, gave his energies to the work of its reorganization as a brave fellow-citizen and brother. This was the very man to take charge of a great educational institution in the South. But would he not pervert the young men who were placed under him? No. He (Mr. Beecher) did not know the man personally, he had never corresponded with him, but he would take it upon him to say that Robert E. Lee would never pervert any man from patriotism. The youth brought up under his care and culture would prove true men, Christians, and patriots. In the name of patriotism, in behalf of the common education of the whole people, for the sake of reconstruction, reunion, peace, and love he urged that this college be dealt generously with, so that the young men of the South when they entered it might know and feel that while they were taught by their own teachers they ate the bread and studied the books furnished them in their need by their former antagonist, now their friends and brothers.

We commend that to the careful perusal of those rampant Radicals who cowardly want to trample the life out of a surrendered adversary, and who, while *professing* christian virtues, are howling to hang, burn, impoverish and impeach.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For "The Constitutionalist."

To the Citizens of Plainfield.

The undersigned, designated as a Committee to make distribution of funds arising from the sale of tickets for the approaching lecture of ex-Governor Parker, at Laing's Hall, Thursday evening, March 19th—Subject: "Success in Life"—consider it not inappropriate to thus address you and report progress.

The work in which we find ourselves engaged is genuine charity, totally clear of political or sectarian bias, or personal gain. The distinguished gentleman who is to lecture, as above mentioned, does so without money and without price, while the generous-hearted proprietor of the Hall donates its use for the occasion free of any charge.

The tickets are fifty cents each, and every dollar realized therefrom will be faithfully appropriated towards relieving the needy and destitute of Plainfield and North Plainfield.

The early sale of tickets will place at ready command the means of alleviating the pressing wants of many sufferers.

We have not been idle in using, as we hope and believe to good advantage, money so far received. Necessaries of living, to the first cost value of one hundred and two dollars having already been bestowed upon and thankfully acknowledged by thirty-one poor but worthy families.

In the prosecution of our mission, we have found some evidently in want and meriting aid, but who, through delicacy of feeling, would almost rather suffer than accept, saying—"all they required was employment." Commiserating sincerely with such, we desire they will in confidence make known to some one of the Committee their need, relying upon rigid privacy, and viewing what may be presented as the free will offering of their generous-hearted neighbors and friends, seconded by the kind co-operation of one who has filled the honorable position of Governor of New Jersey.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express thanks for the valuable assistance rendered by the Committee of ladies, and gratitude for the prompt and liberal public response already made towards a most praiseworthy object, and to say, that much more remains to be done in the way of affording relief to deserving recipients.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry A. H. Martin,
John Simpson,
Warren Green, } *Committee.*

Plainfield, March 9, 1868.

For "The Constitutionalist."

The Fire Department.

Messrs. Editors:

In continuation of my remarks touching the Plainfield Fire Department, I desire to bring into public view another feature of its management, which, I think, worthy of consideration, and to reform which, I believe the tax-payers will generally pronounce expedient.

That reform is this:—no person shall be eligible to serve as President, Treasurer, Secretary, or Manager of the Fire Department who is an *active* member of any engine, hose or truck company within the department.

The utility and justice of such a restriction must be apparent.

Jealousy creates discord, and the sure result of discord is weakness, and nowhere is that more fatal to efficiency than among firemen.

The gentlemen annually elected as the Board of Management of the Plainfield Fire Department should be discreet, impartial citizens, *having no more interest in one company than in another*, and chosen regardless of their political sentiments.

That I have no doubt was the original intent of the act incorporating the Department. The question arises—has it been carried out?

The Fire Board consists of five, three of whom form the controlling majority, and as at present allowed, any particular company, by securing the election of three of its active members to the Board, might do as that one company desired, even though, by so doing, another company, having equal claims upon the public funds, should suffer serious neglect and injury.

I do not say such things have been done, but I do say, that their possibility should not exist. The act certainly wants amending in that respect.

As I before stated, I am a friend to the Fire Department, and anxious for its permanent prosperity. To secure that desirable end, I respectfully submit whether two measures are not indispensably requisite, namely:

First: That the management be placed in the hands of five citizens *strictly impartial.*

Second: That the tax-payers be informed of the *precise financial and material condition* of the Department at the present time.

Yours truly,

Junius.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,
109 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.
"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; *no Paint of any description*—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—*being used in their construction.* They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution; all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'
Celebrated and Unexcelled
Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal
FOR
Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, add the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 99, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition

READ THE
OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pattison, Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz, Wm. K. Beseford,
A. Bagioli, Charles Fadel,
Alfred A. Pease, C. J. Hopkins,
William Mason, Theo. Elsfield,
Gustav Stoeckel, Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,
(One block west of Broadway)
NEW YORK.

$15. Something Entirely New. $15.
THE $15 NOVELTY
Sewing and Embroidery Machine.
Can be run by Hand or Foot.

Agents wanted, male or female, to sell the Novelty Sewing and Embroidering Machine, the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It will do all kinds of work that can be done with the high priced machine. It makes the famous Elastic Lock Stitch, that will not rip or break, even if, every third stitch is out. It is durable and will last a lifetime.—We want agents, both local and traveling, to introduce this machine throughout the United States. It can be sold in almost every family, including a great many who have the high-priced machines, for its embroidering, in which it excels all others. Send for circulars.

All machines warranted and kept in order for one year, free of charge.

FRENCH, BROOKS & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States,
614 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.
Louis Berge & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
First-Class Agraffe Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE
Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

Florence Sewing Machine Co.,
505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

The Perfection of Art!
A Silver-Frosted Metal Medallion
of the world-renowned Surgeon.
Dr. Valentine Mott.
By the great American Artist,
J. Q. A. WARD.

THESE Medallions are finished in the highest style of art, in oval, gilt lined, walnut frames, 13 by 16 inches, covered with French convex glass, with metal backs, hermetically sealed, making a

MOST ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENT.

The celibrity of the artist, and the fact that the work was executed under the eye of the family and nearest friends of Dr. Mott, who furnished every facility of the artist, warrants the assurance that this is the most perfect likeness in existence of this celebrated physician.

Every Physician in the Country

and every citizen who appreciates the achievements of Dr. Mott, will feel proud to possess a copy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $25

☞ Agents Wanted. Address
G. ERKSON & CO.,
95 Liberty Street, (Room 10) New York.

To Hardware Dealers
AND
HOUSE FURNISHERS.
"The Little Vulcan."

A beautiful and convenient little article of FIRESIDE FURNITURE, for

HANDLING STOVE DOORS,

Covers, and all manner of Hot Utensils, removing Hot Blowers from Grates, manipulating China, Clothes, &c. in scalding water, and perfectly protecting the hand from heat.

No family will be without one after once seeing it. Orders promptly filled. Address the

"LITTLE VULCAN,"
(Room 20) 95 Liberty St., N. Y.
Retail price $1 each.
Liberal discount to the trade.
Expressage in all cases to be paid by purchaser.
Mar7-y

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Chapin & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts will be settled by I. E. Parker, who will continue the business at the same stand.

A. W. CHAPIN.
Feb. 1, 1868.—fe6w6 I. E. PARKER.

FISH, POULTRY
AND
VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep in

CHERRY STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,
A Good Assortment of
FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

ISAAC E. PARKER.
feb6-tf

REMOVAL.
A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob R. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.
feb6-m3

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. MAYHER,
jan2-3 144 Liberty St., 1 door from Wes

Sleepless Nights
OF AGONY,
PAIN AFTER PAIN
Running like lightning along the nerves
PROMPTLY RELIEVED,
and for ever banished by using
Dr. Russell's
MAGNETIC OIL,
The unfailing remedy for
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,
And Pain of any sort and from any cause.

This Valuable Preparation

Has proved of incalculable benefit in affording immediate relief in thousands of cases of painful and distressing attacks. Its capacity for doing good is unequalled, and it is conceded by the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, to be the most valuable Medicine of its class. It will absolutely cure Rheumatism in its worst forms after all other remedies and treatment has failed. Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Ear-ache and Nervous Headache succumbs to its wonderful power immediately. If applied on the chest when retiring for the night, it will cure the worst cough by morning. It will allay the most severe attack of cramps in a few minutes. In fact, its power to subdue pain is wonderful, and needs but a trial to prove its worth.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Full Directions accompany each Bottle.

☞ To be obtained of all Druggists.
feb20-2m

Russell's Magnetic Oil
SOLD AT
Voorhees' Family Medicine Store.
feb20-tf

H. S. SQUIER,
FURS Fashionable Hatter FURS
FURS AND FURS
FURS FURRIER, FURS
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

Special attention is called to the

Fur Department,

In which the Ladies can choose from the most Elegant and Richest selections ever offered to the people of Newark, and from the different species and qualities to suit both the judgment and the pocket of the purchaser, and from as Large a Stock as can be found in the State. Now is the time for bargains in Furs. We are closing out our entire stock at cost.

Spring Style of Silk Hats

A full and complete assortment of all the New Styles and Oddities of the season for Men and Boys.

N B.—Furs Re-modeled and Repaired,

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
feb20-y Newark, N. J.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land eligibly situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. In tracts of 5,000 acres more or less to suit. For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,
jan16-tf Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

1868.

For President,
A GOOD MAN,

For Vice-President,
A Better Man.

Pickell & Ramsey
ARE
Selling out below Cost!

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Stock we will close out less than cost. Our object in doing so is to offer to the public the largest and best assortment of

SPRING GOODS

than any other store in Plainfield—in fact one of the best Dry Goods Stores in the State. We have a good assortment of

Carpets!

All Wool Carpet for $1, very cheap.

Oil Cloth,
Druggett,
Matting, &c.
Very Low.

GOOD PRINTS
6¼, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

MUSLINS,
9, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.

A good assortment of
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The best Linen Finish
Paper Collars
in the State. Try them.

☞ GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND WILL GO HIGHER. ☜

Give us a call. No trouble to show our Goods.

Respectfully,
1-3naj PICKELL & RAMSEY.

FREEMAN & PHILPITT
continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on
Cherry Street
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best endorsement we can give to it is that when our customers have once tried it they will have none other. We style it

Freeman & Philpitt's
BEST
Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of
CANNED & DRIED FRUITS
Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

M. Vermeule's
HAT, CAP AND FUR
EMPORIUM.
Dealer in
FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,
UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,
Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!
A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE,
As we charge nothing to show our goods.
They are LESS than
"Manufacturers' Prices."

JAMES M. DUNN,
Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.
ALSO
PROVISIONS,
HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES.
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
New Crop New Orleans Molasses.
ft-2naj

BOOTS & SHOES.
Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Cents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.
st-2nj

Bone Dust.
PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at
MAYHER'S,
144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.
3-9jan (One door from West St.)

1,000 POSTS & RAILS
DRESSED & HOLED. CHEAP FOR CASH, by
S. L. HORTON.
Corner William and Second Sts., jun8-tf

A Touching Story.

The following beautiful story was related by Dr. Schnebly of Maryland at a meeting held in New York, to hear the experience of twenty reformed drunkards:

A drunkard who had run through his property, returned one night to his unfurnished home. He entered his empty hall; anguish was gnawing at his heart's strings, and language was inadequate to express his agony as he entered his wife's apartment, and there beheld the victims of his appetite, his lovely wife and a darling child. Morose and sullen, he seated himself without saying a word; he could not look upon them. The mother said to the little angel at her side: "Come, my child, it is time to go to bed;" and that little babe, as she was wont, knelt by her mother's lap, and gazing wistfully into the face of her suffering parent, like a piece of chiselled statuary, slowly repeated her nightly orison. When she had finished, the child (but four years of age) said to her mother:

"Dear mother, may I not offer up a prayer?"

"Yes, yes, my sweet pet, pray;" and she lifted up her tiny hands, closed her eyes, and prayed:

"O God! spare, oh! spare my dear papa!"

That prayer was wafted with electric rapidity to the throne of God. It was heard on earth. The responsive "Amen!" burst from the father's lips and his heart of stone became a heart of flesh. Wife and child were both clasped to his bosom and in penitence he said:

"My child! you have saved your father from the grave of a drunkard; I'll sign the pledge!"

Never.

"I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee!"

Let every believer grasp these words, and store them up in his heart. Keep them ready, and leave them fresh in your memory: you will want them some day. The Philistians will be upon you, the hand of sickness will lay you low, the king of terrors will draw you near, the valley of the shadow of death will find nothing so comforting as a text like this, nothing so cheering as a realizing sense of God's companionship.

Stick to that word "never." It is worth its weight in gold. Cling to it as a drowning man clings to a rope. Grasp it firmly, as a soldier attacked on all sides grasps his sword. God has said, and He will stand to it, "I will never leave thee."

"Never!" Though your heart be often faint, and you are sick of self and your many failures and infirmities—even then the promise will not fail you.

"Never!" Though the devil whispers "I shall have you at last; yet a little time and your faith will fail, and you will be mine." Even then the word of God will stand.

"Never!" When the cold chill of death is creeping over you, and friends can do no more, and you are starting on that journey from which there is no return—even then Christ will not forsake you.

"Never!" When the day of judgment comes, and the books are opened, and the dead are rising from their graves, and eternity is beginning—even then the promise will bear all your weight; Christ will not leave His hold on your soul.

O, believing reader, trust in the Lord forever, for he says, "I will never leave you." Lean back all of your weight upon Him; do not be afraid. Glory in His promise. Rejoice in the strength of your consolation. You may say boldly. "The Lord is my helper, I will not fear."

Where There's a Will There's a Way.

Lambert is a well-grown boy, and able to do almost a man's work; but he does not think himself too big to go to the Sabbath school. He sometimes labors on the farm for his uncle, with whom he lives; and sometimes he works in the carpenter shop with his brother. But his work does not prevent him from having a good, long Sunday school lesson well prepared for every Sabbath.

One afternoon, when he had recited several hundred verses from the Testament and hymn book, his teacher inquired:

"Lambert, how did you manage to commit to memory so many verses last week, when you were, as I know, at work in the carpenter shop every day?"

Lambert replied:

"I will tell you how I did it. I laid my book open on the carpenter's bench, and as I passed by it, going from one end of the board I was planing to the other, I stopped long enough to read two or three lines, which I repeated as I was pushing my plane until I knew them by heart; and thus, through a good part of the day, I worked at the same time."

A few Sabbaths after, Lambert came to school again with a long lesson, which he recited very accurately. His teacher then inquired;

"How did you find time to get this lesson last week? I know you were ploughing every day, early and late; and as you had no bench to put your book on, how did you contrive to commit so many verses?"

Lambert thus explained the mystery:

"Before I started with my plough, I tucked a leather strap upon the plough handle, and in that I stuck my book. Then when I came to the end of the furrow, while my horses were turning around I caught up my book and read over a verse, and this I repeated to myself until I reached another turning place, when I could look at another verse. And thus I could learn as many verses as I ploughed furrows."

Let no scholar who reads this say to his teacher, "I have no time to get my Sunday school lesson."

* * *

One "Jeamee Fisherty" was brought up before a magistrate for marying six wives. The magistrate asked him "how he could be so hardened a villian!" "Please your lordship,' says Jeames, "I was trying to get a good one."

* * *

☞ Benjamin F. Deacon, of Eayrestown, Burlington County, killed on the 18th ult; five hogs, weighing, respectively: 600, 600, 568, 548, and 516 pounds. Average, 566 pounds. Mr. Lee, of Camden, was the purchaser of these fine hogs.

Read Sound Authority.

The following opinions of three of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the United States, were given in support of the right of New Jersey to withdraw assent from the negro suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution:—

Charles O'Conor says:

"The amendment is, in itself, most pernicious; it violates a great unwritten fundamental idea on which the Constitution is based. It has not inaptly been termed an unconstitutional alteration. It violates first principles and is intended to perpetuate discord. Legitimate force it has none, and it never can have any consistency with the maintenance of our institutions; consequently, whatever may lawfully be done to deprive it of colorable authority, ought to done."

Reverdy Johnson says:

"If the constitutional amendment to which you refer has not been already ratified by the requisite number of States to make it a part of the Constitution, I think that any State which has assented to it can withdraw that assent; and although it is the opinion of some persons that it has received the sanction required by the Constitution, that is not my opinion."

George Ticknor Curtis says:

"There are thirty-seven States in this Union. That they are all in the Union in the sense of being competent to act on an amendment of the federal Constitution, is indisputable, for we not only do not admit that any of them ever did or ever could withdraw from the Union, but it is also true that in the year 1866, an amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery was submitted to, acted upon, and ratified by the very States which had previously attempted to withdraw from the Union.—Another amendment has been proposed, sent to, and acted upon by those same States, and they have rejected it. They are ten in number, which is more than one-fourth of all the States. The fourteenth amendment has consequently never been ratified by three-fourths of all the States; and the fact that it has been so ratified cannot be rightfully promulgated or declared, as a legal fact by any department of the Federal Government, or any officer thereof."

Management of Sheep in Winter.

All farms are not adapted to the breeding or keeping of sheep. Dry, upland soils which yield the short and sweet herbage on which sheep delight to feed, are best suited to their habits, and best calculated to keep them in health and vigor.—It is true that there are certain breeds which have been raised on reclaimed marshes, and in other low places which produce large fleeces and weighty carcasses. Examples of these may be seen on Romney Marsh, in England, and on the low island of Texel, on the coast of Holland, and in many places where these sheep have been introduced.

The Merinos, which are now so extensively diffused over the United States, are not suited for low marshy land; they like a warm elevated country. It is probable that their original *habitat* was the sunny hills of Northern Africa, whence they were introduced into Spain—and in the latter country they are moved from one locality to another, in order to keep them in the temperature that is best suited for the production of the wool.

In Silesia, where the Merinos have been brought to great perfection, the climate is considerably modified by the shelter of a chain of mountains, which form its western boundary. The best sheep in Silesia are raised on warm, upland pastures, which are sheltered by mountains or hills, yet even in these favored localities the greatest care is taken to prove artificial shelters from rain and snow in winter, and shade in summer. Vermont is the most mountainous State in the Union, yet it produces large numbers of excellent Merinos. Its superiority in this particular is probably caused by the sweet herbage of the hills and the attention paid to the housing and feeding of the flock in winter.

Every farmer, of any note as a breeder of sheep, provides shelter for them in winter, but great mistakes are made in the construction of the houses or sheds, and in feeding and littering. The sheep should not be crowded in the sheds; they should have abundance of room to stand, or lie, or walk about, without interfering with each other. The litter should be dry and the feeding rack sufficient to allow all to feed at the same time.

Sheep do not consume much hay, but it is essential that what they use should be of the very best quality. The well-being of the flock depends in a great measure on the judicious management in winter. It will not be sufficient to afford shelter, food and water; regularity in the feeding and watering, and perfect cleanliness must also be observed.

Some farmers keep more sheep than their pastures are able to support in summer or than they can feed and shelter properly in winter, and the result is that sheep farming with them is a losing business. For want of nutricious food in the long dry fall the sheep contract a disease called the "stretches," which carries them off rapidly, and for the want of shelter and good forage in winter, the flock become stunted in growth, produce light fleeces, and are in ever way unprofitable.

* * *

HOW TO JUDGE THE CHARACTER OF A HORSE BY OUTWARD APPEARANCES.—Charles L. Thayer writes to the *Country Gentleman*:

"I offer the following suggestions, the result of close observations and long experience. If the color be light sorrel or chesnut, his feet, legs and face white—these are marks of kindness. If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse of good sense, and, capable of being trained to anything; as respects such horses, the more kindly you treat them the better you will be treated in return. Nor will a horse of this description stand a whip if well fed. If you want a safe horse, avoid one that's dish-faced. He may be so far gentle as not to scare, but have too much go-ahead in him to be safe with everybody. If you want a fool, but a horse of great bottom, get a deep bay with not white hair about him. If his face is a little dished, so much the worse. Let no man ride such a horse that is not an expert rider; they are always trickey and unsafe. If you want one that will never give out, never buy an over-grown one. A black horse cannot stand heat, nor a white one, cold. If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white about the head the more the better. Selections thus made are of great docility and gentleness."

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE BLUE-COATS,

And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union.

With Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion.

Composing narratives of Personal Adventure, Thrilling Incidents, Daring Exploits, Heroic Deeds, Wonderful Escapes, Life in the Camp, Field and Hospital; Adventures of Spies and Scouts, Together with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War, Splendidly Illustrated with over 100 Fine Portraits and Beautiful Engravings.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.

The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvelous, the Tender and Pathetic, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, unique, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skilfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address,

JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by R.C. Ross

ON FRONT STREET,

(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeKLYN.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at *BOUGHTON'S*

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale 50 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land eligibly situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. In tracts of 5,000 acres more or less to suit. For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,

jan16-tf Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

FURNITURE !

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $32 to $250. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Cal and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers, made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. Handsome Bead Cushions.

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattrasses. All repairing Cash when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Practical and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. jan16-1y

---

REAL ESTATE

For Sale in Brooklyn.

House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.

For Sale in Plainfield.

House and Six Acres on Front Street, New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.

20 acres land, Front Street and Green Brook.

65 acres land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.

This property lies in the centre of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq. Terms Easy. Enquire of

feb20-m2 JOHN RAYMOND, on premises.

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF.

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,

Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Parse & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

feb13-3m

GUANO,

NO. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at

MAYHER'S (New Store)

144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

3-2jan

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP.

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(next to 2d Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.

jan 9. m3

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

y-2naj

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

st-2naj

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

1-2naj INSLEY B. GARDNER.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 77 Irving St.,

NEAR THE DEPOT. RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

ft-2jan

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

jan9y. S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof—10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within one minutes walk of depot. Enquire of J. M. C. MARSH.

t3-9naj* Westfield, N. J.

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at

MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

jan.2-3

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Region.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Jan. 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 2:56, 6:35, 7:30, 8:35, 9:05, 10:40, a.m. 1:12, 2:35, 3:42, 5:18 and 8:20 p.m.

Leave New York at 6:30, 8:30, 9:00 a.m., 12 m., 3:00, 4:00, 5:10, 5:45 and 7:00 p. m.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 7:15, 9:17 and 9:40 a.m., 12:45, 3:45, 4:48, 5:54, 6:30 and 7:45 p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 7:50, 9:47 and 10:05 a.m., 1:30, 4:20, 5:15, 6:28, 7:05 and 8:20 p.m.

Leave Somerville at 3:30, 6:05, 7:00, 7:53 and 8:40 a.m. 12:40, 3:16, 4:45 and 7:55 p.m.

The 6:30 a.m. train from N. Y. connects at Easton with train for Mahony City, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre.

The 8:30 a. m. train for Junction. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, arriving there at 11:50.

The 9:00 a.m. train for the West direct, without change of cars to Pittsburg and Chicago.

The 12 m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Columbia, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

The 3:00 p. m. train runs to Somerville.

The 4:00 p. m. train runs to Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

The 5:00 p. m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, Williamsport, Corry and Erie.

The 5:10 p. m. train runs to Somerville and connects for Flemington.

The 5:45 p. m. train runs to Junction.

The 7:00 p. m. train runs to Somerville.

An Express train leaves N. Y. at 8:00 p. m., but does not stop at Plainfield. Passengers going West can take the 7:00 p. m. train from N. Y. as far as Somerville

All baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the Agent of the Company, and checks given therefore.

Freight trains are run daily, and freight transported on liberal terms.

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York and East at 9:05 a. m.; 5:13 & 8:20 p. m.

For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at 9:45 a. m.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West at 1:20 a. m.

For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and intermediate stations, at 1:20 and 5:15 p. m.

A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at 7:25 a. m. to take orders free and return goods same day.

Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.

All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered direct from each train.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

C. BRYAN, Driver. y-2naj

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

in any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save 100 per cent. on labor by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER.

All Lumber and Timber delivered, FREIGHT PAID at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. SOMERS,

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank,

(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan 1-y

The Constitutionalist
is published weekly at
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year.......................$2 00
six months.......................1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	9 mo.	1 yr.
One square..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two squares..........	[illegible]	5 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarter of a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half a column..........	[illegible]	15 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One column..........	[illegible]	25 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop over Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHURCH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE AT GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Residence—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. Thorn, Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR.
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER.
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed.
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' Hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 12. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 12.

Poetry.

The Stranger on the Sill.

Between broad fields of wheat and corn,
Is the lovely home where I was born;
The peach tree leans against the wall,
And the woodbine wanders over all;
There is the shaded doorway still,
But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn, and as of yore,
I can smell the hay from the open door,
And see the busy swallows throng,
And hear the peewee's mournful song;
But the stranger comes—oh! painful proof!
His sheaves are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very trees
Where my childhood knew long hours of ease,
And watched the shadowy moments run,
Till my life imbibed more shade than sun.
The swing from the bough still sweeps the air,
But the stranger's children are swinging there.

There bubbles the shady spring below,
With its bulrush brook where the hazels grow;
'Twas there I found the calamus root,
And watched the minnows poise and shoot,
And heard the robin lave his wing,
But the stranger's bucket is at the spring.

Oh, ye who daily cross the sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still;
And when you crowd the old barn eaves,
Then think what countless harvest sheaves
Have passed within that scented door,
To gladden eyes that are no more.

Deal kindly with these orchard trees;
And when your children crowd their knees,
Their sweetest fruit they shall impart,
As if old memories stirred their heart.
To youthful sports still leave the swing,
And in sweet reverence hold the spring.

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds,
And in the fields the lowing herds;
The woodbine on the cottage wall,
My heart still lingers by them all.
Ye strangers on my native sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still.

Miscellaneous.

The Scarlet Geranium.

There it stood, in the old farm-house window, its clusters of blossoms glowing like spots of flame and the velvety green of its broad leaves expanding with almost tropical luxuriance of growth. No petted favorite of the greenhouse ever throve more determinedly, for it took its stand on the good old democratic platform, and grew just as vigorously in that low-ceiled room as if it were the conservatory of a ducal palace.

The fire in the chimney leaped and fell fitfully with the uncertain gusts of wind that wailed around the lonely house, and sent the red leaves whirling like flights of tropic birds down the road. The sky was gray and cheerless, save where a belt of lurid gold above the western woods marked the coming of the sullen November sunset. And an indescribable something of the contagious melancholy in earth, air and sky, seemed to have drifted down on Annie Wilton's heart, as she lay on the chintz-covered sofa beside the fire, her large brown eyes half-closed, and the needle lying idly on the delicate strip of ruffling with which she had been mechanically busying herself.

Was she pretty, do you ask me? Well, that depends entirely upon one's idea of prettiness. Of color, freshness, rosy bloom, she had none. Do you call a pale anemone a fragile violet, or a colorless statue beautiful? Of all these things, Annie Wilton might have reminded one, as she lay there white and still, the brown braids falling around her oval cheek, and the small hands crossed upon her breast.

"My goodness, Annie, the fire's all going out, and here you are, half asleep!"

Annie opened her eyes, and became cognizant of the bustling presence of a rosy, dimpled damsel, with cheeks like Winter apples, and black, roguish eyes, who threw fresh wood upon the brass fire-dogs, gave the hearth-rug an adjusting shake, and bustled round the room with infectious activity.

"Better, to-night, Annie?" she asked suddenly, pausing beside the chintz sofa, as a bird might light abruptly on the branch of a tree—for she was not unlike a bird in her quiet motions and careless grace—this bright-eyed little maiden.

"I shall be better very soon, Grace," said the sick girl, evasively, taking Grace Warren's rosy fingers in her own transparent palm. "Did you inquire for letters at the post-office, as you came by?"

"Yes; but there were no letters, of course."

Annie was silent a moment, and the unshed tears trembled on her lashes.

"Grace!" she said, softly, "do you remember that it is three years to-day since—since Alfred went away?"

"Remember it!—of course I do; and I've not a bit of patience when I remember it. To think how he has thrown us all aside, the friends of his youth and poverty like outgrown garments, now that he has become a prosperous lawyer and a famous man! And he has even forgotten you, Annie, his promised wife!"

"Hush, dear! There was no formal engagement between us."

"I don't care!" ejaculated Grace, with sparkling eyes; "the compact was none the less sacred in Heaven's eyes; and if Alfred Courtenay marries that rich heiress people talk about—don't turn so pale, Annie—surely, the room is too warm. Shall I call your mother?"

"No, I am better now," said Annie, trying to smile. "It was only a momentary faintness."

"I know what it is," said Grace, nodding her head emphatically. "Doctor Jay always said it wasn't healthy to keep that large geranium in the window. Those spreading branches and clusters of flowers absorb every fresh breath of air. Let me take it up-stairs, Annie."

"Not for the world, dear!" said Annie, earnestly. "I would not miss the sight of its cheerful flowers for anything earth can give. Alfred brought it to me when it was a little sprig scarcely two inches high, and he always used to say that its bright blossoms in the window seemed like a welcome to him in the Winter evenings, when"——

Annie's voice broke down here, and she turned her cheek to the pillow, crying quietly. Grace said nothing, only stroked her friend's brown hair with a touch that was full of unspoken sympathy. She knew that tears were Annie's best medicine, just then.

And so we leave the two young girls in the red glinting of the firelight, and the dull gleam of the November sunset, and turn to a far different scene.

Mrs. Montague Frances was "at home"—at home amid blazing chandeliers, hot-house japonicas, and gilded ceilings, to her dear five hundred friends in brocades and jewels. The brown-stone mansion was in a glow from attic to basement—long lines of carriages were setting down the fashionable world at the carpeted doorsteps—and the band had just struck up a mazurka, when Mr. Courtenay lounged into the *salon*.

"There's your fascinating young lawyer, Madelon," whispered a blooming matron in black velvet and diamonds, and Madelon Frances turned her stately head, while the deep rose-color suffused her cheek and brow.

The hostess's beautiful daughter was a brilliant brunette; the liquid softness of her jet-black eyes and clear, dark skin, made you think of some glowing Spanish picture, while there was something almost imperial in the curve of her small rose-red mouth.—Her dress was of simple, white muslin, without a solitary ornament, and amid the shining profusion of her raven curls were twisted two or three vivid blossoms of the scarlet geranium.

Nor was she the only one in the throng who noticed Courtenay's entrance. A 'rising man,' his brilliant talents had already constituted him somewhat of a "lion" in metropolitan circles, and he was greeted on all sides with welcoming words.

"Here comes Courtenay—wonder when he means to propose?" languidly remarked an exquisitely dressed sprig of the *jeunesse dorée*.

"Propose—to whom?" asked his companion.

"Why, to Miss Madelon, of course; it is pretty plain that she likes him; and he would be a fool to hesitate at the chance of obtaining a beautiful wife and a fortune at the same time. Lucky fellow, that!"

"Well, I, for one, never could see what the ladies find to admire in Courtenay," remarked the other, misanthropically, lowering his voice as the gentleman in question passed by. "Hallo! what's the matter? He isn't sick, is he?"

For Courtenay had paused suddenly, with a strange pallor overspreading his cheek, as his eye fell upon Miss Florence's beautiful profile.

"Tell me," he said turning to Colonel Anderton, who stood close by, and speaking in a husky whisper, "what flower is that Miss Frances wears in her hair?"

"Flower?" repeated Anderton, leaning a little forward to get a glimpse of the young lady spoken of. "Why—scarlet-geranium, of course; and very becoming it is to her Andalusian style. But you are not ill, Courtenay? Shall I get you a glass of wine?"

"No; I am perfectly well," returned Courtenay, speaking in a strange, unnatural tone.

For an instant the brilliant confusion of the ball-room seemed to have ebbed from sight, and he saw only the wide old farm-house kitchen, with its low ceiling, and the blazing logs upon the hearth, and—oh! best remembered of all—Annie Wilton's seraph face, half visible among the scarlet-geranium blossoms, as she gazed down the darkening road, watching for his coming form! All the mists of sophism and worldly pride melted from around his breast, and he saw himself as he was—a recreant lover—a cold-blooded deceiver!

"It is not yet too late!" he murmured inwardly. "Great heavens! could it be possible that I could have contemplated marrying a woman I never loved, merely for her wealth and position! Oh! Annie, my first and only love, help me to prove true to myself and thee!"

"Going, Courtenay—and so early!—Why, you have not even spoken to Miss Frances!" ejaculated Colonel Anderton, in astonishment, as his friend turned to leave the room.

"I must go. I have just remembered business of the utmost importance," said Courtenay, in hurried and unconstrained accents. "Make my excuses to the ladies—and my adieus, also, if you will be so kind, Colonel. I find myself obliged to leave town for an indefinite period of time."

Before Colonel Anderton could recover breath to ask the meaning of his strange freak, Alfred Courtenay had left the room and the house.

The red leaves were raining sorrowfully down from the great maple tree at the turn of the road, as Alfred Courtenay came in sight of the old brown farmhouse, with its weather-stained chimneys, and the apple-orchard at its back. He paused and shaded his eyes with one tremulous hand. There was the window, with its white muslin curtains—and there, also blossomed a scarlet geranium.

"I accept the omen!" he murmured, once more striding forward. "If she had taken it away, I should have felt that my place in her heart was justly forfeited—now I am re-assured!"

Softly—softly his footsteps fell on the grey door-stone and the warm threshold—softly his hand touched the latch.

The fire flashed up, as he entered the room, so that he could see Annie's brown hair drooping around her head, as she sat with her back to him, wearily trying to read. The latch slipped from his touch and clicked warningly.

"Grace, is it you?"

There was no answer, and Annie turned round in surprise. Another instant, and the bitter years of waiting and disappointment were all forgotten upon Alfred Courtenay's breast!

When Grace Warren came in, rosy with her frosty walk, she scarcely recognized pale, fragile Annie Wilton in the blushing, smiling girl who sat there beside the tall visitor. Happiness is a better physician than all the M. D.'s in creation.

And when Annie Wilton was married, her young friends all marvelled that instead a of orange buds, or white jessamine, she wore in her soft curls only a blossom of the scarlet geranium. When they questioned her on the subject, she answered simply: "It is Alfred's favorite flower."

◆

The Skipper's Dilemma; or Justice in Tunis.

A certain Captain Baculard left Marseilles for China; but being baffled by the winds, he hauled up in the harbor of Tunis to wait weather. The collector of the port came on board. Captain Baculard represented that he was freighted for Canton, that he had nothing to do with Tunis, and that he only put in from stress of weather. But the collector exhibited manifest necessity that he should fork over. Captain Baculard did fork over in a rage, but instantly repaired to the palace of the Bey, demanding justice.

"Good Frank," said the Bey, "I am your friend, God is great. What do you want of me?"

"Highness," answered Captain Baculard, "your custom house has robbed me. I have forked over, fork back."

"Excellent individual," answered the Bey, "in this country, when we have the dust, we keep it. The original acquisition is a difficulty. To fork back is a thing unknown in Africa."

"But shall I not have justice?"

"Certainly; every one has justice in Tunis. Will you have it in Tunis or French fashion?"

"Highness, I have a law suit or two in France. Justice in French fashion—God forbid."

"But I don't press it on you," observed the Bey. "If you choose the French after all, I will speak to your consul. He loves justice, good man; three of my subjects applied to him years ago for immunity, and they will get it next year, I think, for he loves justice."

"French justice, never! Give me the Tunisian; I am in a hurry!"

"Do it then, God is great," said the Bey; "what is your cargo?"

"Marseilles soap, and twenty thousand cotton caps."

"It is well. Go away and be tranquil." The Bey summoned the Vizier.

"Vizier," said he, "there is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet. We love justice. We love the Franks. Proclaim that every Jew who appears to-morrow out of doors without a cotton cap, will have a little transaction to settle with me."

There are twenty thousand Jews in Tunis and not a single cotton cap in the place. They all made their wills when they learned through an officer of the custom house that Captain Baculard had lots of the desired article: that was enough—Captain Baculard sold the invoice at $2 a cap. He rushed to the palace and poured out his thanks.

"Not so fast," said the Bey; "I am not done yet. Call my Vizier."

The Vizier was called.

"Proclaim," said the Bey, "that every Jew who keeps a cotton cap another hour, will have trouble with you. God is great, and I am a lineal descendant of Mahomet."

The Vizier made a grand salute, placing his left leg on the back of his neck, according to the custom of the Court, and retired.

When Captain Baculard returned to the dock, he found the twenty thousand Jews already waiting him, cap in hand. He might have had the caps for nothing; but desirous to leave behind him a name for generosity and greatness of soul, he purchased them at *two cents* a piece.

◆

The O'Donnells in Spain.

In view of the recent decease of the Spanish Marshal O'Donnell, a few particulars concerning his family may not be uninteresting to our readers. The O'Donnell family, as the prefix O leads one to expect, came originally from Ireland. Three brothers of the name left their native island to seek fortune in Spain. Only one, however, met with success. The eldest gained no distinction. The second was the lately deceased Duke of Tetuan, whose brilliant political and military career is well known. The youngest brother, a man of dauntless courage, had before him perhaps even as signal a career as that of his eldest brother had it not been cut short almost at the outset. It is of this last brother that the following story is told:

At the time of the war of the succession in Spain, the young O'Donnell had declared for the faction of the infant Isabella, and belonging to the party which was called the "Christinos." In one of the numerous skirmishes of the guerilla warfare, which was carried on between the rival factions, he was taken prisoner by the famous "Carlist" leader Zumalacarreguy. O'Donnell regarded this, however, almost as a piece of good luck, for Zumalacarreguy was an old friend of his youth, and whilom classmate in one of the military schools. The two friends had lost sight of each other for years, and now celebrated a joyful reunion. Zumalacarreguy took his friend into his own tent, entertained him with the most cordial hospitality, and after they had related to each other their mutual experiences, the Carlist General said:

"Your captivity will not last long, my dear friend; I am about to send off today a flag of truce to the general of the Christinos, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, so that you may expect to-morrow to be again at liberty."

The officer was accordingly dispatched with the flag of truce, and proceeded on his mission to the headquarters of the Christinos general. The latter, however, a brutal and impolite man, replied to the proposal of the envoy, "I will show you how I treat with rebels!" and forthwith caused all the Carlist prisoners in his hands to be led out and shot down before the officer; who, outraged by this barbarity returned immediately to his chief.

On the following morning Zumalacarreguy entered his tent with evident embarrassment depicted in his countenance, and found his prisoner at breakfast, comfortably regaling himself with his cup of chocolate. Zumalacarreguy took his seat opposite him in silence.

"What is the matter?" asked O'Donnell? "Have you slept badly, was your chocolate burnt, or whatever else has happened to you? You look immensely disturbed about something."

"Good heavens, yes!" replied the Carlist, "I am, indeed troubled enough, for I have have bad news to tell you. The general of the Christinos has had all his prisoners shot before the very face of my flag of truce, and now I feel myself compelled to make reprisals.

"In an hour's time, therefore, you will have to be shot along with the other prisoners, however much it will pain me."

O'Donnell received this announcement calmly, and replied, "Well, that is a matter of course, so you need have no further scruples about it. You cannot do otherwise—I would act in the same way myself. Only give me a couple of cigarettes and writing materials, so that I may write a letter, which I will trust to your taking care of afterwards—"

As he was finishing the letter, the guard came to lead out the prisoners. O'Donnell rose to his feet, shook Zumalacarreguy by the hand, lit another cigarrette, and walked off to be shot!

◆

A First Rate Hair Restorative.

Some five or six years ago a certain professor somewhere, got up a hair restorative, that was largely puffed and advertised, as being almost miraculous in restoring the hair to heads that had been bare for years. Among the testimonials was one signed by one hundred clergymen.

As it happens, there lived in the city a druggist of the same name as the professor. One day an elderly lady entered his store and inquired of the clerk if the professor was in. The clerk referred her to the proprietor sitting at the desk some ways back in the store. The old lady approached him and timidly inquired. "Is this the professor?" On receiving an answer in the affirmative, she continued, "I have called to ask about thy hair restorative." The proprietor took a large three dollar bottle enveloped in labels and testimonials, calling the lady's attention particularly to the one signed by one hundred clergymen.

This decided the sale; but while the lady was getting her purse out to pay, she ventured one more question; "Professor, does thee think it will bring the hair out?"

This was too much for our friend the druggist. Raising his hat from his head, that is entirely bald, he replied: "Madam, you can see what it has done for me."

The effect may be better imagined than described. It is safe to say, however, the clerks behind the counter were convulsed with laughter, as they saw the professor standing with the hat in one hand and a three dollar bottle of hair restorative in the other, and the old lady nowhere to be seen.

◆

Two young ladies, each of whom lay claim to the affections of the same young man, have consented to settle the dispute in a novel way, which mode might be adopted by some of the stronger sex, when they feel inclined to meet each other in "mortal combat." Six cords of dry hickory wood have been piled in two seperate piles, which is to be sawed, split and corded by the said young ladies. The one performing the task first, is to have the young man, he being chosen umpire in the matter. Who will say this is not a novel way of winning a husband!

◆

A fellow in the Hartford police court last week, accused of stealing clothing, was blessed with a lawyer dealing in pathos, who appealed for a mild judgment on a misled youth, "who would have been an ornament to society but for this offence." At this point the chief of police asked the "ornament," "How long is it since you got out of State Prison?" "About four months," was the prompt reply.

◆

A schoolmaster tells the following anecdote: "I was a teaching in a quiet country village, and it was the second morning of my session. Among the scanty furniture of the school room I espied a three-legged stool. "Is that the dunce block?" I asked a little girl of five. The dark eyes sparkled, the curls nodded assent, and the lips rippled out, "I guess so; the teacher sets on it."

◆

A paper, in puffing off a certain soap, says it is the "best ever used for a dirty, man's face. We have tried it, and therefore we ought to know."

JOB PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, BALL TICKETS, &c., &c.
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

GLEANINGS.

Tobacco should not be chewed but eschewed.

If a small boy is a lad, a big boy must be a ladder.

Beer fills many a bottle, and the bottle many a bier.

When is a horse like a bird? When it has a wing.

When is silence likely to get wet? When it reigns.

What can you not name without breaking it? Silence.

When is a window like a star? When it is a sky-light.

Some fishermen use cotton for bait; so do some women.

When is a lover like a tailor? When he presses his suit.

Men, in looking at the faults of women, should shut their eyes.

Why is dancing like milk? Because it strengthens the calves.

Why is a learned man like scarlet? Because he is deep read.

These are loving times, when everything is as dear as it can be.

What is the largest room in the world? The room for improvement.

"Dinner for nothing" is much preferred to "nothing for dinner."

What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the human soul.

It is said hoops surround the loveliest of all things—girls and whisky.

Patrick told his sweetheart that he "could not slape for draming of her."

When may funds be supposed to be unsteady? When money is tight?

When does a man have to keep his word? When no one will take it.

Why are Odd Fellows like sausages?—Because they are linked together.

Men, like books, have at each end a blank leaf—childhood and old age.

Why are your eyes like stage horses?—Because they are under the lashes.

Farragut and his officers were "smothered with kisses" by female Swedes.

Why cannot a cook eat her own apron? Because it goes against her stomach.

What bow is least liked by young ladies on a picnic party? A rainbow.

If "beauty draws us by a single hair," who can withstand a modern waterfall?

Esteem is the mother of love, but the daughter is oftener older than the mother.

Why are woman sinners? Because they sew so many tares.

Why is an alarm of fire in the night like a clothes brush? Because it spoils the nap.

Why is a prudent man like a pin? Because his head prevents him from going too far.

Little minds rejoice over the errors of men of genius, as the owl rejoices at an eclipse.

If a bottle of ginger-pop weighs one pound, how much will your grandpop weigh?

A little girl happening to hear her mother speaking of going into half mourning, said: "Why are we going into half mourning, mamma; are any of our relations half dead?"

A vender of hoop skirts was recently extolling his wares in presence of a customer's husband. "No lady should be without one of these skirts," said the shopman. "Well, of course not," drily responded the husband, who was something of a wag; "she should be within them."

Talking of the nakedness of the fashionable women in London, a correspondent says: "I learn more about human anatomy in five minutes in a West End drawing-room, than I had acquired before in all my life, but at a sacrifice of all the respect I had hitherto felt for the circle in which I found myself."

"Master, won't you hire me?" inquired the man. "No" said the farmer. "Why not?" "Because you are too little." "Too little?" exclaimed the astonished Irishman. "Does your honor reap your grain at the top?" What could the farmer do but roar with laughter, and sent the little man to join his comrades in the field!

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., March 19, 1868.

To Correspondents.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write briefly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the Constitutionalist will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticized. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the author of any article published.

NOTICE.

The Constitutionalist may be obtained of our popular News dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of coequal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas-corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to persons or position.

HON. JOEL PARKER.

Ex-Governor of New Jersey,

Has generously volunteered to deliver a Lecture for the poor of Plainfield, at

Laing's Hall,

ON

Thursday Evening, March 19th,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Subject—"SUCCESS IN LIFE."
Addressed particularly to Young Men.

The entire proceeds of the Lecture will be appropriated to the above-named charitable purpose, (Mr. Laing having granted the free use of his Hall) under the direction of the following gentlemen:

JAMES CLARK,
GEORGE [illegible] BRADLEY,
WARREN GREEN,
[illegible] COGGSHALL,
[illegible],
E. M. FRENCH,
[illegible],
NATHAN HARPER,
[illegible],

[illegible] MILES,
JOHN [illegible] EVANS,
JAMES [illegible],
A. BATTLES,
ALEX. TITSWORTH,
JOHN [illegible],
J. VAN WINKLE,
[illegible] ROCKWELL,
JOHN [illegible],

A True Impeachment.

In the name of a large majority of the people of the United States, in memory of past national renown, on behalf of future harmony and prosperity, and in defence of civil and religious liberty and constitutional government, the Radicals in the present Congress are arraigned at the bar of public opinion to answer for high crimes and misdemeanors as follows:

They have by infractions of organic law and of the public faith, to compass mere partisan ends, brought the government to the verge of ruin.

They have wantonly broken the resolution affirmed before Heaven and in face of the civilized world, that the war was solely for the restoration of States unlawfully sought to be taken out of the Union.

They have after sapping the life-blood of the people and expending hundreds of millions of treasure to preserve the Union, driven the restored States out, denied their rightful existence, treated them as subjugated provinces, held them by right of conquest, under Congressional control and military despotism, and the guaranteed domination of the negro race.

They have defiantly spurned the Constitution, usurped their decrees and erected their will as the supreme law, to which co-ordinate departments of government, the Executive and Judiciary, are to nod acquiescence, and the people, the white men of America, bound as slaves, are to submit without a murmur.

They have, under pretence of diminishing the public debt, imposed tribute upon every citizen—save those who have amassed a large share of the public funds, and upon every trade, pursuit, and necessary of life, thereby absorbing the profits of industry.

They are now wasting vast sums wrung from the hands of honest industry and labor, in extravagant and corrupt appropriations to perpetuate in themselves a political dynasty, squandering this year one hundred and fifty millions of the people's hard-earned money to maintain a standing army in time of profound peace, for the purpose of overthrowing civil government and making rulers of negroes.

They have prostituted and corrupted every branch of the public service.

They have forced a debased currency upon the people.

They are adding daily to the burdens of the laboring classes, making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

They have imposed an exorbitant tariff, which has driven our commerce from every sea.

They have paralyzed our manufactures by excessive impositions.

They have invented the most oppressive and obnoxious system of taxation that ever robbed labor of its reward and cursed a nation.

They have filled the land with swarms of office-holders to harass the people and eat out their sustenance.

To insure their fatal domination over civil liberty, and to complete a conspiracy to destroy the Government of our fathers, they have resolved to depose the President and install one of the chief conspirators in his place.

For which causes the Sovereign People hold the Radicals in Congress to be enemies to the peace, prosperity and liberties of the American Republic and demand their positive Impeachment and Banishment from place and power.

Sumneritish.

The Legislature of Maryland elected as her representative in the Senate of the United States the Hon. George Vickers. On Monday, 9th inst., his credentials were duly presented, and when about proceeding to take the oath of office, he was arrested therein by that pedantic renegade, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, raising a question of the non-existence in Maryland of a republican form of government.

The point aimed at by the Massachusetts wiseacre was, of course, that the State of Maryland, like New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, refused suffrage to negroes.

The Radical from the East was justly reminded by a Radical Senator from the far West that, under the principle thus put forth by Massachusetts, none but five New England States and the State of Wisconsin were Republican in form.

Sumner then subsided, and Senator Vickers took the oath and a seat on the Democratic side.

Massachusetts challenging Maryland, whose gallant sons drove back the British invader in the war of 1812, when the men of Massachusetts were plotting treason within a secret convention, or burning at the failings of disaster to American arms.

Massachusetts challenging Maryland, whose Catholic founders decreed full liberty of conscience, when the Puritannical forefathers of Massachusetts were hanging Quakers and whipping Baptists for a difference of religious belief.

Charles Sumner may call such challenging loyalty, but there is not an impartial true-hearted American in the land who will not declare it infamy.

The High Court.

The United States Senate reconvened on Friday last as a High Court of Impeachment, Chief Justice Chase presiding, and President Johnson made his return by counsel to its summons. Counsel, on his part, moved for a period of forty days in which to prepare and file his answer to the articles of impeachment, while the House managers moved that the trial proceed forthwith. After an extended argument the court ordered that the President's answer be filed by the 23d inst., and that the trial proceed immediately upon replication by the managers.

The condemnation and removal of President Johnson is, doubtless, a pre-ordained conclusion on the part of the Radical Senators. Possibly, a sufficient number who value the sanctity of an oath may be found to join the Democratic eleven on a final vote against the foul conspiracy to overthrow constitutional integrity, but, if so, we shall be agreeably disappointed. Recklessness rules the hour and corruption beckons on to action. Such a trial is the greatest mockery of truth and justice the world ever witnessed.

New Hampshire.

Our Radical friends last week became intoxicated with delight over the tidings from New Hampshire. A stranger to American politics might have supposed that the Democrats had for the first time in the history of the country been defeated in the Granite State. The actual result shows, notwithstanding the immense sums of money used by Radicalism to influence votes in the manufacturing districts of New Hampshire, a Democratic gain, so, to go on in the same way, Democratic victory even there is only a question of time. For the Radicals to make so much cackling over so small an egg—to hurrah so lustily *because they did not lose an election*, shows plainly that they are hard up for party capital. The New York Times gave them the following sensible advice:—It must be remembered that the Republicans—even in this New England State—have only been able to hold their own, and that a very slight change would have reversed the result. There is still reason for the leaders of the party to act with temperance, decency and common sense.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

Look on this Picture.

City Chamberlain Sweeney of New York has sent to the Comptroller $4,471.65 interest on the city deposits for the single month of February, and his total payments on that account now foot up about sixty thousand dollars. *He is a Democrat.*

Then on This.

General Treasurer Tew of Rhode Island, has just been discovered a defaulter to the *admitted* extent of $4,000, having used the funds of the State for private purposes.—*He is a Radical.*

A Short Cut.

While some of the Black Crook Conventions are reaching their destined end by crooked ways, others, as in Arkansas, take the short cut. There men and women, white and black, not only can vote, but are qualified for jury duty. Voters at the ratification election must swear—

1st. That they never gave any aid to secession anywhere or anyhow.

2d. That they accept now and forever perfect "social and political" equality of the races.

And then the constitution disfranchises all who shall vote against its adoption! This is only taking the bull by the horns, and drinking Radical medicine without a wry face.—*N. Y. Express.*

An Argument.

Senator Sherman, who is one of the bright lights of the *Radical* party, insists that Wade must be a member of the "high court of impeachment," because the Constitution requires that the Senate shall be composed *of two Senators from each State.* This is pretty smart for one "learned in the law," but the bogus Senate which is about to try the President of the United States is *not composed of two Senators from each State*, and consequently is not legally the Senate of the United States, and cannot legally be converted into a "high court of impeachment."

Mr. Sherman has admitted a great deal more than his party wish him to acknowledge, which is that the whole impeachment movement is a lawless proceeding, and all the craft of cunning lawyers cannot make anything else of it.

A fragment of the Senate forming a partisan court, to try and depose a political opponent is nothing but a *lynch-law court*, and it can have no more validity.—*Phila. Daily News.*

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

Tax-payers Attention.

The Democratic party go for strict accountability on the part of every public officer, from the highest to the lowest. National, State and Local: economy in the expenditure of the people's money; rigid fidelity in the administration of each particular trust, whether under the title of Township Committee, School Trustees, or Fire Department Managers; and a public exhibit as open and honest as daylight, *of how every dollar has been used.* That is our platform! Who dares take issue with us before the Tax-payers of Plainfield!

In the Virginia Convention last week, a motion to disfranchise paupers being under consideration, the "Honorable" Mr. Lindsay (negro) said—"Dar was ninety thousand of dese paupers in the Republican party of Virginny, and dey would darby be cut off from de votes." What a beautiful party to govern the country! Ninety thousand worthless vagabond negroes constituting it in the State of Virginia, with intelligent white men there denied political rights, and the white workingmen of New Jersey weighed down with taxation to support that black horde of laziness through the Freedmen's Bureau and other plundering devices of Radicalism.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

The Constitution of the United States says "The Senate SHALL be composed of two Senators from each State." At this moment twenty Senators are usurping seats therein. Can a body so clearly *unconstitutional* in its organization *constitutionally* impeach a President?

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached last Sunday week on behalf of the suffering poor around home. How much better that than a pulpit essay on politics or in adoration of the negro. Beecher shows favorable symptoms of becoming a Christian.

Rev. George B. Cheever preached the other day in Washington in favor of Impeachment. His text was taken from the gospel of hate and vengeance. He *professes* to be a Christian. Tin may look like silver, but it won't pass as current.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

The High court of Impeachment for the trial of the Radicals will sit next November.

The Radicals refuse Andrew Johnson a longer time than ten days to prepare for trial. They have allowed Jefferson Davis three years.

Joint Meeting.

At the Joint Meeting of the Legislature last week, the following officers were elected:

State Treasurer—Wm. P. McMichael, of Burlington.

State Prison Keeper—Joseph R. Walker, of Mercer.

Inspectors of State Prison—John Markley, of Camden; Ivins Davis, of Burlington; Jonathan Pickell, of Hunterdon; David Pearsall, of Bergen; John M. Francis, of Hudson.

State Directors of Joint Companies—A. A. Hardenberg, of Hudson; Wm. Patterson, of Middlesex.

Among the Judges of Common Pleas elected were for

Middlesex—John Arnold.

Somerset—Samuel Corle.

The following Commissioners of Deeds were selected for the County of Union:

Elizabeth—1st ward, Chas. Holtz, John Montgomery; 2d ward, Edward McGrath, Richard Theune; 3d ward, Leonard Henning, Bernard O'Neil, Chas. Wirebing; 4th ward, Julius A. Fay, Jr.; 5th ward, Samuel S. Moore; 6th ward, Samuel D. Haines, Andrew Heeming; 7th ward, John Ryan, Francis Sayre; 8th ward, John D. Miller, Wm. Lister, Wm. O. Price; Rahway—1st ward, Stephen Jackson, 2d ward, Josef Hamm; 3d ward, Lewis B. Smith; 4th ward, B. B. Miller, John De Graw, John Shay; Springfield, Thos. Pierson, Ziba H. Sickles; Union, John C. Woodruff, Samuel R. Winans, Abm. N. Burnet.

Local and State Items.

☞ The lecture by Ex-Governor Parker for the benefit of the poor takes place at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening of this week. It only remains for us to solicit a full attendance, both on account of the high character of the lecturer and the noble object of his mission. Go to Laing's Hall on Thursday evening. You will be richly rewarded.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

☞ Where are the flagmen at the Rail Road crossings in Plainfield? Public safety calls loudly for their immediate presence.

☞ A new Lumber Yard is about being established on the Peace Street lot, between Third and Fourth streets, recently purchased by the Central Rail Road Company from the Society of Friends.

☞ It appears that the new Rail-Road name of New Market is not "Glenallen," but "Dan Ellen." What a name! Why not call it *Dan Brown*, and be *done* with it.

☞ The balmy air on Sunday was vocal with the song of newly arrived birds. Welcome visitors from Southern climes.

☞ The following is in circulation:
To the Senate and General Assembly:

"Your memorialists respectfully request your Honorable bodies to withhold assent from a proposed bill authorizing the Plainfield Fire Department to raise an annual tax of $3,000, to hold property to the extent of $20,000, and to borrow money and issue Bonds for $15,000: Because—The said Department, at the last session of the Legislature, obtained an increase of one hundred per cent of the sum previously allowed to be raised by taxation, and which increase was deemed to be sufficient for all the legitimate wants of said Department: and because, the present managers of said Department have not made any public exhibit of its financial condition, or shown the *people for what specific purpose the proposed increase is now required*, and because, although willing to liberally support a Fire Department, we are not willing to incur the liability of a Bonded Debt without knowing all particulars connected therewith.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

☞ Philip Phillips, author of the popular Sabbath School Music Books "Singing Pilgrim" and "Musical Leaves," has consented to give a Sacred Concert for the benefit of the M. E. Church on Thursday evening 19th inst., in the M. E. Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

The Secular and Religious Press throughout the country have been loud in their praise of Mr. Phillip's singing.

He has sung in the Academies of Music in all our large cities, at the State Sunday School Conventions, and other large Religious gatherings throughout the Union, and everywhere his coming is gladly welcomed. We bespeak for him a large attendance and a cordial greeting on Thursday Evening.

☞ We have noticed for the past two or three days, several small urchins, who were industriously sweeping the crossings of some of our streets, which reminded us of those little "gutter-snipes" who infest the street crossings of New York, with mud-bespattered garments, and who appeal to each passer by with the everlasting "please give me a penny." Some of these little fellows have picked up quite a sum of money since they have "commenced business" but the mild weather, which we have had for a day or two past, will soon spoil their occupation.

☞ A dog, supposed to be mad, was shot in Cherry Street, on Tuesday.

☞ Attention is called to the Auction Sale of William Dougherty, the advertisement of which will be found in another column.

☞ Spring has come, and our farmers will be looking out for the best place to buy Poudrette, Bone Dust, Guano, &c., to fertilize their farms. We advise all such to call on A. F. Maylor 144 Liberty Street, N. Y. His near proximity to the depot of the Central R. R. makes it convenient for purchasers. Read his advertisement.

☞ In digging down to a gas pipe in this village the other day, frost was discovered three feet deep.

☞ The citizens of Scotch Plains met in the Academy at that place on Friday evening, March 13th, pursuant to a call signed "*Many Citizens*," to take into consideration the propriety and usefulness of organizing a Citizens' Building Loan and Saving's Institution, of Scotch Plains. A goodly number were in attendance and the subject was well canvassed and ventilated, pro and con. The matter however was favorably considered. Some two or three hundred names were affixed, when the meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., at half-past seven o'clock, when it is supposed they will establish a permanent organization.

☞ The Organ Concert, which came off in the 2d Presbyterian Church of this place on Thursday evening last, was a grand *affair*. The weather being unfavorable there were not as many present as was anticipated, but those that were there were well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

☞ Base Ball.—A meeting of the Mechanics' Base Ball Club of this place will be held at Laing's Hall on Wednesday March 25th, to reorganize for the season. There seems to be a determination on the part of the members to make this a first class Club. We understand there will be several new members added to the club, all of whom are good players. They will also have a new ground, and we may expect lively times this summer in Base Ball matters, as the Mechanics are going to play some good clubs, the first of which will be their old opponents—the Resolute B. B. C. of Elizabeth, and they confidently expect to bring back those "Balls" they lost last season, to Plainfield. The new rule for 1868 require that all balls used in a match must be stamped with the size, weight and maker's name, and if any other is used the game played will be "null and void." The new ball is smaller and lighter than the old one, being but nine inches in circumference, and weighing five and a quarter ounces.

☞ The East New Jersey Baptist Ministerial Conference met in the Baptist Church, at Scotch Plains, on Tuesday, March 17th, at half-past ten o'clock, A. M. There was a somewhat meagre attendance, owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads. Services were commenced by singing that beautiful hymn—

"There is a fountain filled with blood"

Reading 16th chapter of 1st Corinthians, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Doolittle, of Somerville; after which the choir, led by that clear, sonorous voice, and most excellent singer, Miss Ella Nicholl, sang in most melodious strains,

"Dear Saviour, we are thine,
By everlasting bands."

The opening sermon was then preached by the Rev. Mr. Merrell, of Milburn, from 1st Corinthians, 16th chapter, 22d verse—"If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema, Maran-atha,"—in an able, clear, lucid manner. Then after singing—

"Ye Christian heralds, go proclaim
Salvation in Immanuel's name."

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Grinnell, and the Conference adjourned for more private exercises, to half-past one o'clock, P. M.

☞ The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, New Jersey, had a meeting on last Thursday, and proposed to send a committee of eight, with Mr. Platt as chairman, to confer with the Legislature of this State on the propriety of making Hudson County a city. This new city would contain all the area between Bergen Point and Bull's Ferry, and between the Hackensack and Hudson Rivers—embracing Jersey City, Bergen, Bergen Point, Hudson City, Union, Weehawken, Hoboken, Guttenburg, and several others to the number of twenty. It is proposed to call the city thus incorporated New Jersey City, and it will have a population of over 120,000, which is rapidly increasing. The reason assigned for this conjunction is that there would be greater uniformity, and that as a single municipality it would be better conducted in all its public departments, such as the management and grading of roads and streets, lamp-lighting, &c. Should the Legislature grant a charter, this city, which already has great shipping and railway interests, would probably become a rival of New York, and certainly would soon vie with Brooklyn.

☞ William Trent Russell, son of Major William Russell, of Trenton, has been selected by Hon. Charles Haight, member of Congress, as a cadet at West Point.

☞ Senator Hays has introduced a bill to incorporate the East N. J. Baptist Association, and to create a fund for the relief of disabled ministers and minister's widows belonging to said association. The bill names as corporators Harris M. Baldwin Augustus T. Stout, Daniel M. Wilson, J. Boice, A. Stoutenburg, N. Dunham, J. Sproul, A. T. McPherson, W. J. Gimberson, G. R. Colby, and R. D. Runyon. All persons who may subscribe to the fund of said Association in the sum of one dollar or upwards, may become members thereof. The persons above named shall be the first board of trustees. The persons who may receive the benefit of the fund are declared to be disabled ordained ministers connected with the New Jersey Baptist Association, and the widows and orphans of the same who, at the time of their death, were in good standing in the church.

☞ The New Jersey and Newark Conferences of the M. E. Church both assemble this week—the first at Lambertville and the latter at Plainfield.

The division of the old Conference took place in 1856. At that time they had a membership of 40,000 and 200 preachers.

Since the division of the work the growth of the two Conferences has been nearly equal. As the figures may be interesting to many of our readers, we will give them as reported last year:

	Traveling Preachers.	Members
New Jersey Conference,	153	27,750
Newark Conference,	259	25,225

Total value of Church property, including churches and parsonages, is as follows:

Newark Conference,	$1,208,050
New Jersey Conference,	1,176,900
	$2,384,950

Total number of churches, 422.

☞ Any information concerning Adam Stall, Sr., who lived in Livingston, Essex county, New Jersey, will be thankfully received by George Sherman, Virginia City, State of Nevada.

☞ Rev. J. F. Brown of Bridgeton, New Jersey, accepts the unanimous call of the First Baptist Church, Piscataway.

☞ The "Sunset" law passed by the last Radical Legislature for the purpose of depriving mechanics and laboring men of the privilege of voting, has been justly repealed.

☞ In a recent case before the Essex (N. J.) Quarter Sessions, Judge Teese delivered an opinion holding a husband liable for deserting his family, and regarding an Indiana divorce as null and void.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

☞ Mr. Atwater, has introduced a bill in the House of Assembly to incorporate "The New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." The incorporator's names are Marcus L. Ward, Thos. T. Kinney, Moses Bigelow, Joseph P. Bradley, Theodore Runyon, Adolph Schalk, A. A. Smalley, Theodore P. Howell, John Y. Foster, Edward N. Fuller, P. T. Quinn and R. Watson Gilder. The society may not hold real estate to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars in value. It is provided that the police force of the city of Newark, as well as all other places where police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require aid the society, its members are agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the protection of dumb animals. One half of the fines and forfeitures collected through the instrumentality of the society, its members or agents, for violations of such laws, shall accrue to the benefit of the society for the furtherance of its humane objects.

☞ The Newark *Advertiser* mentions the fact that there is a society of Mormons in that city. It is stated that the society embraces about fifty members, among whom are many young gentlemen and ladies.

☞ The Legislature have accepted an invitation to visit Jersey City with a view of examining Harsimus Cove and learning something further in regard to the rights of the State to lands under water. The visit is to be at the expense of the people of Jersey City.

☞ The large Female Institute at Englewood, N. J. was totally destroyed by fire last Thursday afternoon. The pupils who had assembled for study were dismissed without confusion and no one was injured. A small portion of the books, furniture, etc., was saved in a damaged condition, but the building with most of its contents will be a total loss.

☞ Senator Clark, of Union county, has introduced a bill to incorporate the Summit, Plainfield and Long Branch Rail road Company, with a capital of $500,000. The corporation may build a road from the Morris & Essex Railroad near the Summit, in Union county, thence through Washington Valley, in Somerset county, to Washingtonville, near Plainfield, to and crossing the New Jersey Railroad between Metuchin and New Brunswick, and thence to and crossing the Camden & Amboy road near South River, thence through Middlesex and Monmouth counties to Long Branch.

☞ Mr Joseph Rodine, formerly of Bordentown, has purchased and taken possession of the Hotel near the R. R. depot, New Brunswick.

☞ Herbert W. Applegate, son of John B. Applegate, of East Windsor, Mercer Co., was shot through the right arm, near the shoulder, by the accidental discharge of a shot gun which he was shooting crows. He had entered an outbuilding through a back window, to avoid frightening the crows and in lifting in the gun after he had entered, struck the hammer, as he supposed, against the window sill, causing the discharge.

☞ There has been but one fire in sixteen months in New Brunswick.

☞ It is rumored that the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad has been sold to the Camden & Amboy.

☞ *Go to hear Governor Parker at* Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

☞ St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in New York with great *eclat*. Notwithstanding the muddy streets, the procession was one of the finest ever witnessed.—Green eclipsed for the day all other colors.

☞ A large sale of thoroughbred young stock was held Monday afternoon, at Mr. Watson's farm, near Boiling Springs, New Jersey. The sale was conducted by Dr. Underwood, and the following prices were realized:

1. Oswald, ch. h., 6 years old, by Ringgold; dam My Lady by Glencoe (Mr. L. W. Jerome)	$4,000
2. Delaware, b. h., 6 years old, by Ringgold; dam Ariel by imp. Sarpedon (Mr. L. W. Jerome)	1,200
3. Captain Moore, b. h., aged, by imp. Balrownie; dam Jennie Rose by Glencoe (Mr. R. W. Cameron)	1,500
4. Vixen, b. f., 3 years old, by Vandal; dam imp. L'Anglaise by Hobbie Noble (H. Killen)	240
5. Heather Bell, ch. f., 4 years old, by imp. Balrownie out of imp. L'Anglaise (Mr. Schaffelin)	445
6. Bonnie Rose, b. f., 3 years old, by imp. Balrownie; dam Pesta by Revenue (Mr. Roberson)	336
7. Bonnie Lass, b. f., 2 years old, by imp. Balrownie; dam Pesta by Revenue (Colonel McDaniels)	901
8. Sapphire, b. c., 2 years old, by imp. Balrownie; dam The Glenada by Glencoe (Mr. J. Hunter)	2,200
9. Black brood mare, by Long Island Black Hawk in foal to Censor (Mr. H. Felter)	210
10. Black colt, 3 years old, by Rysdick's Hambletonian; dam the Long Island Black Hawk mare (Mr. H. Felter)	625
11. Black colt, yearling, by Censor out of the Black Hawk mare (Mr. H. Felter)	180
Total	$11,965

New York Live Stock Market.

The cattle trade has been a losing business to owners for a week past. They came in freely at the Jersey markets during the middle of the week, and ran down to comparatively low rates, fat bullocks selling at 17c. and under. Monday, with only 900 in the National Yards there was a firmer feeling, and all were sold before night at just about the rates of the previous Monday, or an average of 17c. per lb. The total for the week foots up 4,825 head, and there are more all ready to offer. Sheep are rather slow just now in consequence of bad weather and hard mutton markets, though prices are unchanged. Receipts, 19,015, of which 2,000 were on sale Monday. Hogs number 11,220, and sell quick or slow according as they are fat or lean. They range from 9½a10c. per lb. live weight.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by F. M. French & Son. and Freeman & Phillips.

Wheat Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Wheat Flour (Graham) [illegible]	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Buckwheat, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Fresh pork	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Tongues	[illegible]

Deaths.

NORTON—At Westfield, March 15th, [illegible] Fanny [illegible], wife of [illegible], in the [illegible] year of her age.

TWINANE—At Green Brook, March 12th, Jane Twinane, aged [illegible] years.

Guardian's Sale.

The subscriber, Guardian of Morris W. Force, a minor, will, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Union County, sell at public vendue on the premises in Plainfield, in said county, on Monday the [illegible] day of March next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of said Morris W. Force in the house and lot [illegible] Conditions made known by
HENRY W. FORCE, Guardian.
Dated January 27, 1868.

For "The Constitutionalist."

The Fire Department.

Messrs. Editors:

Senator Clark has introduced a bill into the Senate relative to the Plainfield Fire Department.

This is the measure prepared by the Managers of said Department and empowers them—

To raise $6,000 each year by taxation.

To hold $20,000 worth of property, and

To borrow $15,000 on the issue of $500 Bonds, at seven per cent interest, two redeemable each year.

The question arises—what do the *tax-payers* know about the destination of that $15,000 the said act proposes to borrow on *their* credit, and for the payment of which, *their* property will surely be mortgaged?

They, *by right, should be officially told everything about it*, but in reality they know nothing and cannot find out anything.

It is said a Steam Fire Engine has been purchased:

Who purchased it and by whose authority?

What did it cost?

How much is due upon it and to whom?

What will be the yearly expense of keeping it in order?

Does the public good require it?

Ocular demonstration proves that a fine brick building has been erected on Front street, with a spacious hall in second story.

What did that cost?

How much remains unpaid on that building and the ground whereupon it stands?

By whom and by what authority was that ground purchased, and house erected?

What sum will be required to finish the building?

Was such expense essential to the public service?

If so, why was not provision made at the same time for other apparatus of the Department?

These are not impertinent questions, but such as the tax-payers are justly entitled to ask, and which should be specifically answered before any increased liberty to tax and borrow is granted.

The Managers of the Fire Department, like all other public officers, are servants of the people, and the servant is bound to render to his master a full account, and furthermore, to obey all reasonable commands.

It is no trivial matter this of running the people of a small rural district into fifteen thousand dollars bonded debt, without a why or a wherefore.

The fact should not be lost sight of that every obligation so put out is a lien upon each house within the limits of the Fire Department, be it cot or palace, and it is also worthy of remembrance, that the small domicile of the working man is entitled to as much consideration as the lofty edifice of the millionaire.

But, I may be told, this very debt is for the protection of property all alike.

If that is so, *then show the people exactly how the money is to be spent.* If they are satisfied, all right.

The people are sovereign.

They pay taxes and deserve some respect.

I yield to no man superior friendship for an *efficient* Fire Department, but I contend, that to be efficient, it must be practical, strictly impartial, and devoid of the least semblance of a close corporation.

Will the projected debt of $15,000 give the desired efficiency? Let us see:—

Water is an essential element for the extinguishment of fires. Without a supply of water, twenty engines, during a conflagration, would prove more of an incumbrance than assistance. With equal wisdom an army might march to battle weighted down with guns, but minus powder and ball, as for a Fire Department to be equipped with apparatus and be scant of water.

Water is the first necessity, and, in my humble opinion, the digging of a sufficient number of public wells and building of cisterns throughout the Fire District should have demanded the *first outlay* of money raised for Fire purposes.

Suppose the limit of taxation now asked for, $6,000, be raised, out of it $1,000 must be reserved to redeem two Bonds, and $1,050 *to pay interest for one year* on the $15,000 debt, which would leave $950 to meet current expenses.

How far would the *net remainder* of that go towards securing a full and indispensable supply of water?

How much benefit would the "Gazelle" realize? How much the "Zephyr?"

It looks to me like—high pressure steam.

If the people are prepared to *go it blind*, so be it. It is, however, a safe precaution to put on the brakes until the road is clear.

Yours truly,

Junius.

* * *

The Township and Municipal elections held last week in different sections of New Jersey resulted very favorable for the Democratic candidates. Some of the political changes thereby registered are worthy of especial notice. For instance, Lumberton, Burlington county, where Gov Ward obtained 193 majority, the Radical majority is now only *nine!* and Medford, in the same county, gives this year but *twenty-nine* majority against 200 three years ago. The people are beginning to think.

A Prophecy.

On the seventh day of February, 1839, Henry Clay delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States, during which he uttered the following prophetic words:

"The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States. * * * A virtual dissolution of the Union will have already taken place, while the form of its existence remains. The most valuable elements of union—mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by THE CLASH OF ARMS. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now are happily concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. * * * I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery, * * * but I prefer the liberty of my own country to that of any other people, and the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States, * * * if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races."

A Political Gamester.

The *Commercial Republican*, says:—"Gen. Butler, of Mass., was in the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, voting for Breckinridge as his candidate for President. If Breckinridge had been elected, General Butler, continuing a radical Pro-slavery man, would have been in the Cabinet. But he saw that Lincoln would win, leaving him nowhere. This was his opportunity, and he seized it. The result is, that a Democrat who went with Slavery throughout, all its exactions and aggressions, up to the point of Rebellion, is now a Representative in Congress from one of the strongest old Whig Districts of Massachusetts, and a Manager to impeach a President who incurred his enmity for declining to turn out Mr. Stanton and appoint *him* Secretary of War."

* * *

☞ The Delaware and Raritan Canal will be opened on the 23d instant.

* * *

Some surprise is expressed at the vote in town meeting, at Wenham, Mass., that no person should be allowed to keep bees. If every man had been satisfied with a few hives, and had raised on his own premises flowers sufficient to feed his own swarms, no one would have complained, but one gentleman with an acre and a half of ground maintained an apiary of one hundred hives. Of course the neighbors were pestered to death with the busy bees, and therefore objected to the improvement of each shining hour by these troublesome, but useful insects.

* * *

A new locomotive engine for common roads has been exhibited in Edinburg. It is set upon three wheels, and weighs about five tons. It is capable of going over the roughest roads, climbing the steepest hills, and travelling over ploughed land with perfect ease. This power is due to the fact that it has ties of India rubber 5 in. thick and two feet wide, which takes hold of the ground like an elephant's foot. These solve the problem of road steamers completely, and it is impossible to anticipate all the uses to which they may be put in the pursuit of agriculture or the operations of war.

* * *

At different places in East Tennessee, where there are veins of copper, zinc, or lead ore, there are found excavations that must have been made hundreds of years before that section was settled by any people. So far extensive are some of the excavations that to make them now, with all modern [illegible]ties, would require an expenditure of [illegible]ands of dollars. The rocks seem to [illegible] been fractured by heating and throwing [illegible] upon them. Some persons suppose [illegible]se excavations were made by Spaniards who were in search of precious metals.

* * *

A truly loyal gentleman in Pittsburg, Pa., tried to cut out the tongue of a tailor who dared to defend the course of President Johnson.

* * *

Fifteen editors, and as many clergymen, have graduated from West Point.

PUBLIC SALE!

GEORGE CORNELL, Auctioneer.

THE subscriber having sold his farm, situated on the [illegible] road from New Brooklyn to Sampstown, will sell at Public Sale at his residence, on

Thursday, March 26,

at 10 o'clock A. M., his entire stock of Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c., consisting in part of

3 Horses, 6 Cows, 2 Yearling Heifers,

1 Farm Wagon, 1 Spring do., Plows, Harrows, Spades, Rakes, Scythes, Hoes, Cultivators, 20 loads of Manure, &c., also his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

Consisting of 6 Feather Beds (all new), and 3 of them [illegible] Bedsteads, Mahogany Bureaus, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Tubs, Pails, a first-rate Stove and fixtures, Churn, 40 bushels Seed Potatoes, 100 Fancy Chickens, [illegible] Turkeys, lot of Boxes, Barrels, Chicken Coops, and many articles not mentioned.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale by

WM. DOUGHERTY.

mar19tw2

For Sale or to Rent.

THE house on the corner of Third and Washington Streets. Enquire of

mar19tf F. CORY.

Sacred Concert!

PHILLIP PHILLIPS,

Author of the popular Sabbath School Music Books—"Singing Pilgrim," "Musical Leaves," "Hallowed Songs," &c., &c., will give a

SACRED CONCERT

IN THE

M. E. CHURCH,

Thursday Evening, March 19,

COMMENCING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Tickets 50 Cents, Children, 25 Cents

For sale at Pope, Parse & Mundy's, W. H. Voorhees' Drug Store, J. L. Laing's Confectionery Store, and at the door on evening of the Concert.

Manure and Fertilizer Depot,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

(One door from West St., and Central R.R. Depot)

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, (direct importation).

PURE BONE DUST, (all grades and fineness)

CONCENTRATED MANURES,

Super-phosphate of Lime, (all brands)

Fish Guano, (Dry and Wet)

Rotted Bone Manures.

Land Plaster,

POUDRETTE, (of an extra superior quality—"My Own Make") and all other Fertilizers and Manures, which I guarantee to sell LOWER than any other party in the trade, and all *Warranted as Represented.* Address or call on

ALONZO F. MAYHER,

144 Liberty St., N. Y.

mar19-1m North River side of City.

Special Announcement!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO BUYERS OF

CARPETS!

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 315 Canal and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,

NEW YORK,

Have just received a large stock of new and elegant patterns of Carpets, which will be sold at Great Reduction from former prices, to wit:

ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, 3-4 & 6-4 wide

" BRUSSELS "

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,

THREE-PLY CARPETS,

EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS,

EXTRA FINE CARPETS, ALL WOOL,

STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS,

MATTINGS, (White and Colored)

RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, ROBS, &C.,

With a large stock of

OIL CLOTHS,

New Designs, from 2 to 18 feet wide.

☞ The above was purchased for CASH, which enables us to offer

EXTRA BARGAINS to CASH BUYERS

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

315 Canal, and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,

mar19-3 One block from Bro'way.

NEW.

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

on the corner of

Cherry and Third Sts.

(Opposite Wm. Cook's Lumber & Coal Yard) where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,

MEAL,

FEED,

GRAIN,

BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

mar12tf H. J. HAGAMAN & CO.

NEW

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.

HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish

Sash, Blinds and Doors

At very low rates.

ONDERDONK & FISHER,

Fifth Street, between Cherry & Front,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

B. P. Onderdonk. mar19tf B. C. Fisher.

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. None in the town of 2,500 inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Inquire of

LAMSON & MARSH,

feb27,tf Westfield, N.J.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at

HOUGHTON'S

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

109 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and sizes, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner, are *Proof of any destructive*—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—being used in their construction. They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution: all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unexcelled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 29, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the Best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have found it as I would a Grand Piano for polish of delivery and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pattison,	Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz,	Wm. K. Bassford,
A. Baptisti,	Charles Fradel,
Alfred A. Pease,	C. J. Hopkins,
William Mason,	Theo. Riebold,
Gustav Schmidt,	Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

$15. Something Entirely New. $15.

THE $15 NOVELTY

Sewing and Embroidery Machine.

Can be run by Hand or Foot.

Agents wanted, male or female, to sell the Novelty Sewing and Embroidering Machine, the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It will do all kinds of work that can be done with the high priced machines. It makes the famous Elastic Lock Stitch, that will not rip or break, even if every third stitch is cut. It is durable and will last a lifetime.—We want agents, both local and travelling, to introduce this machine throughout the United States. It can be sold in almost every family, including a great many who have the high-priced machines, for the embroidering in which it excels all others. Send for circulars.

All machines warranted and kept in order for one year, free of charge.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,

Sole Agents for the United States,

[illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Over-strung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season:

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

Florence Sewing Machine Co.,

505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

The Perfection of Art!

A Silver-Frosted Metal Medallion

of the world-renowned Surgeon,

Dr. Valentine Mott.

By the great American Artist,

J. Q. A. WARD.

THESE Medallions are finished in the highest style of art, in oval, gilt lined, walnut frames, 18 by 16 inches, covered with French convex glass, with metal backs, hermetically sealed, making a

MOST ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENT.

The celebrity of the artist, and the fact that the work was executed under the eye of the family and nearest friends of Dr. Mott, who rendered every facility of the artist, warrants the assurance that this is the most perfect likeness in existence of this celebrated physician.

Every Physician in the Country

and every citizen who appreciates the achievements of Dr. Mott, will feel proud to possess a copy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $25

☞ Agents Wanted. Address

G. ERIKSON & CO.,

95 Liberty Street (Room 10) New York.

To Hardware Dealers

AND

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

"The Little Vulcan."

A beautiful and convenient little article of FIRESIDE FURNITURE, for

HANDLING STOVE DOORS,

Covers, and all manner of Hot Utensils, removing Hot Flowers from tinder, manipulating China, Clothes, &c. in scalding water, and perfectly protecting the hand from heat.

No family will be without one after once seeing it. Orders promptly filled. Address the

"LITTLE VULCAN,"

(Room 10) 95 Liberty St., N. Y.

Retail price $1 each.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Expressage in all cases to be paid by purchaser.

Mar1-j

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Chapin & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts will be settled by I. E. Parker, who will continue the business at the same stand.

A. W. CHAPIN,

Feb. 1, 1868.—feb6 I. E. PARKER.

FISH, POULTRY

AND

VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep in

CHERRY STREET,

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,

A Good Assortment of

FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

ISAAC E. PARKER.

feb6-f

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob B. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.

feb6-m3

MAYHER'S

NEW STORE,

144 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements,

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. MAYHER.

jan9-8 144 Liberty St., 1 door from W. St.

Sleepless Nights

OF AGONY,

PAIN AFTER PAIN

Running like lightning along the nerves

PROMPTLY RELIEVED,

and forever banished by using

Dr. Russell's

MAGNETIC OIL,

The unfailing remedy for

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,

And Pain of any sort and from any cause.

This Valuable Preparation

Has proved of incalculable benefit in affording immediate relief in thousands of cases of painful and distressing maladies. Its capacity for doing good is unequalled, and it is commended by the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, as to the most valuable Medicine of its class. It will positively cure Inflammation in the worst forms after all other remedies and treatment have failed. Toothache, Neuralgia, Earache and Nervous Headache succumb to its wonderful power immediately. If applied to the chest when retiring for the night, it will cure the worst cough by morning. It will allay the most severe attack of cramps in a few minutes. In fact, its power to subdue pain is wonderful, and needs but a trial to prove its worth.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Full Directions accompany each Bottle.

☞ To be obtained of all Druggists.

feb20-3m

Russell's Magnetic Oil

SOLD AT

Voorhees' Family Medicine Store.

feb20-tf

H. S. SQUIER,

FURS **Fashionable Hatter** FURS

FURS AND FURS

FURS **FURRIER,** FURS

304 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

Special attention is called to the

Fur Department,

In which the Ladies can choose from the most Elegant and Richest selections ever offered to the people of Newark, and from the different species and qualities to suit both the judgment and the pocket of the purchaser, and from as Large a Stock as can be found in the State. Now is the time for bargains in Furs. We are closing out our entire stock at cost.

Spring Style of Silk Hats

A full and complete assortment of all the New Styles and Oddities of the season for Men and Boys.

N. B.—Furs Re-modeled and Repaired.

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,

febl1-y Newark, N. J.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land eligibly situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee, in tracts of 5,000 acres more or less, to suit. For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,

jan16-tf Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

1868.

For President,

A GOOD MAN,

For Vice-President,

A Better Man.

Pickell & Ramsey

ARE

Selling out below Cost!

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Stock we will close out less than cost. Our object in doing so is to offer to the public the largest and best assortment of

SPRING GOODS

than any other store in Plainfield—in fact one of the best Dry Goods Stores in the State. We have a good assortment of

Carpets!

All Wool Carpet for $1, very cheap.

Oil Cloth,

Druggett,

Matting, &c.

Very Low.

GOOD PRINTS

6¼, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

MUSLINS,

9, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.

A good assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The best Linen Finish

Paper Collars

In the State. Try them.

☞ GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND WILL GO HIGHER. ☜

Give us a call. No trouble to show our Goods.

Respectfully,

1-5m PICKELL & RAMSEY.

FREEMAN & PHILPITT

continue to sell Goods at their old stand on

Cherry Street

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best recommendation we can give to it is that when our customers have once given it they will have none other. We style it

Freeman & Philpitt's

BEST

Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of

CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE.

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of new Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,

DELAINES,

CALICOES,

MUSLINS,

FLANNEL,

CANTON FLANNELS,

BLANKETS,

HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,

SHOULDERS,

SMOKED BEEF,

FRUITS,

PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,

LAYER RAISINS,

SEEDLESS RAISINS,

DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

1-5m

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

ap-5mj

Bone Dust.

PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at

MAYHER'S,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

9-6m (One door from West St.)

1,000 POSTS & RAILS

DRESSED & HOLED. CHEAP FOR CASH, by

S. L. HORTON,

Corner William and Somerset Sts., jan16-tf

Little Blue Eye.

On the side of the great mountain, and beneath the edge of the large rock, there grew a little blue eyed violet. She always was awake to catch the first beams of the night with thankfulness, and never dreamed that her lot was not the most desirable in the world. Near by, stood a tall, strong and majestic oak, towering up high towards Heaven. He had strong roots in the mountain, gone down deep to gather up his food, and great branches spread out wide, which waved gracefully in the wind. Uncounted leaves hung and rustled on his limbs. The little insects crept into the crevices of his rough bark, and made thousands of homes there. The birds nestled and sang, and built their nests in his branches.

One clear, bright morning, the old oak looked off the mountain, and down on the smaller trees, and felt that really he was a tower of strength.

"How far I can see! What a large mountain I have from which to draw my food; why, if I could only walk, I could tread all these little trees under foot and be monarch alone. How I do despise anything that is weak or small! Why can't everything be strong and great, and magnificent like myself?"

Happening to cast his eye down for a moment, he saw the violet just over the rock, thinking her own little thoughts, and as happy as a little violet knew how to be.

"Pray, who are you away down there, not an inch from the ground?"

"O, I am a little violet, and they call me Blue-eye."

"Well, Miss Blue-eye, I don't know whether to scorn or to pity you. What a little insignificant being you are, nestling under the rock; can't hold up your head as I do; can't see anything; can't swing your arms; can't feel strong, so that no wind can move you, no power destroy you! Here I am! You see my size! I have stood here a hundred years, and I think I am so strong I shall stand here forever! Why should I not? The storms don't trouble me, the winters are nothing. I can meet them and defy them with not a leaf on to clothe me. The birds come to me for shelter, the cattle lie down under my shade, and men look at me with admiration! Poor little thing! nobody ever looks at you! nobody ever thinks of you! You may die under the foot of the rabbit, and who would miss you?"

Poor little Blue-eye! It was the first time she ever felt humbled, ever felt discontented or envious. How she wished she was a great oak! How, for the first time she felt discontented.

In a few hours a sudden rush of wind was roaring through the mountain such a tornado as sometimes sweeps through a forest, twisting and tearing up the great trees as if they were pipe-stems. It came suddenly, and the trees bent, and creaked, and broke and fell—many torn up by the roots. The old oak stood directly in its pathway; and how he did writhe and bend and toss his arms, and bow his head, and strain his roots, as if he certainly must go. But no! He lived it through, and stood like a giant, as he was. When he had recovered himself and counted the limbs that had been broken off, and wondered over the number of leaves that had been scattered away, he nodded laughingly to little Blue-eye, and said:

"There, Miss Blue-eye, did you see that? Didn't I tell you I could bear anything! See now, I am here, my bark not broken nor my roots not injured. No winds or storms nor anything else, can hurt me; but you, why, a million like you, had you been up here, would have been blown to atoms."

Poor little Blue-eye! she never felt so before. She hardly dared to look up to the great oak, and there was actually a little tear in her eye.

The sun shone out sultry and hot, so that the leaves of the oak began to curl up, and the birds panted and tried to hide them. The heart of the oak felt the heat. But little Blue-eye under the shadow of the rock, and so near the ground, did not feel the heat at all, nor she even shut her eyes. But now dark clouds slowly rolled over the mountain; the heavens grew black, and it was plain that the storm-spirit was on the wing. Everything was still as if waiting, and even the oak looked sober. On came the storm in its power and wrath. The wild creatures crept into their holes. The thunders rolled and muttered as if an army of giants were rushing to battles into their war-chariots, the lightning gleamed & flashed as nothing but lightning can. Presently a deep black cloud hung over the oak and without warning, in an instant, down came the thunderbolt into the old oak, and before the eye could wink, he was shivered into splinters and lay prostrate and scattered for yards around. He was a complete ruin, and was gone forever!

Little Blue-eye peeped out after the storm had gone past, and saw the great tree that she had envied so much, now a wreck, never again to lift up his head.

"O!" said she, "what a foolish and simple thing I have been, to be envious and discontented, when I now see what winds and storms and dangers I escape, in my lowly home. I now see that the great and good Being who hath made us all, has been very kind to me, and will bless Him and never repine again that my lot is with the lowly. Poor old oak! where now is thy boasting! O, Great Father, keep me low and humble, and I shall be safe."

* * *

The Mystery of Editing.

The world at large do not understand the mysteries of a newspaper; and as in a watch, the hands that are seen are but passive instruments of the spring, which is never seen; so, in a newspaper, the most worthy causes of its prosperity are often least observed or known. Who suspects the benefit which the paper derives from the enterprise, the vigilance and the watchful fidelity of the publishers! Who pauses to think how much of the pleasure of reading is derived from the skill and care of the printer. We feel the blemishes of printing if they exist, but seldom observe the excellencies.

We eat a hearty dinner, but do not think of the farmer that raises the material thereof, or the cook that prepared them with infinite pains and skill. But a cook of vegetables, meat, pastries and infinite bonbons has a parallel[illegible] office in comparison with an editor! Before him pass in review all the exchange newspapers. He is to know all their contents, to mark for other eyes the matter that requires attention. His scissors are to be alert, and clip with incessant industry all the little items that together form so large an interest in the news department. He passes in review, each week, every State in the Union through the newspaper lens. He looks across the ocean and sees strange lands, and following the sun he searches all around the world for material. It will require but one second's time for the readers to take in what two hours' search produced. By him are read the manuscripts that swarm the office like flies in July. It is his frown that dooms them. It is his hand that condenses a whole page into a line. It is his discreet sternness that restricts sentimental obituaries that give poets a twig on which to sit and sing their first lays.

And the power behind the throne, in newspapers as in higher places, is sometimes important as the throne itself. Correspondents, occasional or regular, stand in awe at that silent power which has the last glance at an article, and may send it forth in glory or humility. And, in short, as the body depends upon a good digestion, so the health of a paper depends upon that vigorous digestion which goes on by means of the editor.

Ought they not to be honored? and since little fame attends them, they should at least have their creature comforts multiplied.

* * *

A newly arrived boarder at one of our fashionable boarding houses thought he had not sufficient bolstering for his head, and accordingly carried the pillows down to the landlady's room, who inquired what he desired. The gentleman wanted to know what the articles were which he held in his hands. "Pillows, you impudent fellow!" screamed the enraged woman. "Oh! I thought they were pin cushions!" replied the disconsolate boarder.

* * *

An Important Witness.—Mr. Jeremiah Mason was engaged as counsel in the very celebrated trial of Rev. E. Avery, a Methodist divine, for the murder of a young lady in Rhode Island. He experienced great difficulty in obtaining evidence sufficient to establish his case, when one night about twelve o'clock, as he was hard at work, a well known clergyman rushed in upon him breathless with excitement, and exclaimed,

"Mr. Mason, I've got the evidence that will clear brother Avery."

"Well, sir, what is it?"

"Yes, sir, I have it. I had a dream last night, in which the angel Gabriel appeared and said Avery was innocent."

"Very good, sir; then take that summons and have it served on Gabriel at once."

* * *

A bashful young man escorted an equally bashful young lady. As they approached the dwelling of the young lady, she said, entreatingly:

"Johiel, don't tell anybody you beaued me home."

"Sary," said he emphatically, don't you mind, I am as much ashamed of it as you are!"

* * *

A Few Words About Horses.—Hay and oats make the best feed for horses that are obliged to work hard and regularly. If the hay is cut fine and the oats bruised or ground, the whole mixed and moistened, the horse will eat his rations quicker, digest them sooner, and thus have more time for resting and renewing his powers for labor. Farmer's horses that work little during winter time, may be kept cheaper by cutting and mixing bright straw and hay in equal quantities, and adding a ration of steamed potatoes or raw carrots. Colts should be fed liberally on good hay—bright clover is best—and bruised oats given them during nights. Litter freely, and let the manure accumulate under them. Sawdust or spent tan make good and convenient bedding; in cities and villages they are often cheaper than straw. Groom horses well and let them have exercise every day; a run in the yard is excellent. See that stable floors over basements are sound and strong. Arrange the feeding racks so that dust and hay seeds will not fall into horses manes or eyes, some horsemen build their mangers too high, thus forcing the animal to take an unnatural and painful position when eating. Farm horses that are not worked should have their shoes taken off, and those that are driven on the road should be kept well shod.

* * *

Pork Eating.—*Hall's Journal of Health* says: "There is no trouble in eating pork in a cold climate. It is needed, or some fatty meat, for the support of life, while at the South vegetable diet is better. But whether the hog should be eaten depends on the manner in which he is kept. If he be kept as a mere scavenger on filth and rottenness, the meat would be unfit to eat, as its food would enter into its composition. We see this in the difference between the hogs fed on acorns and those fed on corn. Any animals that lives upon the filth and waste of cities should be rejected as food. But if the hog can be kept cleanly and on proper food, pork is as healthy as beef, or poultry or fish."

* * *

Chicken Cholera.—The symptoms of this disease are a high fever, feathers ruffled, the skin turns black, the eyes are closed, and the patient will not move unless driven. Death usually takes place in about three hours. I have lost about 100 chickens this winter besides turkeys, ducks and geese. I tried all the remedies I could hear of, but without effect, until the following came to my notice: Take corn meal and shorts in equal parts, wet the compound, and mix with lime as strong as they will eat it. For turkeys, geese and ducks, corn soaked in lime water will effect a cure.

* * *

Peas.—"Boiled peas," says a correspondent of the Richmond *Farmer*, "as food for milch cows, and for fattening hogs, is far superior to corn meal, or anything else I have ever seen tried. My honest opinion is, that two bushels of peas are superior to, or worth more to fatten hogs, or to increase the milk of cows, than three bushels of corn applied to the same objects. In experimenting, I have found that hogs not only fattened doubly as fast, but that the improvement of their general condition was in like proportion." "With respect to cows," he adds, "the effect was, in ten days to double the yield of milk. My plan in using the peas was, to soak them in water twelve hours or through the night, before boiling them. By this process, their bulk was doubled, and consequently they required less boiling."

* * *

Cooking Beets.—When they are washed, the little fibres and rugged excrescences should be broken off, as the juices of the root will thus be lost. Young beets boil in an hour, but in the winter they require from two to three hours. When tender, put them for a minute or two in a basin of cold water, then take them in your hands and slip the skins off. This is a much easier and better way than to remove the skin with a knife. Lay them in a dish, cut them several times through, sprinkle them with salt and pepper, add a little butter, and, if you choose, vinegar also. It is a very good way to cut up all that remain after dinner put on salt and vinegar, and set them aside to be used another time.

* * *

Keeping Parsnips in Winter.—The best plan for keeping the parsnips is to gather them late in the fall and top them very close; bury them in the ground like potatoes, but not so deep. Early in the spring take them up, and if any have commenced growing, top them again, and put them in a situation where they will neither grow nor wither too much, and they will keep good till other vegetation is fit for the table—at least this is our plan, which we have learned by experience. The seed should be kept bottled up close.

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by H. C. Ross

ON FRONT STREET,

(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in there

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeKLYN.

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale [illegible] per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $22 to $225. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattresses

on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers, made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. [illegible]

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, [illegible]

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and remake Hair and Husk Mattresses. All repairing [illegible] when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They also attend to Practical and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. jan16ly

REAL ESTATE

For Sale in Brooklyn.

House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.

For Sale in Plainfield.

House and [illegible] Acres on Front Street, New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
[illegible] Front Street and Grove Street.
[illegible] land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
This property lies in the centre of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq. Terms Easy. Enquire of

JOHN RAYMOND, on premises.

GUANO.

NO. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at MAYHER'S (New Store)

144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the cheapest First-class instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos [illegible] per cent lower than any other first class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP.

Something New.

LEATHER PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,

Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Harness, Calf and Morocco Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Pardee & Moody's and at [illegible]'s Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(next to 1st Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.

constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in want of first class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.

Jan 8 m3

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel [illegible]. [illegible] on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

INSLEY B. GARDNER.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 77 Irving St.,

NEAR THE DEPOT, RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof—10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within ten minutes walk of depot. Enquire of J. H. C. MARSH, Westfield, N. J.

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at

MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a Direct Line to Pittsburg without change and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago [illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 11, 1868

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

[illegible]

E. E. BEEKER, Supt.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

[illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

C. BRYAN, Driver.

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RESAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

in any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save 100 per cent. in labor by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER.

All Lumber and Timber delivered, FREIGHT PAID at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. SOMERS.

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank.

(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 12. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 12.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year.................................$2 00
" six months.......................................1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr.
One square........	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares.......	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column.	6 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column......	10 00	16 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column........	18 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop over Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
NEW MARKET, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; 1 till 3 and 7 to 9 p. m,
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
OFFICE—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. THORN, - - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN AND FEED,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed jan16y

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
y-2naj

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS, FAMILY MEDICINES, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptians carefully compounded, and all orders correctly anwered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

Poetry.

The Stranger on the Sill.

Between broad fields of wheat and corn,
In the lonely home where I was born;
The pear tree leans against the wall,
And the woodbine wanders over all;
There is the shaded doorway still,
But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn, and as of yore,
I can smell the hay from the open door,
And see the busy swallows throng,
And hear the peewees' mournful song;
But the stranger comes—oh! painful proof!
His sheaves are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very trees,
Where my childhood knew long hours of ease,
And watched the shadowy moments run,
Till my life imbibed more shade than sun.
The swing from the bough still sweeps the air,
But the stranger's children are swinging there.

There bubbles the shady spring below,
With its bulrush brook where the hazels grow,
'Twas there I found the calamus root,
And watched the minnows poise and shoot,
And heard the robin lave his wing,
But the stranger's bucket is at the spring,

Oh, ye who daily cross the sill,
Steal lightly, for I love it still;
And when you crowd the old barn eaves,
Then think what countless harvest sheaves
Have passed within the scented door,
To gladden eyes that are no more.

Deal kindly with those orchard trees;
And when your children crowd their knees,
Their sweetest fruit they shall impart,
As if old memories stirred their heart.
To youthful sports will leave the swing,
And in sweet rev'rence hold the spring.

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds,
And in the fields the lowing herds;
The woodbine on the cottage wall,
My heart still lingers by them all.
Ye strangers on my native sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still.

Miscellaneous.

The Scarlet Geranium.

There it stood, in the old farm-house window, its clusters of blossoms glowing like spots of flame and the velvety green of its broad leaves expanding with almost tropical luxuriance of growth. No petted favorite of the greenhouse ever throve more determinedly, for it took its stand on the good old democratic platform, and grew just as vigorously in that low-ceiled room as if it were the conservatory of a ducal palace.

The fire in the chimney leaped and fell fitfully with the uncertain gusts of wind that wailed around the lonely house, and sent the red leaves whiling like flights of tropic birds down the road. The sky was grey and cheerless, save where a belt of lurid gold above the western woods marked the coming of the sullen November sunset. And an indescribable something of the contagious melancholy in earth, air and sky, seemed to have drifted down on Annie Wilton's heart, as she lay on the chintz-covered sofa beside the fire, her large brown eyes half-closed, and the needle lying idly on the delicate strip of ruffling with which she had been mechanically busying herself.

Was she pretty, do you ask me? Well, that depends entirely upon one's idea of prettiness. Of color, freshness, rosy bloom, she had none. Do you call a pale anenome a fragile violet, or a colorless statue beautiful? Of all these things, Annie Wilton might have reminded one, as she lay there white and still, the brown braids falling around her oval cheek, and the small hands crossed upon her breast.

"My goodness, Annie, the fire's all going out, and here you are, half asleep!"

Annie opened her eyes, and became cognizant of the bustling presence of a rosy, dimpled damsel, with cheeks like Winter apples, and black, roguish eyes, who threw fresh wood upon the brass fire-dogs, gave the hearth-rug an adjusting shake, and bustled round the room with infectious activity.

"Better, to-night, Annie?" she asked suddenly, pausing beside the chintz sofa, as a bird might light abruptly on the branch of a tree—for she was not unlike a bird in her quiet motions and careless grace—this bright-eyed little maiden.

"I shall be better very soon, Grace," said the sick girl, evasively, taking Grace Warren's rosy fingers in her own transparent palm. "Did you inquire for letters at the post-office, as you came by?"

"Yes; but there were no letters, of course."

Annie was silent a moment, and the unshed tears trembled on her lashes.

"Grace!" she said, softly, "do you remember that it is three years to-day since—since Alfred went away?"

"Remember it?—of course I do; and I've not a bit of patience *when* I remember it. To think how he has thrown us all aside, the friends of his youth and poverty like outgrown garments, now that he has become a prosperous lawyer and a famous man! And he has even forgotten *you*, Annie, his promised wife!"

"Hush, dear! There was no formal engagement between us."

"I don't care!" ejaculated Grace, with sparkling eyes; "the compact was none the less sacred in Heaven's eyes; and if Alfred Courtenay marries that rich heiress people talk about—don't turn so pale, Annie—surely, the room is too warm. Shall I call your mother?"

"No, I am better now," said Annie, trying to smile. "It was only a momentary faintness."

"I know what it is" said Grace, nodding her head emphatically. "Doctor Jay always said it wasn't healthy to keep that large geranium in the window. Those spreading branches and clusters of flowers absorb every fresh breath of air. Let me take it up-stairs, Annie."

"Not for the world, dear!" said Annie, earnestly. "I would not miss the sight of its cheerful flowers for anything earth can give. Alfred brought it to me when it was a little sprig scarcely two inches high, and he always used to say that its bright blossoms in the window seemed like a welcome to him in the Winter evenings, when"——

Annie's voice broke down here, and she turned her cheek to the pillow, crying quietly. Grace said nothing, only stroked her friend's brown hair with a touch that was full of unspoken sympathy. She knew that tears were Annie's best medicine, just then.

And so we leave the two young girls in the red glinting of the firelight, and the chill gleam of the November sunset, and turn to a far different scene.

Mrs. Montague Frances was "at home"—at home amid blazing chandeliers, hot-house japonicas, and gilded ceilings, to her dear five hundred friends in brocades and jewels. The brown-stone mansion was in a glow from attic to basement—long lines of carriages were setting down the fashionable world at the carpeted doorsteps—and the band had just struck up a mazurka, when Mr. Courtenay lounged into the *salon*.

"There's your fascinating young lawyer, Madelon," whispered a blooming matron in black velvet and diamonds, and Madelon Frances turned her stately head, while the deep rose-color suffused her cheek and brow.

The hostess's beautiful daughter was a brilliant brunette; the liquid softness of her jet-black eyes and clear, dark skin, made you think of some glowing Spanish picture, while there was something almost imperial in the curve of her small rose-red mouth.—Her dress was of simple, white muslin, without a solitary ornament, and amid the shining profusion of her raven curls were twisted two or three vivid blossoms of the scarlet geranium.

Nor was she the only one in the throng who noticed Courtenay's entrance. A 'rising man,' his brilliant talents had already constituted him somewhat of a "lion" in metropolitan circles, and he was greeted on all sides with welcoming words.

"Here comes Courtenay—wonder when he means to propose?" languidly remarked an exquisitely dressed sprig of the *jeunesse doree*.

"Propose—to whom?" asked his companion.

"Why, to Miss Madelon, of course; it is pretty plain that she likes him; and he would be a fool to hesitate at the chance of obtaining a beautiful wife and a fortune at the same time. Lucky fellow, that!"

"Well, I, for one, never could see what the ladies find to admire in Courtenay," remarked the other, misanthropically, lowering his voice as the gentleman in question passed by. "Hallo! what's the matter? He isn't sick, is he?"

For Courtenay had paused suddenly, with a strange pallor overspreading his cheek, as his eye fell upon Miss Florence's beautiful profile.

"Tell me," he said turning to Colonel Anderton, who stood close by, and speakin a husky whisper, "what flower is that Miss Frances wears in her hair?"

"Flower?" repeated Anderton, leaning a little forward to get a glimpse of the young lady spoken of. "Why—scarlet-geranium, of course; and very becoming it is to her Andalusian style. But you are not ill, Courtenay? Shall I get you a glass of wine?"

"No; I am perfectly well," returned Courtenay, speaking in a strange, unnatural tone.

For an instant the brilliant confusion of the ball-room seemed to have ebbed from sight, and he saw only the wide old farm-house kitchen, with its low ceiling, and the blazing logs npon the hearth, and—oh! best remembered of all—Annie Wilton's seraph face, half visible among the scarlet-geranium blossoms, as she gazed down the darkening road, watching for his coming form! All the mists of sophism and wordly pride melted from around his breast, and he saw himself as he was—a recreant lover—a cold-blooded deceiver!

"It is not yet too late!" he murmured inwardly. "Great heavens! could it be possible that I could have contemplated marrying a woman I never loved, merely for her wealth and position? Oh! Annie, my first and only love, help me to prove true to myself and thee!"

"Going, Courtenay—and so early!—Why, you have not even spoken to Miss Frances!" ejaculated Colonel Anderton, in astonishment, as his friend turned to leave the room.

"I must go. I have just remembered business of the utmost importance," said Courtenay, in hurried and unconstrained accents. "Make my excuses to the ladies—and my adieus, also, if you will be so kind, Colonel. I find myself obliged to leave town for an indefinite period of time."

Before Colonel Anderton could recover breath to ask the meaning of his strange freak, Alfred Courtenay had left the room and the house.

The red leaves were raining sorrowfully down from the great maple tree at the turn of the road, as Alfred Courtenay came in sight of the old brown farmhouse, with its weather-stained chimneys, and the apple-orchard at its back. He paused and shaded his eyes with one tremulous hand. There was the window, with its white muslin curtains—and there, also blossomed a scarlet geranium.

"I accept the omen!" he murmured, once more striding forward. "If she had taken it away, I should have felt that my place in her heart was justly forfeited—now I am re-assured!"

Softly—softly his footsteps fell on the grey door-stone and the warm threshold—softly his hand touched the latch.

The fire flushed up, as he entered the room, so that he could see Annie's brown hair drooping around her head, as she sat with her back to him, wearily trying to read. The latch slipped from his touch and clicked warningly.

"Grace, is it you?"

There was no answer, and Annie turned round in surprise. Another instant, and the bitter years of waiting and disappointment were all forgotten upon Alfred Courtenay's breast!

When Grace Warren came in, rosy with her frosty walk, she scarcely recognized pale, fragile Annie Wilton in the blushing, smiling girl who sat there beside the tall visitor. Happiness is a better physician than all the M. D.'s in creation.

And when Annie Wilton was married, her young friends all marvelled that instead a of orange buds, or white jessamine, she wore in her soft curls only a blossom of the scarlet geranium. When they questioned her on the subject, she answered simply: "It is Alfred's favorite flower."

◆

The Skipper's Dilemma; or Justice in Tunis.

A certain Captain Baculard left Marseilles for China; but being buffeted by the winds, he hauled up in the harbor of Tunis to wait weather. The collector of the port came on board. Captain Baculard represented that he was freighted for Canton, that he had nothing to do with Tunis, and that he only put in from stress of weather. But the collector exhibited manifest necessity that he should fork over. Captain Baculard did fork over in a rage, but instantly repaired to the palace of the Bey, demanding justice.

"Good Frank," said the Bey, "I am your friend, God is great. What do you want of me?"

"Highness," answered Captain Baculard, "your custom house has robbed me. I have forked over, fork back."

"Excellent individual," answered the Bey, "in this country, when we have the dust, we keep it. The original acquisition is a difficulty. To fork back is a thing unknown in Africa."

"But shall I not have justice?"

"Certainly; every one has justice in Tunis. Will you have it in Tunis or French fashion?"

"Highness, I have a law suit or two in France. Justice in French fashion—God forbid."

"But I don't press it on you," observed the Bey. "If you choose the French after all, I will speak to your consul. He loves justice, good man; three of my subjects applied to him years ago for immunity. and they will get it next year, I think, for he loves justice."

"French justice, never! Give me the Tunisian; I am in a hurry!"

"Do it then, God is great," said the Bey; "what is your cargo?"

"Marseilles soap, and twenty thousand cotton caps."

"It is well. Go away and be tranquil."

The Bey summoned the Vizier.

"Vizier," said he, "there is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet. We love justice. We love the Franks. Proclaim that every Jew who appears to-morrow out of doors without a cotton cap, will have a little transaction to settle with me."

There are twenty thousand Jews in Tunis and not a single cotton cap in the place. They all made their wills; when they learned through an officer of the custom house that Captain Baculard had lots of the desired article; that was enough—Captain Baculard sold the invoice at $2 a cap. He rushed to the palace and poured out his thanks.

"Not so fast," said the Bey; "I am not done yet. Call my Vizier."

The Vizier was called.

"Proclaim," said the Bey, "that every Jew who keeps a cotton cap another hour, will have trouble with you. God is great, and I am a lineal descendant of Mahomet."

The Vizier made a grand salute, placing his left leg on the back of his neck, according to the custom of the Court, and retired.

When Captain Baculard returned to the dock, he found the twenty thousand Jews already waiting him, cap in hand. He might have had the caps for nothing; but desirious to leave behind him a name for generosity and greatness of soul, he purchased them at *two cents* a piece.

◆

The O'Donnells in Spain.

In view of the recent decease of the Spanish Marshal O'Donnell, a few particulars concerning his family may not be uninteresting to our readers. The O'Donnell family, as the prefix O leads one to expect, came originally from Ireland. Three brothers of the name left their native island to seek fortune in Spain. Only one, however, met with success. The eldest gained no distinction. The second was the lately deceased Duke of Tetuan, whose brilliant, political and military career is well known. The youngest brother, a man of dauntless courage, had before him perhaps even as signal a career as that of his eldest brother had it not been cut short almost at the outset. It is of this last brother that the following story is told:

At the time of the war of the succession in Spain, the young O'Donnell had declared for the faction of the infant Isabella, and belonging to the party which was called the "Christinos." in one of the numerous skirmishes of the guerilla warfare, which was carried on between the rival factions, he was taken prisoner by the famous "Carlist" leader Zumalacarreguy. O'Donnell regarded this, however, almost as a piece of good luck, for Zumalacarreguy was an old friend of his youth, and whilom class-mate in one of the military schools. The two friends had lost sight of each other for years, and now celebrated a joyful reunion. Zumalacarreguy took his friend into his own tent, entertained him with the most cordial hospitality, and after they had related to each other their mutual experiences, the Carlist General said:

"Your captivity will not last long, my dear friend; I am about to send off to-day a flag of truce to the general of the Christinos, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, so that you may expect to-morrow to be again at liberty."

The officer was accordingly dispatched with the flag of truce, and proceeded on his mission to the headquarters of the Christinos general. The latter, however, a brutal and impolite man, replied to the proposal of the envoy, "I will show you how I treat with rebels!" and forthwith caused all the Carlist prisoners in his hands to be led out and shot down before the officer; who, outraged by this barbarity returned immediately to his chief.

On the following morning Zumalacarreguy entered his tent with evident embarrassment depicted in his countenance, and found his prisoner at breakfast, comfortably regaling himself with his cup of chocolate. Zumalacarreguy took his seat opposite him in silence.

"What is the matter?" asked O'Donnell? "Have you slept badly, was your chocolate burnt, or whatever else has happened to you? You look immensely disturbed about something."

"Good heavens, yes!" replied the Carlist, "I am, indeed troubled enough, for I have have bad news to tell you. The general of the Christinos has had all his prisoners shot before the very face of my flag of truce, and now I feel myself compelled to make reprisals.

"In an hour's time, therefore, you will have to be shot along with the other prisoners, however much it will pain me."

O'Donnell received this announcement calmly, and replied. "Well, that is a matter of course, so you need have no further scruples about it, You cannot do otherwise—I would act in the same way myself. Only give me a couple of cigarettes and writing materials, so that I may write a letter, which I will trust to your taking care of afterwards—"

As he was finishing the letter, the guard came to lead out the prisoners. O'Donnell rose to his feet, shook Zumalacarreguy by the hand, lit another cigarrette, and walked off to be shot!

◆

A First Rate Hair Restorative.

Some five or six years ago a certain professor somewhere, got up a hair restorative, that was largely puffed and advertised, as being almost miraculous in restoring the hair to heads that had been bare for years. Among the testimonials was one signed by one hundred clergymen.

As it happens, there lived in the city a druggist of the same name as the professor. One day an elderly lady entered his store and inquired of the clerk if the professor was in. The clerk referred her to the proprietor sitting at the desk some ways back in the store. The old lady approached him and timidly inquired. "Is this the professor?" On receiving an answer in the affirmative, she continued, "I have called to ask about thy hair restorative." The proprietor took a large three dollar bottle enveloped in labels and testimonials, calling the lady's attention particularly to the one signed by one hundred clergymen.

This decided the sale; but while the lady was getting her purse out to pay, she ventured one more question; "Professor, does thee think it will bring the hair out?"

This was too much for our friend the druggist. Raising his hat from his head, that is entirely bald, he replied: "Madam, you can see what it has done for me."

The effect may be better imagined than described. It is safe to say, however, the clerks behind the counter were convulsed with laughter, as they saw the professor standing with the hat in one hand and a three dollar bottle of hair restorative in the other, and the old lady nowhere to be seen.

◆

Two young ladies, each of whom lay claim to the affections of the same young man, have consented to settle the dispute in a novel way, which mode might be adopted by some of the stronger sex, when they feel inclined to meet each other in "mortal combat." Six cords of dry hickory wood have been piled in two seperate piles, which is to be sawed, split and corded by the said young ladies. The one performing the task first, is to have the young man, he being chosen umpire in the matter. Who will say this is not a novel way of winning a husband!

◆

A fellow in the Hartford police court last week, accused of stealing clothing, was blessed with a lawyer dealing in pathos, who appealed for a mild judgment on a misled youth, "who would have been an ornament to society but for this offence." At this point the chief of police asked the "ornament," "How long is it since you got out of State Prison?" "About four months," was the prompt reply.

◆

A schoolmaster tells the following anecdote: "I was a teaching in a quiet country village, and it was the second morning of my session. Among the scanty furniture of the school room I espied a three-legged stool. "Is that the dunce block;" I asked a little girl of five. The dark eyes sparkled, the curls nodded assent, and the lips rippled out, "I guess so; the teacher sets on it."

◆

A paper, in puffing off a certain soap, says it is the "best ever used for a dirty man's face. We have tried it, and therefore we ought to know."

JOB PRINTING.
ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

GLEANINGS.

Tobacco should not be chewed but eschewed.

If a small boy is a lad, a big boy must be a ladder.

Beer fills many a bottle, and the bottle many a bier.

When is a horse like a bird? When it has a wing.

When is silence likely to get wet? When it reigns.

What can you not name without breaking it? Silence.

When is a window like a star? When it is a sky-light.

Some fishermen use cotton for bait; so do some women.

When is a lover like a tailor? When he presses his suit.

Men, in looking at the faults of women, should shut their eyes.

Why is dancing like milk? Because it strengthens the calves.

Why is a learned man like scarlet? Because he is deep read.

These are loving times, when everything is as dear as it can be.

What is the largest room in the world? The room for improvement.

"Dinner for nothing" is much preferred to "nothing for dinner."

What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the human soul.

It is said hoops surround the loveliest of all things—girls and whisky.

Patrick told his sweetheart that he "could not slape for draming of her."

When may funds be supposed to be unsteady? When money is tight?

When does a man have to keep his word? When no one will take it.

Why are Odd Fellows like sausages?—Because they are linked together.

Men, like books, have at each end a blank leaf—childhood and old age.

Why are your eyes like stage horses?—Because they are under the lashes.

Farragut and his officers were "smothered with kisses" by female Swedes.

Why cannot a cook eat her own apron? Because it goes against her stomach.

What bow is least liked by young ladies on a pic-nic party? A rainbow.

If "beauty draws us by a single hair," who can withstand a modern waterfall?

Esteem is the mother of love, but the daughter is oftener older than the mother.

Why are woman sinners! Because they sew so many tares.

Why is an alarm of fire in the night like a clothes brush? Because it spoils the nap.

Why is a prudent man like a pin? Because his head prevents him from going too far.

Little minds rejoice over the errors of men of genius, as the owl rejoices at an eclipse

If a bottle of ginger-pop weighs one pound, how much will your grandpop weigh?

A little girl happening to hear her mother speaking of going into half mourning, said: "Why are we going into half mourning, mamma; are any of our relations half dead?"

A vender of hoop skirts was recently extolling his wares in presence of a customer's husband. "No lady should be without one of these skirts," said the shopman. "Well, of course not," drily responded the husband, who was something of a wag; "she should be within them."

Talking of the nakedness of the fashionable women in London, a correspondent says: "I learn more about human anatomy in five minutes in a West End drawing-room, than I had acquired before in all my life, but at a sacrifice of all the respect I had hitherto felt for the circle in which I found myself."

"Master, won't you hire me?" inquired the man. "No" said the farmer. "Why not?" "Because you are too little." "Too little!" exclaimed the astonished Irishman. "Does your honor reap your grain at the top?" What could the farmer do but roar with laughter, and sent the little man to join his comrades in the field?

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., March 19, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write *briefly, legibly*, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas-corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or monied.

No bribery and corruption at elections or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

HON. JOEL PARKER,

Ex-Governor of New Jersey,

Has generously volunteered to deliver a Lecture for the poor of Plainfield, at

Laing's Hall,

ON

Thursday Evening, March 19th,

At 7½ O'CLOCK.

Subject:—"SUCCESS IN LIFE,"
Addressed particularly to Young Men.

The entire proceeds of the Lecture will be appropriated to the above-named charitable purpose, (Mr. Laing having granted the free use of his Hall) under the direction of the following gentlemen;

JAMES CLARK,	S. S. MILES,
GEORGE E. HOADLEY,	JOHN H. EVANS,
WARREN GREEN,	JAMES VERDON,
C. COGGSHALL,	A. WATTLES,
A. C. GOODMAN,	ALEX. TITSWORTH,
P. M. FRENCH,	JOHN M. SCHORB,
BARZILLA RANDOLPH,	J. VAN WINKLE,
NATHAN HARPER,	WM. ROCKWELL,
W. R. CLARKSON,	JOHN M. GILLIGAN,

A True Impeachment.

In the name of a large majority of the people of the United States, in memory of past national renown, on behalf of future harmony and prosperity, and in defence of civil and religious liberty and constitutional government, the Radicals in the present Congress are arraigned at the bar of public opinion to answer for high crimes and misdemeanors as follows:

They have by infactions of organic law and of the public faith, to compass mere partisan ends, brought free government to the verge of ruin.

They have wantonly broken the resolution affirmed before Heaven and in face of the civilized world, that the war was solely for the restoration of States unlawfully sought to be taken out of the Union.

They have after tapping the life-blood of the people and expending hundreds of millions of treasure to preserve the Union, driven the restored States out, denied their rightful existence, treated them as subjugated provinces, held them by right of conquest, under Congressional control and military despotism, and the guaranteed domination of the negro *race*.

They have defiantly spurned the Constitution, issued their decrees and erected their will as the supreme law, to which coordinate departments of government, the Executive and Judiciary, are to nod acquiesence, and the people, the white men of America, bound as slaves, are to submit without a murmur.

They have, under pretence of diminishing the public debt, imposed tribute upon every citizen—save those who have amassed a large share of the public funds, and upon every trade, pursuit, and necessary of life, thereby absorbing the profits of industry.

They are now wasting vast sums wrung from the hands of honest industry and labor, in extravagant and corrupt appropriations to perpetuate in themselves a political dynasty, squandering this year one hundred and fifty millions of the people's hard-earned money to maintain a standing army in time of profound peace, for the purpose of overthrowing civil government and making rulers of negroes.

They have prostituted and corrupted every branch of the public service.

They have forced a debased currency upon the people.

They are adding daily to the burdens of the laboring classes, making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

They have imposed an exorbitant tariff, which has driven our commerce from every sea.

They have paralyzed our manufactures by excessive impositions.

They have invented the most oppressive and obnoxious system of taxation that ever robbed labor of its reward and cursed a nation.

They have filled the land with swarms of office-holders to harass the people and eat out their sustenance.

To insure their fatal domination over civil liberty, and to complete a conspiracy to destroy the Government of our fathers, they have resolved to depose the President and install one of the chief conspirators in his place.

For which causes the Sovereign People hold the Radicals in Congress to be enemies to the peace, prosperity and liberties of the American Republic and demand their positive Impeachment and Banishment from place and power.

Sumneritish.

The Legislature of Maryland elected as her representative in the Senate of the United States the Hon. George Vickers. On Monday, 9th inst., his credentials were duly presented, and when about proceeding to take the oath of office, he was arrested therein by that pedantic negroite, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, raising a question of the non-existence in Maryland of a republican form of government.

The point aimed at by the Massachusetts wiseacre was, of course, that the State of Maryland, like New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, refused suffrage to negroes.

The Radical from the East was justly reminded by a Radical Senator from the far West that, under the principle thus put forth by Massachusetts, none but five New England States and the State of Wisconsin were Republican in form.

Sumner then subsided, and Senator Vickers took the oath and a seat on the Democratic side.

Massachusetts challenging Maryland, whose gallant sons drove back the British invader in the war of 1813, when the men of Massachusetts were plotting treason within a secret convention, or hurrahing at the tidings of disaster to American arms.

Massachusetts challenging Maryland, whose Catholic founders decreed full liberty of conscience, when the Puritannical forefathers of Massachusetts were hanging Quakers and whipping Baptists for a difference of religious belief.

Charles Sumner may call such challenging loyalty, but there is not an impartial true-hearted American in the land who will not declare it infamy.

The High Court.

The United States Senate reconvened on Friday last as a High Court of Impeachment, Chief Justice Chase presiding, and President Johnson made his return by counsel to its summons. Counsel, on his part, moved for a period of forty days in which to prepare and file his answer to the articles of impeachment, while the House managers moved that the trial proceed forthwith. After an extended argument the court ordered that the President's answer be filed by the 23d inst., and that the trial proceed immediately upon replication by the managers.

The condemnation and removal of President Johnson is, doubtless, a pre-ordained conclusion on the part of the Radical Senators. Possibly, a sufficient number who value the sanctity of an oath may be found to join the Democratic eleven on a final vote against the foul conspiracy to overthrow constitutional integrity, but, if so, we shall be agreeably disappointed. Recklessness rules the hour and corruption beckons on to action. Such a trial is the greatest mockery of truth and justice the world ever witnessed.

New Hampshire.

Our Radical friends last week became intoxicated with delight over the tidings from New Hampshire. A stranger to American politics might have supposed that the Democrats had for the first time in the history of the country been defeated in the Granite State. The actual result shows, notwithstanding the immense sums of money used by Radicalism to influence votes in the manufacturing districts of New Hampshire, a Democratic gain, so, to go on in the same way, Democratic victory even there is only a question of time. For the Radicals to make so much cackling over so small an egg—to hurrah so lustily *because they did not lose an election*, shows plainly that they are hard up for party capital. The New York Times gave them the following sensible advice:—It must be remembered that the Republicans—even in this New England State—have only been able to hold their own, and that a very slight change would have reversed the result. There is still reason for the leaders of the party to act with temperance, decency and common sense.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

Look on this Picture.

City Chamberlain Sweeney of New York has sent to the Comptroller $4,471 65 interest on the city deposits for the single month of February, and his total payments on that account now foot up about sixty thousand dollars. *He is a Democrat.*

Then on This.

General Treasurer Tew of Rhode Island, has just been discovered a defaulter to the *admitted* extent of $4,000, having used the funds of the State for private purposes.—*He is a Radical.*

A Short Cut.

While some of the Black Crook Conventions are reaching their destined end by crooked ways, others, as in Arkansas, take the short cut. There men and women, white and black, not only can vote, but are qualified for jury duty. Voters at the ratification election must swear—

1st. That they never gave any aid to secession anywhere or anyhow.

2d. That they accept now and forever perfect "social and political" equality of the races.

And then the constitution disfranchises all who shall vote against its adoption! This is only taking the bull by the horns, and drinking Radical medicine without a wry face.—*N. Y. Express.*

An Argument.

Senator Sherman, who is one of the bright lights of the *Thadical* party, insists that Wade must be a member of the "high court of impeachment," because the Constitution requires that the Senate shall be composed of *two Senators from each State.* This is pretty smart for one "learned in the law," but the bogus Senate which is about to try the President of the United States is *not composed of two Senators from each State*, and consequently is not legally the Senate of the United States, and cannot legally be converted into a "high court of impeachment."

Mr. Sherman has admitted a great deal more than his party wish him to acknowledge, which is that the whole impeachment movement is a lawless proceeding, and all the craft of cunning lawyers cannot make anything else of it.

A fragment of the Senate forming a partisan court, to try and depose a political opponent is nothing but a *lynch-law court*, and it can have no more validity.—*Phila. Daily News.*

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

Tax-payers Attention.

The Democratic party go for strict accountability on the part of every public officer, from the highest to the lowest, National, State and Local: economy in the expenditure of the people's money; rigid fidelity in the administration of each particular trust, whether under the title of Township Committee, School Trustees, or Fire Department Managers; and a public exhibit as open and honest as day-light, *of how every dollar has been used.* That is our platform! Who dares take issue with us before the Tax-payers of Plainfield?

In the Virginia Convention last week, a motion to disfranchise paupers being under consideration, the "Honorable" Mr. Lindsay (negro) said—"Dar was ninety thousand of dese paupers in the Republican party of Virginny, and dey would dar-by be cut off from de voten." What a beautiful party to govern the country! Ninety thousand worthless vagabond negroes constituting it in the State of Virginia, with intelligent white men there denied political rights, and the white workingmen of New Jersey weighed down with taxation to support that black horde of laziness through the Freedmen's Bureau and other plundering devices of Radicalism.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

The Constitution of the United States says "The Senate SHALL be composed of two Senators from each State." At this moment twenty Senators are DENIED seats therein. Can a body so clearly *unconstitutional* in its organization *constitutionally* impeach a President?

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached last Sunday week on behalf of the suffering poor around home. How much better that than a pulpit essay on politics or in adoration of the negro. Beecher shows favorable symptoms of becoming a Christian.

Rev. George B. Cheever preached the other day in Washington in favor of Impeachment. His text was taken from the gospel of hate and vengeance. He *professes* to be a Christian. Tin may look like silver, but it won't pass as current.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

The High court of Impeachment for the trial of the Radicals will sit next November.

The Radicals refuse Andrew Johnson a longer time than ten days to prepare for trial. They have allowed Jefferson Davis three years.

Joint Meeting.

At the Joint Meeting of the Legislature last week, the following officers were elected:

State Treasurer—Wm. P. McMichael, of Burlington.

State Prison Keeper—Joseph B. Walker, of Mercer.

Inspectors of State Prison—John Markley, of Camden; Ivins Davis, of Burlington; Jonathan Pickell, of Hunterdon; David Pearsall, of Bergen; John M. Francis, of Hudson.

State Directors of Joint Companies—A. A. Hardenberg, of Hudson; Wm. Patterson, of Middlesex.

Among the Judges of Common Pleas elected were for

Middlesex—John Arnold.

Somerset—Samuel Corle.

The following Commissioners of Deeds were selected for the County of Union:

Elizabeth—1st ward, Chas. Holtz, John Montgomery; 2d ward, Edward McGrath, Richard Theone; 3d ward, Leonard Henning, Bernard O'Neil, Chas. Wirching; 4th ward, Julins A. Fay, Jr.; 5th ward, Samuel S. Moore; 6th ward, Samuel D. Haines, Andrew Heerning; 7th ward, John Ryan, Francis Sayre; 8th ward, John D. Miller, Wm. Luster, Wm. O. Price; Rahway—1st ward, Stephen Jackson, 2d ward, Jesse Hanna; 3d ward, Lewis B. Smith; 4th ward, B. B. Miller, John De Graw, John Shay; Springfield, Thos. Pierson, Ziba H. Sickles; Union, John C. Woodruff, Samuel R. Winans, Abm. N. Burnet.

Local and State Items.

☞ The lecture by Ex-Governor Parker for the benefit of the poor takes place at Laing's Hall, on Thursday evening of this week. It only remains for us to solicit a full attendance, both on account of the high character of the lecturer and the noble object of his mission. Go to Laing's Hall on Thursday evening. You will be richly rewarded.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

☞ Where are the flagmen at the Rail Road crossings in Plainfield? Public safety calls loudly for their immediate presence.

☞ A new Lumber Yard is about being established on the Peace Street lot, between Third and Fourth streets, recently purchased by the Central Rail Road Company from the Society of Friends.

☞ It appears that the new Rail-Road name of New Market is not "Glenallen," but "Dun Ellen." What a name! Why not call it *Dun Brown*, and be *done* with it.

☞ The balmy air on Sunday was vocal with the song of newly arrived birds. Welcome visitors from Southern climes.

☞ The following is in circulation:

To the Senate and General Assembly:

"Your memorialists respectfully request your Honorable bodies to withhold assent from a proposed bill authorizing the Plainfield Fire Department to raise an annual tax of $3,000, to hold property to the extent of $20,000, and to borrow money and issue Bonds for $15,000: Because—The said Department, at the last session of the Legislature, obtained an increase of one hundred per cent of the sum previously allowed to be raised by taxation, and which increase was deemed to be sufficient for all the legitimate wants of said Department; and because, the present managers of said Department have not made any public exhibit of its financial condition, or shown the people for what specific purpose the proposed increase is now required, and because, although willing to liberally support a Fire Department, we are not willing to incur the liability of a Bonded Debt without knowing all particulars connected therewith.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

☞ Philip Phillips, author of the popular Sabbath School Music Books "Singing Pilgrim" and "Musical Leaves," has consented to give a Sacred Concert for the benefit of the M. E. Church on Thursday evening 19th inst., in the M. E. Church, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

The Secular and Religious Press throughout the country have been loud in their praise of Mr. Phillip's singing.

He has sung in the Academies of Music in all our large cities, at the State Sunday School Conventions, and other large Religious gatherings throughout the Union, and everywhere his coming is gladly welcomed. We bespeak for him a large attendance and a cordial greeting on Thursday Evening.

☞ We have noticed for the past two or three days, several small urchins, who were industriously sweeping the crossings of some of our streets, which reminded us of those little "gutter-snipes" who infest the street crossings of New York, with mud-bespattered garments, and who appeal to each passer by with the everlasting "please give me a penny." Some of these little fellows have picked up quite a sum of money since they have "commenced business" but the mild weather, which we have had for a day or two past, will soon spoil their occupation.

☞ A dog, supposed to be mad, was shot in Cherry Street, on Tuesday.

☞ Attention is called to the Auction Sale of William Dougherty, the advertisement of which will be found in another column.

☞ Spring has come, and our farmers will be looking out for the best place to buy Poudrette, Bone Dust, Guano, &c., to fertilize their farms. We advise all such to call on A. F. Mayher 144 Liberty Street, N. Y. His near proximity to the depot of the Central R. R. makes it convenient for purchasers. Read his advertisement.

☞ In digging down to a gas pipe in this village the other day, frost was discovered three feet deep.

☞ The citizens of Scotch Plains met in the Academy at that place on Friday evening, March 13th, pursuant to a call signed "Many Citizens," to take into consideration the propriety and usefulness of organizing a Citizens' Building Loan and Saving's Institution, of Scotch Plains. A goodly number were in attendance and the subject was well canvassed and ventilated, pro and con. The matter however was favorably considered. Some two or three hundred names were affixed, when the meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., at half-past seven o'clock, when it is supposed they will establish a permanent organization.

☞ The Organ Concert, which came off in the 2d Presbyterian Church of this place on Thursday evening last, was a grand affair. The weather being unfavorable, there were not as many present as was anticipated, but those that were there were well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

☞ BASE BALL.—A meeting of the Mechanics' Base Ball Club of this place will be held at Laing's Hall on Wednesday March 25th, to reorganize for the season. There seems to be a determination on the part of the members to make this a first class Club. We understand there will be several new members added to the club, all of whom are good players. They will also have a new ground, and we may expect lively times this summer in Base Ball matters, as the Mechanics are going to play some good clubs, the first of which will be their old opponents—the Resolute B. B. C. of Elizabeth, and they confidently expect to bring back those "Balls" they lost last season, to Plainfield. The new rule for 1868 require that all balls used in a match must be stamped with the size, weight and maker's name, and if any other is used the game played will be "null and void." The new ball is smaller and lighter than the old one, being but nine inches in circumference, and weighing five and a quarter ounces.

☞ The East New Jersey Baptist Ministerial Conference met in the Baptist Church, at Scotch Plains, on Tuesday, March 17th, at half-past ten o'clock, A. M. There was a somewhat meagre attendance, owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads. Services were commenced by singing that beautiful hymn—

"There is a fountain filled with blood."

Reading 16th chapter of 1st Corinthians, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Doolittle, of Somerville; after which the choir, led by that clear, sonorous voice, and most excellent singer, Miss Ella Nicholl, sung in most melodious strains,

"Dear Saviour, we are thine,
By everlasting bands."

The opening sermon was then preached by the Rev. Mr. Merrell, of Milburn, from 1st Corinthians, 16th chapter, 22d verse—"If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema, Maran-atha," —in an able, clear, lucid manner. Then after singing—

"Ye Christian heralds, go proclaim
Salvation in Immanual's name,"

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Grinnell, and the Conference adjourned for more private exercises, to half-past one o'clock, P. M.

☞ The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, New Jersey, had a meeting on last Thursday, and proposed to send a committee of eight, with Mr. Platt as chairman, to confer with the Legislature of this State on the propriety of making Hudson County a city. This new city would contain all the area between Bergen Point and Bull's Ferry, and between the Hackensack and Hudson Rivers—embracing Jersey City, Bergen, Bergen Point, Hudson City, Union, Weehawken, Hoboken, Guttenburg, and several others to the number of twenty. It is proposed to call the city thus incorporated New Jersey City, and it will have a population of over 120,000, which is rapidly increasing. The reason assigned for this conjunction is that there would be greater uniformity, and that as a single municipality it would be better conducted in all its public departments, such as the management and grading of roads and streets, lamp-lighting, &c. Should the Legislature grant a charter, this city, which already has great shipping and railway interests, would probably become a rival of New York, and certainly would soon vie with Brooklyn.

☞ William Trent Rossell, son of Major William Rossell, of Trenton, has been selected by Hon. Charles Haight, member of Congress, as a cadet at West Point.

☞ Senator Hays has introduced a bill to incorporate the East N. J. Baptist Association, and to create a fund for the relief of disabled ministers and minister's widows belonging to said association. The bill names as corporators Harris M. Baldwin Augustus T. Steel, Daniel M. Wilson, J. Boice, A. Stoutenberg, N. Dunham, J. Sproul, A. T. McPherson, W. J. Omberson, G. R. Colby, and R. D. Runyon. All persons who may subscribe to the fund of said Association in the sum of one dollar or upwards, may become members thereof. The persons above named shall be the first board of trustees. The persons who may receive the benefit of the fund are declared to be disabled ordained ministers connected with the New Jersey Baptist Association, and the widows and orphans of the same who, at the time of their death, were in good standing in the church.

☞ The New Jersey and Newark Conferences of the M. E. Church both assemble this week—the first at Lambertville and the latter at Plainfield.

The division of the old Conference took place in 1856. At that time they had a membership of 40,000 and 200 preachers.

Since the division of the work the growth of the two Conferences has been nearly equal. As the figures may be interesting to many of our readers, we will give them as reported last year:

	Traveling Preachers.	Members
New Jersey Conference,	153	27,750
Newark Conference,	259	25,225

Total value of Church property, including churches and parsonages, is as follows:

Newark Conference,	$1,308,050
New Jersey Conference,	1,176,900
	$2,484,950

Total number of churches, 422.

☞ Any information concerning Adam Stoll, Sr., who lived in Livingston, Essex county, New Jersey, will be thankfully received by George Shesman, Virginia City, State of Nevada.

☞ Rev. J. F. Brown, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, accepts the unanimous call of the First Baptist Church, Piscataway.

☞ The "Sunset" law passed by the last Radical Legislature for the purpose of depriving mechanics and laboring men of the privilege of voting, has been justly repealed.

☞ In a recent case before the Essex (N. J.) Quarter Sessions, Judge Teese delivered an opinion holding a husband liable for deserting his family, and regarding an Indiana divorce as null and void.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

☞ Mr. Atwater, has introduced a bill in the House of Assembly to incorporate "The New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." The incorporator's names are Marcus L. Ward, Thos. T. Kinny, Moses Bigelow, Joseph P. Bradley, Theodore Runyon, Adolph Schalk, A. A. Smalley, Theodore P. Howell, John Y. Foster, Edward N. Fuller, P. T. Quinn and R. Watson Gilder. The society may not hold real estate to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars in value. It is provided that the police force of the city of Newark, as well as all other places where police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require aid the society, its members are agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the protection of dumb animals. One half of the fines and forfeitures collected through the instrumentality of the society, its members or agents, for violations of such laws, shall accrue to the benefit of the society for the furtherance of its humane objects.

☞ The Newark *Advertiser* mentions the fact that there is a society of Mormons in that city. It is stated that the society embraces about fifty members, among whom are many young gentlemen and ladies.

☞ The Legislature have accepted an invitation to visit Jersey City with a view of examining Harsimus Cove and learning something further in regard to the rights of the State to lands under water. The visit is to be at the expense of the people of Jersey City.

☞ The large Female Institute at Englewood, N. J. was totally destroyed by fire last Thursday afternoon. The pupils who had assembled for study were dismissed without confusion and no one was injured. A small portion of the books, furniture, ect., was saved in a damaged condition, but the building with most of its contents will be a total loss.

☞ Senator Clark, of Union county, has introduced a bill to incorporate the Summit, Plainfield and Long Branch Railroad Company, with a capital of $500,000. The corporation may build a road from the Morris & Essex Railroad near the Summit, in Union county, thence through Washington Valley, in Somerset county, to Washingtonville, near Plainfield, to and crossing the New Jersey Railroad between Metuchin and New Brunswick, and thence to and crossing the Camden & Amboy road near South River, thence through Middlesex and Monmouth counties to Long Branch.

☞ Mr Joseph Bodine, formerly of Bordentown, has purchased and taken possession of the Hotel near the R. R. depot, New Brunswick.

☞ Herbert W. Applegate, son of John B. Applegate, of East Windsor, Mercer Co., was shot through the right arm, near the shoulder, by the accidental discharge of a shot gun which he was shooting crows. He had entered an outbuilding through a back window, to avoid frightening the crows and in lifting in the gun after he had entered, struck the hammer, as he supposed, against the window sill, causing the discharge.

☞ There has been but one fire in sixteen months in New Brunswick.

☞ It is rumored that the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad has been sold to the Camden & Amboy.

☞ Go to hear Governor Parker at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening.

☞ St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in New York with great *eclat.* Notwithstanding the muddy streets, the procession was one of the finest ever witnessed.—Green eclipsed for the day all other colors.

☞ A large sale of thoroughbred racing stock was held Monday afternoon, at Mr. Watson's farm, near Boiling Springs, New Jersey. The sale was conducted by Dr. Underwood, and the following prices were realized:

1. Onward, ch. h., 6 years old, by Ringgold; dam My Lady by Glencoe (Mr. L. W. Jerome)	$4,000
2. Delaware, b. h., 6 years old, by Ringgold; dam Ariel by imp. Sarpedon (Mr. L. W. Jerome)	1,500
3. Captain Moore, b. h., aged, by imp. Balrownie; dam Jennie Rose by Glencoe (Mr. R. W. Cameron)	1,500
4. Vixen, b. f., 4 years old, by Vandal; dam imp. L'Anglaise by Hobbie Noble (H. Killion)	340
5. Heather Bell, ch. f., 3 years old, by imp. Balrownie out of imp. L'Anglaise (Mr. Schieffelin)	440
6. Bonnie Braes, b. f., 3 years old, by imp. Balrownie; dam Pasta by Revenue (Mr. Eckerson)	550
7. Bonnie Lass, b. f., 2 years old, by imp. Balrownie; dam Pasta by Revenue (Colonel McDaniels)	890
8. Sapphire, b. c., 2 years old, by imp. Balrownie; dam The Gloamin by Glencoe (Mr. J. Hunter)	2,200
9. Black brood mare, by Long Island Black Hawk in foal to Censor (Mr. H. Felter)	210
10. Black colt, 3 years old, by Rysdick's Hambletonian; dam the Long Island Black Hawk mare (Mr. H. Felter)	625
11. Black colt, yearling, by Censor out of the Black Hawk mare (Mr. H. Felter)	160
Total	$11,915

New York Live Stock Market.

The cattle trade has been a losing business to owners for a week past. They came in freely at the Jersey markets during the middle of the week, and run down to comparatively low rates, fat bullocks selling at 17c. and under. Monday, with only 960 in the National Yards there was a firmer feeling, and all were sold before night at just about the rates of the previous Monday, or an average of 17c. per lb. The total for the week foots up 4,325 head, and there are more all ready to offer. Sheep are rather slow just now in consequence of bad weather and hard mutton markets, though prices are unchanged. Receipts, 19,015, of which 2,000 were on sale Monday. Hogs number 11,220, and sell quick or slow according as they are fat or lean. They range from 8½a10c. per lb. live weight.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by P. M. French & Sons, and Freeman & Philpitt.

Wheat Flour, ℘ cwt	$6 50 @ $6 75
Wheat Flour (Graham) ℘ cwt	$6 00
Rye Flour, ℘ cwt	5 00
Indian Meal	$2 60 @ 2 80
Feed	2 50 @ 2 60
Wheat, ℘ bush	2 50 @ 2 55
Rye	1 40 @ 1 50
Corn	1 20 @ 1 25
Buckwheat Flour, ℘ cwt	5 50 @ 6 00
Buckwheat, ℘ bushel	$1 35
Oats	65 @ 75 cts.
Potatoes	$2 00
Eggs, ℘ dozen	36 cts
Butter, ℘ lb	55 @ 58 "
Pork (salt)	18 "
Lard	20 "
Hams	20 "
Shoulders	18 "
Cheese	20 "
Smoked Beef	28 "
Tongues	30 "

Deaths.

NORTON—At Westfield, March 15th, of brain fever, Fanny S., wife of S. S. Norton, in the 40th year of her age.

TWINANE—At Green Brook, March 15th, Jane Twinané, aged 76 years.

Guardian's Sale.

The subscriber, Guardian of Morris W. Force, a minor, will, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Union County, sell at public auction on the premises in Plainfield, in said County, on Monday the 30th day of March next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of said Morris W. Force in the house and lot—with the hereditaments and appurtenances—of which Thomas H. Force died seized, situate in New Street, in Plainfield aforesaid and containing about one quarter of an acre of land; being the premises conveyed to said Thomas H. Force by deed of Daniel T. Hill & wife, dated May 20, 1842, and by deed of Simeon Lyon & wife, dated Nov. 10, 1842.

Conditions and attendance by
HENRY W. FORCE, Guardian.
Dated January 27, 1868. feb27w5

For "The Constitutionalist."

The Fire Department.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Senator Clark has introduced a bill into the Senate relative to the Plainfield Fire Department.

This is the measure prepared by the Managers of said Department and empowers them—

To raise $3,000 each year by taxation.

To hold $20,000 worth of property, and

To borrow $15,000 on the issue of $500 Bonds, at seven per cent interest, two redeemable each year.

The question arises—what do the *tax-payers* know about the destination of that $15,000 the said act proposes to borrow on *their* credit, and for the payment of which, *their* property will surely be mortgaged?

They, *by right, should be officially told everything about it*, but in reality they know nothing and cannot find out anything.

It is said a Steam Fire Engine has been purchased:

Who purchased it and by whose authority?

What did it cost?

How much is due upon it and to whom?

What will be the yearly expense of keeping it in order?

Does the public good require it?

Ocular demonstration proves that a fine brick building has been erected on Front street, with a spacious hall in second story.

What did that cost?

How much remains unpaid on that building and the ground whereupon it stands?

By whom and by what authority was that ground purchased, and house erected?

What sum will be required to finish the building?

Was such expense essential to the public service?

If so, why was not provision made at the same time for other apparatus of the Department?

These are not impertinent questions, but such as the tax-payers are justly entitled to ask, and which should be specifically answered before any increased liberty to tax and borrow is granted.

The Managers of the Fire Department, like all other public officers, are servants of the people, and the servant is bound to render to his master a full account, and furthermore, to obey all reasonable commands.

It is no trivial matter this of running the people of a small rural district into fifteen thousand dollars bonded debt, without a why or a wherefore.

The fact should not be lost sight of that every obligation so put out is a lien upon each house within the limits of the Fire Department, be it cot or palace, and it is also worthy of remembrance, that the small domicile of the working man is entitled to as much consideration as the lofty edifice of the millionaire.

But, I may be told, this very debt is for the protection of property all alike.

If that is so, *then show the people exactly how the money is to be spent.* If they are satisfied, all right.

The people are sovereign.

They pay taxes and deserve some respect.

I yield to no man superior friendship for an *efficient* Fire Department, but I contend, that to be efficient, it must be practical, strictly impartial, and devoid of the least semblance of a close corporation.

Will the projected debt of $15,000 give the desired efficiency? Let us see:—

Water is an essential element for the extinguishment of fires. Without a supply of water, twenty engines, during a conflagration, would prove more of an incumbrance than assistance. With equal wisdom an army might march to battle weighed down with guns, but minus powder and ball, as for a Fire Department to be equipped with apparatus and be scant of water.

Water is the first necessity, and, in my humble opinion, the digging of a sufficient number of public wells and building of cisterns throughout the Fire District should have demanded the *first outlay* of money raised for Fire purposes.

Suppose the limit of taxation now asked for, $3,000, be raised, out of it $1,000 must be reserved to redeem two Bonds, and $1,050 to pay interest for one year on the $15,000 debt, which would leave $950 to meet current expenses.

How far would the *net remainder* of that go towards securing a full and indispensable supply of water?

How much benefit would the "Gazelle" realize? How much the "Zephyr?"

It looks to me like—*high pressure steam.*

If the people are prepared to *go it blind*, so be it. It is, however, a safe precaution to put on the brakes until the road is clear.

Yours truly,
JUNIUS.

* * *

The Township and Municipal elections held last week in different sections of New Jersey resulted very favorable for the Democratic candidates. Some of the political changes thereby registered are worthy of especial notice. For instance, Lumberton, Burlington county, where Gov Ward obtained 193 majority, the Radical majority is now only *nine*; and Medford, in the same county, gives this year but *twenty-nine* majority against 200 three years ago. The people are beginning to think.

A Prophecy.

On the seventh day of February, 1839, Henry Clay delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States, during which he uttered the following prophetic words:

"The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aims of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave States. * * * A virtual dissolution of the Union will have already taken place, while the form of its existence remains. The most valuable elements of union—mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by THE CLASH OF ARMS. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now lie happily concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. * * * I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery, * * * but I prefer the liberty of my own country to that of any other people, and the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States, * * * if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races."

A Political Gamester.

The *Commercial Republican*, says:—"Gen. Butler, of Mass., was in the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, voting for Breckinridge as his candidate for President. If Breckinridge had been elected, General Butler, continuing a radical Pro-slavery man, would have been in the Cabinet. But he saw that Lincoln would win, leaving him nowhere. This was his opportunity, and he seized it. The result is, that a Democrat who went with Slavery throughout, all its exactions and aggressions, up to the point of Rebellion, is now a Representative in Congress from one of the strongest old Whig Districts of Massachusetts, and a Manager to impeach a President who incurred his enmity for declining to turn out Mr. Stanton and appoint *him* Secretary of War."

* * *

☞ The Delaware and Raritan Canal will be opened on the 23d instant.

* * *

Some surprise is expressed at the vote in town meeting, at Wenham, Mass., that no person should be allowed to keep bees. If every man had been satisfied with a few hives, and had raised on his own premises flowers sufficient to feed his own swarms, no one would have complained, but one gentleman with an acre and a-half of ground maintained an apiary of one hundred hives. Of course the neighbors were pestered to death with the busy bees, and therefore objected to the improvement of each shining hour by these troublesome, but useful insects.

* * *

A new locomotive engine for common roads has been exhibited in Edinburg. It is set upon three wheels, and weighs about five tons. It is capable of going over the roughest roads, climbing the steepest hills, and travelling over ploughed land with perfect ease. This power is due to the fact that it has ties of India rubber 5 in. thick and two feet wide, which takes hold of the ground like an elephant's foot. These solve the problem of road steamers completely, and it is imposible to anticipate all the uses to which they may be put in the pursuit of agriculture or the operations of war.

* * *

At different places in East Tennessee, where there are veins of copper, zinc, or lead ore, there are found excavations that must have been made hundred of years before that section was settled by our people. So far extensive are some of the excavations that to make them now, with all modern facilities, would require an expenditure of thousands of dollars. The rocks seem to have been fractured by heating and throing water upon them. Some persons suppose that these excavations were made by spaniards, who were in search of precious metals

* * *

A truly loyal gentleman in Pittsburg, Pa., tried to cut out the tongue of a tailor who dared to defend the course of President Johnson.

* * *

Fifteen editors, and as many clergymen, have graduated from West Point.

PUBLIC SALE!

GEORGE CORNELL, Auctioneer.

THE subscriber having sold his farm, situated on the main road from New Brooklyn to Samptown, will sell at Public Sale at his residence, on

Thursday, March 26,

At 10 o'clock, a. m., his entire stock of Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c., consisting in part of

3 Horses, 6 Cows, 2 Yearling Heifers,

1 Farm Wagon, 2 Spring do., Plows, Harrows, Spades, Rakes, Shovels, Hoes, Cultivators, 80 loads of Manure, &c., also, his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

Consisting of 6 Feather Beds (all new), and 3 of them Geese Feathers—Mahogany Bureaus, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Tubs, Pails, a first-rate Stove and fixtures, Churn, 60 bushels Seed Potatoes, 100 Fancy Chickens, 10 Turkeys lot of Boxes, Barrels, Chicken Coops, and many articles not mentioned.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale by

WM. DOUGHERTY.

mar192w*

For Sale or to Rent.

THE house on the corner of Third and Washington Streets. Enquire of

mar19tf B. CORY.

Sacred Concert!

PHILLIP PHILLIPS,

Author of the popular Sabbath School Music Books—"Singing Pilgrim," "Musical Leaves," "Hallowed Songs," &c., &c., will give a

SACRED CONCERT

IN THE

M. E. CHURCH,

Thursday Evening, March 19,

COMMENCING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

Tichets 50 Cents, Children, 25 Cents

For sale at Pope, Parse & Mundy's, W. H. Voorhees' Drug Store, J. L. Laing's Confectionery Store, and at the door on evening of the Concert.

Manure and Fertilizer Depot,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

(One door from West St., and Central R. R. Depot)

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, (direct importation).

PURE BONE DUST, (all grades and fineness)

CONCENTRATED MANURES,

Super-phosphate of Lime, (all brands)

Fish Guano, (Dry and Wet)

Rotted Bone Manures.

Land Plaster,

POUDRETTE, (of an extra superior quality—"My Own Make") and all other Fertilizers and Manures, which I guarantee to sell LOWER than any other party in the trade, and all *Warranted as Represented.* Address or call on

ALONZO F. MAYHER,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.
mar19-1m North River side of City.

Special Announcement!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO BUYERS OF

CARPETS!

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 315 Canal and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,

NEW YORK,

Have just received a large stock of new and elegant patterns of Carpets, which will be sold at Great Reduction from former prices, to wit:

ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, 3-4 & 6-4 wide
" BRUSSELS "
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS,
EXTRA FINE CARPETS, ALL WOOL,
STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS,
MATTINGS, (White and Colored)
RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, RODS, &C.,

With a large stock of

OIL CLOTHS,

New Designs, from 2 to 18 feet wide.

☞ The above was purchased for CASH, which enables us to offer

EXTRA BARGAINS to CASH BUYERS

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
315 CANAL, and 1 & 3 MERCER ST.,
mar12-2 One block from Brd'way.

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

on the corner of

Cherry and Third Sts.

(Opposite Wm. Cook's Lumber & Coal Yard) where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

march12-y R. J. HAGAMAN & CO.

NEW

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.

HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish

Sash, Blinds and Doors

At very low rates.

ONDERDONK & FISHER,

Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

B. F. Onderdonk. mar12y R. C. Fisher.

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. None in the town of 3,500 inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Enquire of

LAMON & MARSH,
feb27.tf. Westfield, N. J.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at

BOUGHTON'S

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

109 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner: *no Paint of any description—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—being used in their construction.* They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution; all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unexcelled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, add the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 99, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pattison,	Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz,	Wm. K. Beseford,
A. Bagloli,	Charles Fadel,
Alfred A. Pease,	C. J. Hopkins,
William Mason,	Theo. Elsfield,
Gustav Stoeckel,	Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

$15. Something Entirely New. $15.

THE $15 NOVELTY

Sewing and Embroidery Machine.

Can be run by Hand or Foot.

Agents wanted, male or female, to sell the Novelty Sewing and Embroidering Machine, the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It will do all kinds of work that can be done with the high priced machine. It makes the famous Elastic Lock Stitch, that will not rip or break, even if every third stitch is cut. It is durable and will last a lifetime.—We want agents, both local and traveling, to introduce this machine throughout the United States. It can be sold in almost every family, including a great many who have the high-priced machines, for its embroidering, in which it excels all others. Send for circulars.

All machines warranted and kept in order for one year, free of charge.

FRENCH, BROOKS & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States,
614 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the FLORENCE is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

The Perfection of Art!

A Silver-Frosted Metal Medallion

of the world-renowned Surgeon.

Dr. Valentine Mott.

By the great American Artist,

J. Q. A. WARD.

THESE Medallions are finished in the highest style of art, in oval, gilt lined, walnut frames, 13 by 16 inches, covered with French convex glass, with metal backs, hermetically sealed, making a

MOST ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENT.

The celibrity of the artist, and the fact that the work was executed under the eye of the family and nearest friends of Dr. Mott, who furnished every facility of the artist, warrants the assurance that this is the most perfect likeness in existence of this celebrated physician.

Every Physician in the Country

and every citizen who appreciates the achievements of Dr. Mott, will feel proud to possess a copy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $25

☞ Agents Wanted. Address

G. ERKSON & CO.,
95 Liberty Street, (Room 10) New York.

To Hardware Dealers

AND

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

"The Little Vulcan."

A beautiful and convenient little article of FIRESIDE FURNITURE, for

HANDLING STOVE DOORS,

Covers, and all manner of Hot Utensils, removing Hot Blowers from Grates, manipulating China, Clothes, &c. in scalding water, and perfectly protecting the hand from heat.

No family will be without one after once seeing it. Orders promptly filled. Address the

"LITTLE VULCAN,"

(Room 20) 95 Liberty St., N. Y.

Retail price $1 each.
Liberal discount to the trade.
Expressage in all cases to be paid by purchaser.
Mar7-y

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of Chapin & Parker is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled accounts will be settled by I. E. Parker, who will continue the business at the same stand.

A. W. CHAPIN.
Feb. 1, 1868.—fe6w3 I. E. PARKER.

FISH, POULTRY

AND

VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep in

CHERRY STREET,

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,

A Good Assortment of

FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

ISAAC E. PARKER.

feb6-tf

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob R. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

feb6-m3 A. WARNOCK.

MAYHER'S NEW STORE,

144 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements,

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. MAYHER,
jan2-3 144 Liberty St., 1 door from Wes

Sleepless Nights

OF AGONY,

PAIN AFTER PAIN

Running like lightning along the nerves

PROMPTLY RELIEVED,

And for ever banished by using

Dr. Russell's

MAGNETIC OIL,

The unfailing remedy for

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,

And Pain of any sort and from any cause.

This Valuable Preparation

Has proved of incalculable benefit in affording immediate relief in thousands of cases of painful and distressing attacks. Its capacity for doing good is unequalled, and it is conceded by the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, to be the most valuable Medicine of its class. It will absolutely cure Rheumatism in its worst forms after all other remedies and treatment has failed. Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Ear-ache and Nervous Headache succumbs to its wonderful power immediately. If applied on the chest when retiring for the night, it will cure the worst cough by morning. It will allay the most severe attack of cramps in a few minutes. In fact, its power to subdue pain is wonderful and needs but a trial to prove its worth.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Full Directions accompany each Bottle.

☞ To be obtained of all Druggists.

feb20-2m

Russell's Magnetic Oil

SOLD AT

Voorhees' Family Medicine Store.

feb20-tf

H. S. SQUIER,

FURS **Fashionable Hatter** FURS
FURS AND FURS
FURS **FURRIER,** FURS

304 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

Special attention is called to the

Fur Department,

In which the Ladies can choose from the most Elegant and Richest selections ever offered to the people of Newark, and from the different species and qualities to suit both the judgment and the pocket of the purchaser, and from as Large a Stock as can be found in the State. Now is the time for bargains in Furs. We are closing out our entire stock at cost.

Spring Style of Silk Hats

A full and complete assortment of all the New Styles and Oddities of the season for Men and Boys.

N B.—Furs Re-modeled and Repaired,

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
feb20-y Newark, N. J.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land eligibly situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. In tracts of 5,000 acres more or less, to suit. For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,
Jan16-tf Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

1868.

For President,

A GOOD MAN,

For Vice-President,

A Better Man.

Pickell & Ramsey

ARE

Selling out below Cost!

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Stock we will close out less than cost. Our object in doing so is to offer to the public the largest and best assortment of

SPRING GOODS

than any other store in Plainfield—in fact one of the best Dry Goods Stores in the State. We have a good assortment of

Carpets!

All Wool Carpet for $1, very cheap.

Oil Cloth,
Druggett,
Matting, &c.

Very Low.

GOOD PRINTS

6¼, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

MUSLINS,

9, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.

A good assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The best Linen Finish

Paper Collars

in the State. Try them.

☞ GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND WILL GO HIGHER.

Give us a call. No trouble to show our Goods.

Respectfully,

PICKELL & RAMSEY.

1-2naj

FREEMAN & PHILPITT

continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on

Cherry Street

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best endorsement we can give to it is that when our customers have once tried it they will have none other. We style it

Freeman & Philpitt's

BEST

Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of

CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE,

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES.
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

ft-2naj

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

st-2nj

Bone Dust.

PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at

MAYHER'S,
144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.
3-2jan (One door from West St.)

1,000 POSTS & RAILS

DRESSED & HOLED. CHEAP FOR CASH, by

S. L. HORTON.

Corner William and SecondSts., Jan2-tf

Little Blue Eye.

On the side of the great mountain, and beneath the edge of the huge rock, there grew a little blue eyed violet. She always was awake to catch the first beams of the night with thankfulness, and never dreamed that her lot was not the most desirable in the world. Near by, stood a tall, strong and majestic oak, towering up high towards Heaven. He had strong roots in the mountain, gone down deep to gather up his food, and great branches spread out wide, which waved gracefully in the wind. Uncounted leaves hung and rustled on his limbs. The little insects crept into the crevices of his rough bark, and made thousands of homes there. The birds nestled and sang, and built their nests in his branches.

One clear, bright morning, the old oak looked off the mountain, and down on the smaller trees, and felt that really he was a tower of strength.

"How far I can see! What a large mountain I have from which to draw my food; why, if I could only walk, I could tread all these little trees under foot and be monarch alone. How I do despise anything that is weak or small! Why can't everything be strong and great, and magnificent like myself?"

Happening to cast his eye down for a moment, he saw the violet just over the rock, thinking her own little thoughts, and as happy as a little violet knew how to be.

"Pray, who are you away down there, not an inch from the ground?"

"O, I am a little violet, and they call me Blue-eye."

"Well, Miss Blue-eye, I don't know whether to scorn or to pity you. What a little insignificant being you are, nestling under the rock; can't hold up your head as I do; can't see anything; can't swing your arms; can't feel strong, so that no wind can move you, no power destroy you! Here I am! You see my size! I have stood here a hundred years, and I think I am so strong I shall stand here forever! Why should I not? The storms don't trouble me, the winters are nothing. I can meet them and defy them with not a leaf on to clothe me. The birds come to me for shelter, the cattle lie down under my shade, and men look at me with admiration! Poor little thing! nobody ever looks at you! nobody ever thinks of you! You may die under the foot of the rabbit, and who would miss you?"

Poor little Blue-eye! It was the first time she ever felt humbled, ever felt discontented or envious. How she wished she was a great oak! How, for the first time she felt discontented.

In a few hours a sudden rush of wind was roaring through the mountain such a tornado as sometimes sweeps through a forest, twisting and tearing up the great trees as if they were pipe-stems. It came suddenly, and the trees bent, and creaked, and broke and fell,—many torn up by the roots. The old oak stood directly in its pathway; and how he did writhe and bend and toss his arms, and bow his head, and strain his roots, as if he certainly must go. But no! He lived it through, and stood like a giant, as he was. When he had recovered himself and counted the limbs that had been broken off, and wondered over the number of leaves that had been scattered away, he nodded haughtily to liitle Blue-eye, and said:

"There, Miss Blue-eye. did you see that? Didn't I tell you I could bear anything? See now, I am here. my bark not broken nor my roots not injured. No winds or storms nor anything else, can hurt me: but you, why, a million like you, had you been up here, would have been blown to atoms!"

Poor little Blue-eye! she never felt so before. She hardly dared to look up to the great oak, and there was actually a little tear in her eye.

The sun shone out sultry and hot, so that the leaves of the oak began to curl up, and the birds panted and tried to hide them. The heart of the oak felt the heat. But little Blue-eye under the shadow of the rock, and so near the ground, did not feel the heat at all, nor she even shut her eyes. But now dark clouds slowly rolled over the mountian: the heavens grew black, and it was plain that the storm-spirit was on the wing. Everything was still as if waiting, and even the oak looked sober. On came the storm in its power and wrath. The wild creatures crept into their holes. The thunders rolled and muttered as if an army of giants were rushing to battles into their war-chariots, the lightning gleamed & flashed as nothing but lightning can. Presently a deep black cloud hung over the oak and without warning, in an instant, down came the thunderbolt into the old oak, and before the eye could wink, he was shivered into splinters and lay prostrate and scattered for yards around. He was a complete ruin, and was gone forever!

Little Blue-eye peeped out after the storm had gone past, and saw the great tree that she had envied so much, now a wreck, never again to lift up his head.

"O!" said she, "what a foolish and simple thing I have been, to be envious and discontented. when I now see what winds and storms and dangers I escape, in my lowly home. I now see that the great and good Being who hath made us all, has been very kind to me, and will bless Him and never repine again that my lot is with the lowly. Poor old oak! where now is thy boasting? O, Great Father, keep me low and humble, and I shall be safe."

* * *

The Mystery of Editing.

The world at large do not understand the mysteries of a newspaper; and as in a watch, the hands that are seen are but passive instruments of the spring, which is never seen; so, in a newspaper, the most worthy causes of its prosperity are often least observed or known. Who suspects the benefit which the paper derives from the enterprise, the vigilance and the watchful fidelity of the publishers? Who pauses to think how much of the pleasure of reading is derived from the skill and care of the printer. We feel the blemishes of printing if they exist, but seldom observe the excellencies.

We eat a hearty dinner, but do not think of the farmer that raises the material thereof, or the cook that prepared them with infinite pains and skill. But a cook of vegetables, meat, pastries and infinite bonbons has a paradisical office in comparison with an editor! Before him pass in review all the exchange newspapers. He is to know all their contents, to mark for other eyes the matter that requires attention. His scissors are to be alert, and clip with incessant industry all the little items that together form so large an interest in the news department. He passes in review, each week, every State in the Union through the newspaper lens. He looks across the ocean and sees strange lands, and following the sun he searches all around the world for material. It will require but one second's time for the readers to take in what two hours' search produced. By him are read the manuscripts that swarm the office like flies in July. It is his frown that dooms them. It is his hand that condenses a whole page into a line. It is his discreet sternness that restricts sentimental obituaries that give poets a twig on which to sit and sing their first lays.

And the power behind the throne, in newspapers as in higher places, is sometimes important as the throne itself. Correspondents, occasional or regular, stand in awe at that silent power which has the last glance at an article, and may send it forth in glory or humility. And, in short, as the body depends upon a good digestion, so the health of a paper depends upon that vigorous digestion which goes on by means of the editor.

Ought they not to be honored? and since little fame attends them, they should at least have their creature comforts multiplied.

* * *

A newly arrived boarder at one of our fashionable boarding houses thought he had not sufficient bolstering for his head, and accordingly carried the pillows down to the landlady's room, who inquired what he desired. The gentleman wanted to know what the articles were which he held in his hands. "Pillows, you impudent fellow!" screamed the enraged woman. "Oh! I thought they were pin cushions!" replied the disconsolate boarder.

* * *

An Important Witness.—Mr. Jeremiah Mason was engaged as counsel in the very celebrated trial of Rev. E. Avery, a Methodist divine, for the murder of a young lady in Rhode Island. He experienced great difficulty in obtaining evidence sufficient to establish his case, when one night about twelve o'clock, as he was hard at work, a well known clergyman rushed in upon him breathless with excitement, and exclaimed,

"Mr. Mason, I've got the evidence that will clear brother Avery."

"Well, sir, what is it?"

"Yes, sir, I have it. I had a dream last night, in which the angel Gabriel appeared and said Avery was innocent."

"Very good, sir; then take that summons and have it served on Gabriel at once."

* * *

A bashful young man escorted an equally bashful young lady. As they approached the dwelling of the youny lady, she said. entreatingly:

"Jehiel, don't tell anybody you beaued me home."

"Sary," said he emphatically, don't you mind, I am as much ashamed of it as you are."

* * *

A Few Words About Horses.—Hay and oats make the best feed for horses that are obliged to work hard and regularly. If the hay is cut fine and the oats bruised or ground, the whole mixed and moistened, the horse will eat his rations quicker, digest them sooner, and thus have more time for resting and renewing his powers for labor. Farmer's horses that work little during winter time, may be kept cheaper by cutting and mixing bright straw and hay in equal quantities, and adding a ration of steamed potatoes or raw carrots. Colts should be fed liberally on good hay—bright clover is best—and bruised oats given them during nights. Litter freely, and let the manure accumalate under them. Sawdust or spent tan make good and convenient bedding; in cities and villages they are often cheaper than straw. Groom horses well and let them have exercise every day; a run in the yard is excellent. See that stable floors over basements are sound and strong. Arrange the feeding racks so that dust and hay seeds will not fall into horses manes or eyes, some horsemen build their mangers too high, thus forcing the animal to take an unnatural and painful position when eating. Farm horses that are not worked should have their shoes taken off, and those that are driven on the road should be kept well shod.

* * *

Pork Eating.—Hall's *Journal of Health* says: "There is no trouble in eating pork in a cold climate. It is needed, or some fatty meat, for the support of life, while at the South vegetable diet is better. But whether the hog should be eaten depends on the manner in which he is kept. If he be kept as a mere scavenger on filth and rotteuness, the meat would be unfit to eat, as its food would enter into its composition. We see this in the difference between the hogs fed on acorns and those fed on corn. Any animals that lives upon the filth and waste of cities should be rejected as food. But if the hog can be kept cleanly and on proper food, pork is as healthy as beef, or poultry or fish.,'

* * *

Chicken Cholera.—The symptoms of this disease are a high fever, feathers ruffled, the skin turns black, the eyes are closed, and the patient will not move unless driven. Death usually takes place in about three hours. I have lost about 100 chickens this winter besides turkeys, ducks and geese. I tried all the remedies I could hear of, but without effect, until the following came to my notice: Take corn meal and shorts in equal parts, wet the compound, and mix with lime as strong as they will eat it. For turkeys, geese and ducks, corn soaked in lime water will effect a cure.

* * *

Peas.—"Boiled peas," says a correspondent of the Richmond *Farmer*, "as food for milch cows, and for fattening hogs, is far superior to corn meal, or anything else I have ever seen tried. My honest opinion is, that two bushels of peas are superior to, or worth more to fatten hogs, or to increase the milk of cows, than three bushels of corn applied to the same objects. In experimenting, I have found that hogs not only fattened doubly as fast, but that the improvement of their general condition was in like proportion," "With respect to cows," he adds, "the effect was, in ten days to double the yield of milk. My plan in using the peas was, to soak them in water twelve hours or through the night, before boiling them. By this process, their bulk was double, and consequently they required less boiling."

* * *

Cooking Beets.—When they are washed, the little fibres and ragged exerescences should be broken off, as the juices of the root will thus be lost. Young beets boil in an hour, but in the winter they require from two to three hours. When tender, put them for a minute or two in a basin of cold water, then take them in your hands and slip the skins off. This is a much easier and better way than to remove the skin with a knife. Lay them in a dish, cut them several times through, sprinkle them with salt and pepper. add a little butter, and, if you chose, vinegar also. It is a very good way to cut up all that remain after dinner put on salt and vinegar, and set them aside to be used another time.

* * *

Keeping Parsnips in Winter.—The best plan for keeping the parsnips is to gather them late in the fall and top them very close; bury them in the ground like potatoes, but not so deep. Early in the spring take them up, and if any have commenced growing, top them again, and put them in a situation where they will neither grow nor wither too much, and they will keep good till other vegetation is fit for the table—at least this is our plan, which we have learned by experience. The seed should be kept bottled up close.

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by R.C. Ross

ON FRONT STREET,

(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeKLYN.

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale 50 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N.J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $32 to $250. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Cal and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers. made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. Handsome Bead Cushions.

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattrasses. All repairing Cash when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still at tend to Practical and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. jan16-1y

REAL ESTATE

For Sale in Brooklyn.

House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.

For Sale in Plainfield.

House and Six Acres on Front Street, New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.

20 acres land, Front Street and Green Brook,

65 acres land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue. This property lies in the centre of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq. Terms Easy. Enquire of

feb20-m2 JOHN RAYMOND. on premises.

GUANO,

NO. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at MAYHER'S (New Store) 144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

3-2jan

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP.

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,

Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Parse & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

feb13-3m

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(next to 2d Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.

jan 9. m3

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

y-2naj

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

st-2naj

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

1-2naj INSLEY B. GARDNER.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 77 Irving St.,

NEAR THE DEPOT. RAHWAY, N. J.

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

ft-2jan

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

jan9y. S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof—10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within one minutes walk of depot. Enquire of J. M. C. MARSH. Westfield, N. J.

13-9naj*

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at

MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

v.n.23

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Region.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Jan. 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 3:56, 6:35, 7:30, 8:25, 9:05, 10:49, a.m. 1:12, 2:35, 3:42, 5:13 and 8:20 p.m.

Leave New York at 6:30, 8:30, 9:00 a.m., 12 m., 3:00, 4:00, 5:10, 5:45 and 7:00 p. m.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 7:15, 9:17 and 9:40 a.m., 12:45, 3:45, 4:43, 5:54, 6:30 and 7:45 p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 7:50, 9:47 and 10:06 a.m., 1:20, 4:20, 5:15, 6:28, 7:05 and 8:20 p.m.

Leave Somerville at 3:30, 6:05, 7:00, 7:53 and 8:40 a.m. 12:40, 3:16, 4:45 and 7:55 p.m.

The 6:30 a.m. train from N. Y. connects at Easton with train for Mahony City, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre.

The 8:30 a. m. train for Junction. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, arriving there at 11:50.

The 9:00 a.m. train for the West direct, without change of cars to Pittsburg and Chicago.

The 12 m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Columbia, Ephrats, Litiz, Lancaster, Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

The 3:00 p. m. train runs to Somerville.

The 4:00 p. m. train runs to Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

The 5:00 p. m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, Williamsport, Corry and Erie.

The 5:40 p. m. train runs to Somerville and connects for Flemington.

The 5:45 p. m. train runs to Junction.

The 7:00 p. m. train runs to Somerville.

An Express train leaves N. Y. at 8:00 p. m., but does not stop at Plainfield. Passengers going West can take the 7:00 p. m. train from N. Y. as far as Somerville

All baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the Agent of the Company, and checks given therefore.

Freight trains are run daily, and freight transported on liberal terms.

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

H. P. Baldwin, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York and East at 9:05 a. m.; 5:18 & 8:20 p. m.

For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at 9:45 a. m.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West at 1:20 a. m.

For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and intermediate stations, at 1:20 and 5:15 p. m.

A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at 7:25 a. m. to take orders free and return goods same day.

Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.

All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered direct from each train.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

C. Bryan, Driver. y-2naj

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

in any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save 100 per cent. on labor by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER.

All Lumber and Timber delivered, FREIGHT PAID at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. SOMERS,

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank,

(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan.1.1y

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 13. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 13.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year ... $2 00
Six months ... 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One square	3 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	2 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	11 00
Quarter of a column	6 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column	10 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column	16 00	25 00	32 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop over Townsend's Tannery rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS.
FRONT STREET, [illegible]
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSESHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
[illegible]
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
[illegible]
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. Thorn, Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN AND FEED.
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Resawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS.
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c.
FRONT STREET, Opposite Laing's Hotel
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. French's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Poetry.

Heavenward Bound.

Time is rushing in his chariot,
  Rapidly his wheels go round;
Though they cast no dust behind them,
  Though they leave no rumbling sound;
Silently they bear us onward,
  Soon our journey will be o'er;
Soon the friends with whom we mingle
  We shall see and hear no more;
Soon our feet shall press the meadows
  Of the vast eternal shore.

Flying months and years remind us
  Of the world we're passing by;
Let us leave good deeds behind us,
  In the world we're passing through,
Which shall be the seeds of kindness
  Watered by celestial dew;
And shall bear good fruits for others—
  Fruits of joy and peace, and love,
[illegible] we are singing
  In the immortal land above.

Men are born, and men are dying;
  Thousands come, but none can stay;
Time is swift, his wheels are flying,
  Never ceasing, night or day.
For the laughing, nor the crying,
  Of the saddened or the gay;
Crushing down the vain aspiring—
  They who laugh at Death's delay;
And from sorrow, sin and sighing,
  Bearing gentle souls away.

Plans and schemes of men and nations;
  Hearts and homes, and honored names,
Great walls and Art's creations,
  All the eye delights to see,
All the ear delights in hearing,
  [illegible]
Oh! we need a world more cheering,
  Free from graves and cypress shade;
Thanks to God! that world we're nearing,
  [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

A Struggle for Life.

Up in a great Tooley street warehouse, six stories above the ground, and everywhere around me wool—bales upon bales of wool, which we had been craning up all day, and in at the open door. Floors and doors beneath stored with jute and dry goods, teas, coffees, spices, tobaccos, and lowest of all, tallows in huge hogsheads.

Riches from all parts of the world lying on hand, and waiting the finish of the commercial enterprise which should consign them to the traders, and then to the people of this busy country.

"What's the matter with Jack Wood?" said one of the men in the afternoon. But excepting that he looked a little wild about the eyes I didn't see anything more about him than might often be seen in men who drink heavily at times; and so I said. But at last, towards evening, when I was longing to get home to spend my evening I was left upon the floor with him, and felt a bit startled to see him go all at once to the open door where the crane hauled the bales, and cut some strange capers like a man going to dive off a board into the sea.

Putting down my work, which was getting ready two or three burst bales from the hydraulic press, so that they may be tied up again, I slipped up quietly behind him and laid my hand upon his shoulder, when with a yell he shrieked out, "Devil! devil! devil!" and the next moment, by the light of the gas on that foggy winter afternoon, we two were wrestling and fighting together within a foot of the door, out of which we should have fallen then a hundred feet upon the stones of the wharf below.

I should have shouted, but all my powers of speech seemed taken away, as locked together we wrestled here and there while his hot breath hissed against my cheek, and I could look close into his wild, glowing eyes, as flashing with rage he bore me nearer and nearer the doorway.

Used as I was to standing at all times close to the edge and receiving packages, I could lean over at all times without a shudder; but now, with this madman slowly forcing me towards this certain death, I could feel the cold sweat standing upon my face and trembled so that my resistance became feebler and feebler, and as a last resource I managed to get my leg between my opponent's and tripped him, when he fell heavily.

Fortunately for me my enemy was undermost, and the force with which his head came against the warehouse floor partly stunned him, so that I shook myself free and turned back and fled towards the stairs. But the next moment I thought of the open doorway, and the state the poor fellow was in, so I turned back to lock it, and insure that he did not come to his death by falling out before I could get assistance. I stooped to draw him on one side, when he started up and seized me again.

To beat up his hands and turn and flee down between the piled-up bales was the work of an instant, while, roaring with rage I could hear him tearing after me—The stairs were pretty close, but as I ran round the end of the bales I found the door closed and had to dart past to avoid being caught, when I turned down between another opening of the bales and ran panting on.

Vast as the door was, there was passage after passage between the wool, which was piled up eight or nine feet high, and I tore on in the hope of so far distancing my pursuer that I could dart through the stair door, fasten it after me, and so escape or summon assistance. On and on I ran, now getting ahead, and now with the panting breath close to my shoulder, so that I expected every moment to feel a savage hand laid on me to drag me down. At last he got so near that his hand brushed me; but with a yell of horror, I leaped forward again, dodged around a corner, ran down a short passage, and again on, past pillars and piles, when turning around, I found that I was alone; and hurrying to about the centre of the narrow passage between the high walls, I leaned against the side panting and breathless.

"Now, if I could but reach the door while he was at the other end," I thought, "I would be safe;" and I kept on, nervously watching the two ends of the passage lest I should be taken by surprise when to my horror, I saw by the gas shining upon it, a savage head peer round from the end nearest the way of escape, watch me for a moment, and then disappear. It was now quite dim and twilight in all the passages, and my first impulse was to dart off in the opposite direction, but a little thought told me that perhaps the wretch did not see me, and therefore had better stay where I was—and so I stood, minute after minute, expecting to see him come round one end or the other end and dash down upon me.

I knew that about half past five the watchman would come round, and then I could give the alarm, and it wanted nearly an hour of that time, and how I could hold out till that time I could not tell, for the very thought of the narrow escape I had, completely unnerved me, and overcome with fear I could feel my knees tremble and seem to give way beneath my weight.

Five minutes passed—ten minutes—and still no sound. My spirits rose a little and I began to hope that escape was still possible, but abated nothing of my watchfulness. Another five minutes and I had almost determined upon trying to steal down toward the door when the reflection of the gaslight made the end of the passage quite bright, while where I stood was a fast deepening shadow. I took two steps forward noiselessly, and then stopped with a dead silence all around, through which I could hear the singing of the gas, and the loud throb, throb of my heart. I had somewhat recovered my breath, slinking silently on, every now and then looking back to see that there was no one in pursuit. What I should have liked, and which would have been in accordance with my feelings at that moment would have been to dash forward, but I kept down the desire, and crept slowly on between the two huge walls of wool-bales piled eight or nine feet high.

Only another three yards and here I stopped, trembling in dread lest W— might be watching for me, leaning forward to peer cautiously around the bales.—Slowly and quietly, nearer and nearer till I looked around, and then with a horrible fascination, upon me I stopped still; for in precisely the same position; Wood was craning his neck to look around at me, and with eyes looking into eyes three or four inches apart, we stood, what seemed minutes, immovable. Move I could not, for my throat felt dry and hot; while my eyes fixed and staring, looked into those glaring, wild beast-like orbs, which seemed to hold me fixed to the earth, as if some horrible nightmare was upon me. I felt that if I closed my eyes but for a moment, he would spring at me, and at last, clutching the wool firmly with one hand, I drew myself slowly back, fixing his eyes the whole while, and then as my strength seemed to come back, I leaped round and fled down the passage once more as I heard a yell and saw Wood dash into the entrance.

A quarter of an hour must have passed without a sound meeting my ears, and I was calculating upon aid soon coming, when a rustling noise seemed to have been

Nothing to be seen; and the minutes again passed slowly on; when all at once came the most horrid, unearthly yell I ever heard, from just above my head, and then, overcome with terror as I shrunk to the floor, I looked up and knew that Wood had crawled up over the top of the wool; and as the thought flashed through my mind he bounded down upon me and had me by the throat.

I struggled for a few moments, and then lights seemed dancing before my eyes, blood rushed to my head, and then I have some recollections of being dragged along the floor into the gaslight, and thrust about for a few moments, when there came the regular thud thud of the pump close by, and I could feel myself moving upwards. But all seemed so calm, and such a desire for sleep was upon me that I awoke to the consciousness that the wretch had forced me on the traveler of the hydraulic press, and was now forcing in the water, so that in a few moments life would be crushed out.

Thud thud, thud thud, went the pump, and the pressure was awful, while at the same time as I vainly writhed and tried to press down the heavy plate that was crushing me, I was conscious of a great light that shone around me, and which I thought was caused by the flashing sensation of my eyes; but no, for directly there came the noise of shouting, louder every moment, and then I made out, ringing up from the yard, these horrid words—"Fire! Fire!" and then I knew that Wood must have set fire to the warehouse.

Shouts, cries and the noise of the hurrying feet, and Wood stood in the glare of the light, looking first one way and then the other, as if confused, for he had quitted the pump at the noise of the shouting.—All at once he darted away, and half suffocated with the pressure, I could do nothing but groan, after struggling a little to find every effort in vain; and then with sharpened senses gaze at the flames licking the roof of the floor I was on, and creeping up the sides of the wool bales and the more inflammable goods that were in the warehouse. The smoke soon became blinding, and the heat stifling, but for me there seemed no hope, since I was sure no one would be able to penetrate to where I was; when again I gave a struggle and stretched down my hand backwards, and tried to reach the tap which would have let off the water and set me at liberty, or at least place me in a position to try and escape the horrible death that seemed to await me.

But no; the handle was far out of reach, and I groaned and wept weakly at my helpless condition. The press held me by the chest with awful power, but my hands were at liberty, while my head, hanging down backwards, enabled me to see the flames creeping faster and faster, as I saw them reversed, and began calculating how long it would be before they would reach me and end my misery.

All at once, when nearly fainting, my hand came in contact with an iron bar used to lengthen the handle of the pump to force the water with more ease when greater power was required, and then my heart gave a leap as I thought I might be able to strike the handle of the tap and let out the water.

To grasp the bar was the work of a moment, and then I began swinging it about slowly to try and strike the tap, but in vain—for I could do nothing with it, only being able to swing it at random, for I could not see. Nearer and nearer came the flame, louder rose the shouts, and as I looked along the warehouse I could see that all hope of escape by the stairs was cut off, even if I had been at liberty; and now, completely overcome by the pressure and the horror of my position, I groaned heavily and the bar fell from my grasp.

The last hope gone, I thought; when at the same moment a familiar sound met my ears—for in falling the bar struck the tap, when there came the fierce gush of the compressed water, and the ram began slowly to descend till I could crawl out to fall fainting upon the floor.

But I was up again directly, for there was a fierce glow in the place; and now I could see Wood busily at work, tearing out wood to feed the flames, and dashing everything he could lay his hands on into the fire, which seemed at times to singe him.

I looked round, for he took no notice of me, and as I had before seen there was no chance of escape by the door, and so run-

light shining full upon me, and the people below either groaning with horror or cheering me on as I tore at the stout rope, and sent the crane handle spinning round and round.

Could I get enough rope out before Wood's attention was taken I felt safe, for I knew I could slide down easily enough; but as I dreaded, he caught sight of me, and leaving his fiery task he rushed toward me, when, with a yell of terror, I leaped from the floor, clinging tightly to the rope, which began to run swiftly as I swung to and fro till it was all out, when the jerk nearly dashed me off. But after sliding down some little way, I recovered myself, and letting the rope glide slowly through my hands, I went lower and lower, with my eyes fixed on the burning floor above me.

All at once I felt the rope jerked and swung about, and I could see the figure of Wood at it; and then again I was being drawn up, and I knew he must be busy at the crane handle, but the next minute he must have loosened his hold, when the handle flew round and struck him from his feet, and I went sliding down.

There was a yell from the crowd; something dark dashed by me with a rushing noise, and I clung trembling to the rope. I heard a horrible dull thud, and slipping swiftly down the rope for the remainder of the distance, I fell fainting down by the side of Wood's mutilated body.

The fire was got under when our floor was burned out, though much damage was done by water; but with the exception of a strange nervous timidity that I fancy I shall never get the better of, I was not much the worse for the terrible encounter with the poor fellow who came to his end so fearfully.

* * *

A Question Settled.

Not long since, in an out of the way village in Texas, a debating party was formed. The ambitious youths who supported it, saw each of their meetings "big with the fate of Rome," and they accordingly underwent their martyrdom with becoming dignity, solemnity, and painful researches into the mysteries of Johnson's Dictionary and the School Rhetoric. After fighting such opponents as "Is Virtue its own Reward?" "Was Julius Cæsar a greater man than Cleopatra?" &c., &c., and completely settling them to the satisfaction of the young ladies of the village, the families of the society were attacked one evening in a very violent manner by the following questions: "If A plant a watermelon seed in his own ground, on one side of the fence, and the vine runs over the fence into B's property, and produces there only one melon and none anywhere else, and B eats that melon, what ought A do to B—considering both as Christians and men with families?"

A whole week was given to preparation. The eventful evening came which was to decide B's fate. All the fashionables in the village were present, as also was the unfashionables. Many profound and brilliant displays of eloquence were made. Still no one could settle B's case. If neither he nor A had been Christians, and men with families there would have been no difficulty. Any orator could have made A "*cow-whallop*" B and the melon would have been paid for, but this conclusion was utterly out of the case. Finally, when the minds of the speakers and listeners were so puzzled that they would willingly have taken a vow never to say "melon" again, a tall, ungainly looking youth, who had hereto remained silent and unobserved, rose from a corner and was delivered of the following able argument, most earnestly urged:

"Mr. President," said the lank youth, "I rise to settle that ar question. I rise for to say, Mr. President, that if I was for to plant a watermelon seed on this here side of that ar fence"—here the orator began laying out a plan on the table with pens, paper and wafers—"and that are watermelon seed was for to produce a vine, and that ar vine travelled over that ar fence, and crawled down on this ere side of that ar fence, and that ar water-million vine thar produced, and no whar else, a singular watermillion, and you, Mr. President, was that ar feller B, and you was for to eat that ar watermillion, and I, Mr. President, was that ar fellow A, and we war both Christians, and both men with families—do you know, Mr. President, what I would do?" The society and audience here listened intently. "*Why Mr. President, I would think you was dod derned cunnorous.*"

This effectually settled the question;

☞ The following rare production was written by a school-girl, 12 years of age.

What a Sunbeam saw in a day.

It may seem very strange to you that I, a little streak of light, commonly called a sunbeam, can have the power of sight, but, nevertheless it is so. Sometimes, not always I am admired, though I suppose it is no more than I can expect for you all are aware that I am nothing more than a mere sunbeam. I think it would not be taken as an offense if I trespass on your valuable time for a few moments to narrate what I saw one day. This day was dark and gloomy, and thick heavy clouds overhung the earth, and all nature seemed as if some dreadful calamity had befallen her, and so it had, for there on the battle-field were thousands of her children falling, and for what, she asks! She grieves and is almost distracted, when the little sunbeam peers through these dark clouds and softly whispers "all's well "God's will be done." I then left her and was moving on when something in a window near by attracted my attention; when I reached there I found two young ladies.—One was looking in the glass admiring herself and telling her friend she was going to take Jennie Dean's beau away, "and you know I can do it. For all he looks at is beauty, and I possess that," and so saying she gave her head a toss as though triumphing over something. I looked at her and smiled for I thought poor foolish girl. You are pretty and you have the misfortune to know it. So I left her to enjoy her own opinion, and turned to see what her friend was engaged in. There she sat with her head leaning on her hands worrying and scolding because she was obliged to finish a piece of fancy work her mother had brought into her. She had no sooner finished scolding about that than she discovered she had not any new bonnet for the coming Sunday and that too seemed to trouble her terribly; little thought she that her life was then all sunshine, and the dark days were yet before her, and with this thought I left her and darted away, but I was soon stopped, for my little eyes caught the sight of a beautiful woman. Her pale face and careworn countenance displayed trouble. While I was still gazing there entered a man under the influence of liquor, who proved to be the husband of this lady, and he, without any provocation abused her in the vilest manner, but still she bore with it all and I heard her murmur "there's rest for the weary in heaven." Could I but have returned to the happy home I but a few moments before had left and showed the poor innocent girl the sight I had just witnessed, and what trouble was, I do not think a word of complaint would ever again escape her lips—But forgive me, I have allowed myself to intrude too long on your hospitality, for I have just awakened to the fact that I am nothing more than a mere sunbeam, that is all.

ESTELLA.

* * *

The Power of Silence.

A good woman in New Jersey was sadly annoyed by a termagant neighbor who often visited her and provoked a quarrel. She at last sought the counsel of her pastor, who added sound common sense to his other good qualities. Having heard the story of her wrongs, he advised her to seat herself quietly in the chimney corner when next visited, take the tongs in her hand, look steadily into the fire and whenever a hard word came from her neighbor's lips, gently snap the tongs, without uttering a word.

A few days afterward the woman came again to the pastor, with a bright and laughing face, to communicate the effect of this new antidote for scolding. Her troubler had visited her, and, as usual, commenced her tirade. Snap went the tongs. Another volley. Snap. Another still. Snap.

"Why don't you speak?" said the termagant.

Snap.

"Do speak; I shall split if you don't speak," and away she went, cured of her malady by the magic of silence.

It is hard work fighting a quaker. It is poor work scolding a deaf man, it is profitless beating the air.

* * *

A man accidently shot himself the other day in the woods. Beneath his body was found a letter written with a lead pencil and addressed to his affianced, in which he wanted to "meet her on that bright shore where they could sing the song of Zion."

JOB PRINTING.
ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

GLEANINGS.

Why is Delmonico's like Rome? Because it is the dearest spot on earth.

When was Noah in America? When he was on the Ark-and-saw.

What is that which is lengthened by being cut at both ends? A ditch.

"I have the best wife in the world," said a long suffering husband, "she always strikes me with the soft end of the broom."

The grafts that circumstances make in our character, we are apt to regard as its native fruit.

Why is a weathercock like a loafer? Because he is constantly going round doing nothing.

There was not righteous people enough in Sodom to save it, but there was a pretty good Lot.

Why is a father's nose like a well-trained child? Because it is always under a parent's eye.

A retiring editor says his connection with the press has thawed and resolved itself into a dew.

Queer thing is an insurance policy. If I can't sell it I cancel it, and if I cancel it I can't sell it.

Let not every pain send you to a doctor, every quarrel to a lawyer, and every thirst to a dram shop.

"Charley, what makes you so sweet?" "I [illegible] when Dad made me of dust he put a little sugar in."

The shortest day of our year comes in Winter—fit emblem of our life, at once dark, cold and short.

When is a plant like a hog? When it begins to root. And when is it like a soldier? When it shoots.

Brigham Young conducts his ecclesiastical affairs on the principle of *large [illegible] and small prophets.*

Horace Fuller, formerly of the New York press, is publishing a penny paper in London.

Bonner is said to be tempting Thurlow Weed with fifty thousand dollars for his book.

"I hope this hand is not counterfeit," said a lover as he was toying with his sweetheart's fingers. "The best way to find out is to ring it," was the neat reply.

At one of the last performances of "Undine" in Chicago, a little child among the dancers received a bouquet containing one hundred dollars in greenbacks.

A colored glutton named Weston devoured three hundred raw oysters in Pottsville lately. He occupied an hour and a half in the eating.

An ignoramus had been sick and on recovering, was told by the doctor that he might take a little animal food. "No, sir," said he, "I took your gruel very easily, but hang me if I can eat your hay and oats."

There is a commercial gentleman who is unusually scrupulous in regard to having his door-plate polished every morning, being determined to "leave an unsmirched name behind him"—when he goes to the counting-room.

POVERTY AND CHARITY.—Beggar-woman: "Please sir, give me a penny to keep me from starving."

Gent: Can't stop—in a great hurry; I've got to make a speech at the Society for the Relief of the Destitute."

In Missouri the Germans have a queer marriage custom. Some young man is selected to carry invitations to the wedding. He rides about and each person invited must attach to his hat not less than a yard of highly colored ribbon. The effect when the young man has completed his rounds, is quite startling.

An old bachelor in New York offered a young lady a pony for a kiss. She gave him the kiss; he refused her the pony; she sued him; he pleaded "no consideration." The court decided that a kiss was a legal consideration, and made him pony up.

The postmaster of Fond du Lac, Wis., furnishes the following letter for publication:

Dear sir if you plese will inform me how many if any Colledges there are in Fondulac what is the number of inhabitances how many union schools are there do and much oblige.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors

Plainfield, N. J., March 26, 1868.

To Correspondents.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is solicited. We request all correspondents to write plainly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the Constitutionalist will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The Constitutionalist may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office,

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any class interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Outside of the Constitution.

"* * Some members of the Senate seemed to doubt their powers under the Constitution which they had just repudiated, AND WHOLLY OUTSIDE OF WHICH ALL AGREED WE WERE ACTING; ELSE OUR WHOLE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION WAS USURPATION!"

[Letter of Thad. Stevens, Aug. 26, 1866.

National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day, at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in the city of N. Y.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Frederick O. Prince, Secretary.
Washington, Feb. 22, 1868.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic electors of the State of New Jersey will meet in their several Counties, Townships or Wards, at such times and places as may be designated, and appoint one delegate for every one hundred Democratic votes, and one for every fraction over fifty votes polled at the last Gubernatorial election within such Townships or Wards, to represent said Counties in a State Convention, to be held at TRENTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of [illegible] next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing Fourteen Delegates to the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in the City of New York, on the 4th day of July next, to nominate Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

By order of the State Central Committee,
DAVID NAAR, Chairman.
G. D. W. Vroom, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of Plainfield are requested to meet at the Democratic Reading Room, on Saturday evening, April 4th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the ensuing Township Election.

By order of the Democratic Association,
JAMES CLARK, *Pres't.*
WM. L. FORCE, *Sec.*

Taxation.

The fact cannot be disguised, that the weight of taxation now resting upon the people of this country is enormous and as heavy as they can bear. When we speak of the people, in this connection, we mean the toiling masses, the farmers, mechanics, artisans and laborers, the bone and sinew of the land, the architects of real wealth, and all of whom, either directly or indirectly, have to meet a full share of every demand for revenue.

To preserve plighted faith as regards existing obligations is a positive duty, and cannot be avoided with honor, but to allow any unnecessary increase of indebtedness, or the misuse and wasteful expenditure of means raised for the public service, is as surely a crime and should not be tolerated by the people.

These remarks apply everywhere alike, in National, State, County, City, Township, and District Corporation affairs.

There never was a period in the history of any nation, when fidelity, economy and practical ability in the management of public business, were so urgently required as at present, not only in the government of the United States, but throughout every State and sub-division of each State bearing the American name.

"The ruling passion is extravagance.

The constant temptation is to borrow and promise to pay.

It is time to re-ordain wisdom—"Buy only what you need"—"Pay as you go."

Charity begins at home, so should public economy.

Home in this instance is Plainfield.

* * *

Our Radical friends profess to be in favor of giving equal political rights to the colored man, and *yet*, at their recent meeting to appoint delegates to the State Convention, refused to commission as such representatives any of their respected colored fellow citizens of Plainfield. Shame! Where is thy blush.

An Unintended Honor.

The Democrats of Plainfield have been tauntingly styled by some of their debt loving and taxation admiring opponents as "champions of the people's money." Instead of a reproach, as intended, that constitutes one of the very highest compliments a political party could possibly receive. We accept it as an honorable designation. The Democracy are not only the defenders of the civil and religious liberties of the people, but defenders of the people's pecuniary interests, and what is more, they will resolutely fight it out on that line. Democracy and the People are synonymous terms. Our banner is unfurled and inscribed:—

Low taxation.

Reduced indebtedness.

Economical and legitimate expenditures.

Official fidelity and impartiality.

Thorough exposition of how every dollar of the public money is used.

Liberal appropriations for what the public welfare absolutely demands.

Not a cent of the peoples' cash for personal aggrandizement or partisan corruption,

New Hampshire.

In the recent New Hampshire election, The Democrats reduced the Radical majority about eight hundred and gained twenty-four members of the Legislature.—When it is remembered, that to save New Hampshire, *frauds and bribery of unprecedented magnitude* were perpetrated by the Radicals, the result is in reality, a Democratic victory, and deserves three rousing cheers. Money was freely spent to keep New Hampshire out of Democratic hands, the sums sent from *moral* Boston for that purpose being, according to the *Commonwealth*, a Radical journal, *fearfully large* and sufficient to build quite a section of the Pacific Rail Road. Votes were purchased as high as $75, while in many places the Radical Selectmen unblushingly permitted the registration of names no more entitled to vote in New Hampshire than in *New Jersey.*

Through such means a Democratic Governor was defeated in the Granite State, and the same nefarious efforts will be made to thwart an honest expression of sentiment in Connecticut next month. We hope the scheme will be frustrated.

All the People.

The Radical impeachers in Congress presume to speak on behalf of "all the people of the United States." Two of those *impeachers now misrepresenting* the Northern and Eastern sections of New Jersey, Messrs. Hill and Halsey, had an aggregate Democratic majority recorded against them last November of *five thousand eight hundred and twenty-four* (5,824). That is representing "all the people" with a vengeance. We infer, however, that when Butler and Boutwell said "all the people," *white men and women were excluded.*

Democratic Doctrine.

We advocate reduced taxation.

We advocate a reduction of offices.

We insist on a reduction of expenses.

We protest against any more stealing.

We demand one currency for rich and poor.

We say, disband that large standing army.

Call back those exiled States.

Abolish those bureau poor houses.

And let every able man in the South, black and white, have fair play and plenty of work, and all will go well again, as it was before the war.

* * *

Were the Radicals in Congress to pass a law to establish an order of nobility, which is forbidden by the Constitution, would the President be obliged to obey and execute the law, and would he be liable to impeachment for disregarding it? If the position of the Radical majority is correct, he would have no alternative but to obey and carry out the law, though it actually changed the government from a republic to a limited monarchy.

A Big Scare.

The Radicals in Washington had an awful fright the other day, they ran around wild, nitro-glycerine was beaten entirely out of mind. Stanton sent with lightning speed for several additional batteries to guard the War Department, and Sumner, ashen pale, vociferated to a crowd of gaping colored "brudders" that he certainly did hear "a lion in the lobby roar." Some mischievous Copperhead started the report that Mosby, poor used up rebel Mosby, was about to capture Washington and all the Radicals therein. The impeachers believed it, and why not? The truth holds good—"that the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

* * *

The Township Election is near at hand. The question was asked the other day—"Whether Plainfield had a special law making the office of Freeholder a *life-tenure.*" The experience of a score or more of years would seem to warrant the conclusion. We learn that many Republicans are talking earnestly about "rotation in office."

Wade's Vote!—The Bargain!—The Disgrace.

Our telegraphic despatches to-day disclose a very rotten state of affairs in the "High and Solemn Court."

The despatches say that Benjamin F. Wade will not vote on the impeachment question unless his vote is necessary to convict the President, and then he will vote!

Here is a pledged juror, pledged against the accused before the trial commences. Yet he takes a high and solemn oath to be governed by the evidence, when it shall be produced. Would any judge allow a juror to sit in a case, when it was known he was pledged against the accused?

But this is not all. Wade, in case he does vote and convicts the President, agrees to resign the Presidency of the Senate, and let Colfax become President, so as to prevent scandal!

As a "reward" for this, he is to be put on the Grant ticket for Vice President.

This *bargain*, it is said, is "satisfactory" to the contracting parties.

What a "High and Solemn Court"! What impartiality—what justice!

And still the people slumber as if their liberties were not slipping away from them. *Hartford Times.*

Dark and Rich.

The Radical assemblage at Trenton last week for the selection of delegates to the Chicago Convention was a dark and rich affair. Messrs. Tuttle, Stansbury and Davidson, the immortal trio, managers of the negro suffrage Convention of July, 1867, were on hand jerking the wires with accustomed recklessness, whilst Courtlandt Parker made faces at Governor Ward. The resolutions as passed affirmed two deliberate violations of truth—one the non-existence of Southern State governments, and the other, that a majority of the people of New Jersey were in favor of negro suffrage. The sixth resolution was such a rare gem that we give it entire, as follows:

Resolved, That warned by the sad experience of the past, and present, we ask that the candidate for the Vice Presidency be a man of unblemished character, of incorruptible integrity, of firm devotion to the principles we cherish, and of eminent ability: and that the candidate possessing these qualities, and such personal popularity as would strengthen the ticket, should be selected, without any regard to locality.

That looks to the probable *impeachment* of General Grant, if, as President, he shows any inclination to support the letter of the Constitution, and refuses to swallow, without murmur, the black dose of Puritanism. After receiving a *premature* declination of the Vice Presidential nomination from Governor Ward, the convention evaporated amid cheers for the great New Hampshire victory, and buoyed by the soul inspiring anthem of "Old John Brown."

* * *

A petition was presented in the Senate of the United States, so called, a few days ago, asking for the *abolishment* of the office of President. What comes next—the Directory, the Consulate *or* the Empire?—One *or* the other unquestionably, as we are closely following the pathway of French Jacobinism and that leads direct from civic freedom.

Attention White Men!

Mr. Broomall, a Radical member from Pennsylvania, has introduced the following bill into Congress:

Whereas, The form of government of several of the States of the Union is not republican in this particular, that by the constitution and laws of such States, political rights are made to depend upon parentage and race, and are united in certain families to the exclusion of others usually loyal citizens of the United States: and, whereas, it is the constitutional duty of the United States, to guarantee to every State a republican form of government; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That all provisions and enactments in State constitutions and laws which make distinctions in political or civil rights among citizens of the United States, or deny such rights to any such citizens on account of parentage, race, lineage or color, are, and are hereby declared to be void and of no effect.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall prevent any qualified citizen of the United States from exercising the right of suffrage at any election in any State, under the pretence that such citizen is disqualified by the constitution and laws of such State on account of his parentage, race, lineage or color, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the proper court, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to undergo imprisonment not exceeding five years or both at the discretion of the court.

It will no doubt be passed in due season. What think you! white men! of the proposed penalty—five thousand dollars fine and five years imprisonment for keeping the ballot-box in New Jersey unpolluted with negroism.

* * *

General Grant's father says that his son Ulysses once worked for four years on a farm given him by his wife's father, and at the end of the time was poorer than when he began. No doubt the farm was also poorer. The Radicals now propose giving him Uncle Sam's plantation to cultivate.—We fear the darkies will steal all the hogs and eat up all the corn.

Garfield on Grant.

There is a Radical in Congress from Ohio by the name of General Garfield. He don't believe in dodging questions. He goes for Grant provided Grant goes the negro entire. Read what Garfield writes to the Ashtabula *Sentinel*:

"The Presidential outlook is anything but pleasant. The current for Grant seems irresistable, and if it be not checked or controlled it will result in nominating him without platform or pledge. Indeed, some of our friends are so mad as to advocate precisely that course. I hope that some movement will compel the party to make a solid platform for the nominee. There are many half hearted Republicans, who would drop the negro. If our party shall dare to be so unutterably base as to abandon this unfortunate people now, it will deserve and receive the deepest political damnation ever visited upon men. If the negro is abandoned he will, before ten years are past, explode our party as he did the Democracy in 1861. There is no path for us but the onward one. Let us live or die by our principles. Either is honorable.—Life on any other terms is ineffable disgrace."

Garfield is an honest Radical. We like honesty everywhere. Trimmers are despicable.

Sambo in his place.

Among the resolutions passed by the Democratic State Convention in Arkansas, was the following:

Resolved, "That we are in favor of the equality of the negro before the law, but not of his power over the law; of his right to acquire, possess, enjoy, convey, and transmit property, to sue and be sued, to testify in courts of justice, to be in all things protected in *his rights* of person and property by the most careful provisions of the law, and that he has, in short, all rights and guaranties except that of equal participation in making the laws, for which he is manifestly incompetent, and except the rights and privileges of social equality.

That places the negro where he should be, and where all sensible negroes desire to be. Protect him in his rights, treat him well, give him a chance to labor and prosper, but dont attempt on his behalf to suspend the laws of gravitation, that is, vainly seek to make black white. The thing cannot be done.

* * *

The Radicals predicted riot and bloodshed in New York on St. Patrick's day.—Everything however passed off orderly, and terrible was the chagrin of Africa thereat. To the great disgust of Superintendent Kennedy, nitro-glycerine failed to explode. It ought to be impeached forthwith. Where is Butler!

The Legislature.

Senator Clark presented a petition in favor of the bill authorizing the Plainfield Fire Department to issue bonds.

Assemblyman Jones reported a concurrent resolution appointing Wm W. Bryant of Monmouth, David P. Henyon of Somerset, and James R. Swayze, of Warren, as State Prison appraisers to make an appraisement of the goods and chattels of the State Prison, and to dispose of all useless and unnecessary material and rubbish in and about the institution. The report was agreed to.

The bill to repeal the act preventing the sale of liquor on election days was lost in the Senate by the following vote:

AYES—Dater, Gaskill, Hopper, Plummer Robins, Winfield—6.

NAYS—Anderson, Bettle, Blackman, Bowne, Clark, Cobb, Edsall, Horner, Little, (President), Rice, Richey, Warrick, Wildrick—13.

ABSENT—Hays.

Supplement to charter of the Rahway Savings Institution; amended by striking out the clause authorizing the payment of taxes on mortgages by the borrower, was ordered to a third reading in the House.

Senator Horner, from the Committee on Corporations, reported the bill to incorporate the Plainfield and Long Branch railroad company.

The bill to repeal the School Law of last session failed in the House ayes 30, lacking one of the Constitutional number.

In Joint Meeting, Bennington F. Randolph was elected law Judge of Hudson county, Joshua Stickler Judge of Camden county, and Israel C. Eagles, Police Justice of Newark. Among other Commissioners of Deeds elected, were the following:

Union—Plainfield, John H. Van Winkle; Clark, Adam Brown, John A. Haliday.

Middlesex—New Brunswick, 2d Ward, James H. Van Cleef; 3d Ward, Randolph H. Becker; 4th Ward, Andrew Kirkpatrick, *D. H.* Perrine; 5th Ward, Oliver A. Kibbe, Michael Lyons; South Amboy, Obadiah Clark, Chas. Morgan; Monroe, James H. Conover.

On Friday the Legislature visited Jersey City for the purpose of examining into the water front question at Harismus Cove.

* * *

At Webster, New Hampshire, on election day, where there are less than two hundred voters, there were twenty-six men who were over 70 years of age, eleven between 80 and 90, fourteen between 70 and 80, and one over 90, who walked upward of a mile and back, and was the first to come and among the last to go.

* * *

Two negroes were arrested in Mobile the other day for tearing up railroad track and selling it for old iron.

Local and State Items.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

Subscribers to the Constitutionalist, about to change their residence, will be kind enough to send to this office notice of such change before the 1st of April.

☞ The lecture by Ex-Governor Parker on Thursday evening last was one of the best and most practical discourses ever delivered in this or any other place. From beginning to end, it clearly set forth what is essential to attain "success in life," namely: knowledge, industry, frugality of time and money, rectitude, punctuality, decision, &c., all of which were in regular order appropriately commented upon, and enforced by well drawn examples from the sayings and actions of such eminent Americans as Franklin, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Douglas, Geo. Wood, Garret D. Wall and Commodore Stockton. The ruinous extravagance of the present day, both public and private, received merited rebuke; and with great justice, Governor P. took occasion to show minutely and authentically that the conquest of California was due to the "decision" of a distinguished son of New Jersey, the gallant Stockton. The entire lecture abounded in sound precept, was devoid of the least shadow of partisan feeling, and closed with a most sublime and beautiful allusion to the grand duty of life-allegiance to God. Notwithstanding the concert at the Methodist Church, Laing's Hall was well filled by a highly respectable audience. At the conclusion of the lecture, on motion of *John T. Lee, Esq.*, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Governor Parker for his able and instructive address and the assistance so nobly rendered by him on behalf of the poor of Plainfield.

☞ The oldest inhabitant does not remember such a battle of the elements as burst upon us Saturday morning. The drifting and howling blast made the storm terrific. Such of our friends as were preparing to dig garden this week have wisely countermanded orders for seeds.

☞ Our thanks are presented to Hon. Chas. Sitgreaves and Hon. Charles Haight for valuable public documents.

☞ Governor Parker, while in Plainfield, was the guest of James Clark, Esq. Appropriately so, as Mr. Clark originated the idea of benefiting the poor in the manner sanctioned by the presence of Governor P.

☞ Where are those flagmen? Echo answers where?

☞ We have been favored with copies of the "*Campaign Digest and Anti Radical Standard,*" published by W. A. Mitchener & Co., Washington, D. C. It is a bold advocate of constitutional government and the rights of the people, and should be in the hands of every man who desires the perpetuation of civic freedom. Terms single copies, $1,50, club of ten, $12, of twenty, $20.

☞ We mark with great satisfaction the election by the Legislature of our friend John H. Van Winkle as Commissioner of Deeds for Plainfield. That is an appointment eminently proper to be made, as he comes squarely up to the good old Jeffersonian standard of capability and worth.

☞ Temperance.—A temperance meeting was held at New Market under the auspices of Bound Brook Division No. 65, Sons of Temperance, on Wednesday even'g, March 18th. There was (considering the *state of the roads*) quite a large turn out and considerable interest manifested. The meeting was addressed by A. E. Bradly, Esq., of N. Y., who in an eloquent and able manner depicted the evils of intemperance. At the close of the address an application for a charter to establish a Division S. of T. was circulated through the audience, and some 25 signatures were obtained. The New Division will be instituted on Saturday evening, March 28th, by E. K. Drake, G. W. P., who presided. Everything passed off pleasantly, the B. B. Division returning home in an extra train provided for the occasion. This is the Second Division the Bound Brook brethren have started since their organization (the 14th of Jan. 1868.)

☞ Attention is called to the Public Sale of Horace Montague, in Passaic Valley, advertisement of which will be found in another column. His stock which he offers for sale is of the best. He will also sell some very fine furniture. Mr. Charles Miller, the auctioneer, is a young man, who gives promise of becoming one of our best auctioneers.

We also call attention to the sale of our fellow citizen, Mr. A. H. Wheeler, which takes place next Tuesday, the 31st, at his residence on Seventh Street, near Cherry. Although he does not mention more than a third of the articles to be sold, (a good thing for the printer,) yet his sale will be a valuable one. Read his advertisement.

☞ During the severe snow storm on Friday evening last, the new store recently raised and enclosed on First Street, Westfield, was blown down. It was to have been occupied about the 1st of April next as a grocery store by G. Schot, formerly of Somerville. J. N. Wilcox, contractor, loses about $500.

☞ Do you need Spectacles or Eye Glasses? If so, call on Mr. M. Schwab, at Laing's Hotel, and he will sell you good glasses at fair prices. He is too well known to need any comment; the names at the bottom of his advertisement as references, are of more importance than all we could say. Read it and give him a trial.

☞ We stepped into E. Dunham & Co's Clothing establishment, 316 Broad St., Newark, N. J., the other day, and from the piles of goods which we saw there we are convinced that no person need look any further to be suited in the way of clothing. "Ed.," is well known to many of our Plainfield boys; is a good fellow and a gentleman, and those that are in want of a good suit of clothes should give him a call, and we will guarantee they will be suited. Read the advertisement in another column.

☞ The Newark M. E. Conference, which has been in session in this place during the past week, adjourned on Tuesday, to meet at Newark next year. The Rev. Mr. Day was appointed to the M. E. Church of this town in place of Rev. G. H. Whitney, who goes to Jersey City.

☞ Those desirous of establishing a permanent Normal School, for the instruction of Sunday School teachers, should attend a meeting which will be held to consider that subject, at the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, on Thursday evening, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Over 10,000 muskrats were shot along the Raritan River, between Somerville and the dam below Bound Brook, during the last week.

☞ In the Senate of New Jersey, a bill has been introduced providing for the construction of a Railroad from any point in Newark to the junction of the Hackensack Railroad with the Erie Railway. The route of the road through the Township of Kearney and Union, shall be at the foot of the hill near the salt meadows. The capital of the company is fixed at $200,000. The corporators are N. Norris Halsted, John C. Soffern, John L. Douglas, John Hopper, James L. Hays, S. S. Starret, and Phineas Potter.

☞ The Republican State Central Committee have decided to issue a call for a convention on the 18th of June, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and the usual number of Presidential electors.

☞ The old mansion at Elizabeth, formerly owned by General Winfield Scott, has been sold for $14,000.

☞ It is stated that the shad fisheries along the Delaware are threatened with destruction by petroleum and other refuse matter running into the river, which give to the fish an offensive taste.

☞ S. D. Thompson, M. D., the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Homeopathic Dispensary of Newark, reports that the society have treated during the ten months ending March 1st, 1868, 800 patients; as having issued 3,050 prescriptions, and on out door cases made 458 calls.

☞ From the report of the State Geologist, it appears that there are 293,476 acres of salt marshes in New Jersey. Twenty thousand of these acres have been reclaimed at an average cost of from five to twenty dollars per acre, and are now the most productive in the State, paying per acre a profit of from one hundred to three hundred dollars.

☞ A new Gas company has been formed in Paterson, which proposes to supply the city with gas at the rate of $3 or $3,50 the 1,000 feet. The present rate is $4 per 1,000 feet.

☞ The newly elected State Treasurer has presented his securities to the Legislature. The bond is for $50,000, and is signed by Wm. P. McMichael, W. M. Force, A. M. Reynolds, David Anderson, H. A. Longstreet, A. D. Thomson, Geo. M. Wright, S. C. Forker, M. Hutchinson, Wm. R. Murphy, and Charles Mickle. The bond was referred to joint committee, who reported the same as satisfactory, and it was approved.

☞ A bill has been introduced into the Legislature directing the payment of certain sums of money for the purpose of African colonization.

It appears that in 1853 an act was passed appropriating $1000 a year for two years to the New Jersey Colonization Society; and in 1855 the Legislature revived and extended the act for a further period of five years thus appropriating the sum of seven thousand dollars for this purpose. Of this sum, three thousand dollars remain unpaid; the Society not having drawn the same within the time limited by the last mentioned act, owing to various causes interfering with their operations. The Society represented that they are now greatly in want of said appropriation to promote the humane objects of the Society.

The bill directs the balance of the appropriation to be paid, one thousand dollars on the first day of May, 1868, and $1000 on May 1st, 1869, and the remaining $1000 on the first day of May, 1870, and that the same be appropriated to the emigration of persons of color to the coast of Africa giving preference to such residents of this State.

☞ The commodious, first-class ferry-boat "Weehawken" was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. R. A. Stevens, in Hoboken, last week. The boat, which is to be a consort of the James Rumsey, and intended for the Barclay street and Hoboken route, will be finished in elegant style, and will be ready for service early in the summer.

☞ John Schoultz was arrested at the New Jersey Railroad depot, Jersey City, by Detective McWilliams, for threatening to shoot the conductor of the Newark train. Schoultz, it seems, took a lady's seat and the conductor put him out; he then threatened to shoot him, and pulling out a revolver commenced to load it. Some of the ladies fainted, and the other passengers insisted on his arrest.

☞ A young woman named Mary Farrington, living with Mr. Underhill, near Mulford Station, started to walk up the track and not perceiving the approach of the down train, though the whistle was blown several times, was struck by the engine and instantly killed.

☞ The Rt. Rev. Bishop Odenheimer is expected to administer the holy rite of confirmation in St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Sunday morning, the 29th inst., and at Trinity on the evening of the same day.

☞ As the egg season approaches housewives begin to think of how best to preserve them. The next best plan to that of eating, is suggested by a correspondent of the *Scientific American*, who has been using eggs two years old preserved thus:

1 peck good lime; 1 oz cream tartar; 1 teacup of table salt. Slack the lime with hot soft water; when cold, stir in the salt and tartar.

☞ Renyon Toms and Joseph Shinn have bought out Joseph O'Hara at the Dickinson House, Trenton, and intend to keep a first-class hotel.

☞ At the recent election in Vineland a unanimous vote in favor of prohibition was again polled.

☞ The Delaware & Raritan Canal opened for the season on Monday, the 23d inst., and judging from the number of boats that have passed through already business will be brisk this season, some sixty boats, steamers, schooners, barges, &c. having passed through the first day.

To the Citizens of Plainfield.

Distribution of the proceeds of Governor Parker's Lecture for the benefit of the poor.

Total receipts from J. Van Winkle, Esq., for the sale of tickets .... [illegible]

EXPENDITURES.

March	[illegible]	voucher No.	1—Fuel & Groceries	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Balance on hand to be distributed .... [illegible]

Of the above the recipients were:

American families	....	[illegible]
German	"	[illegible]
Irish	"	[illegible]
Colored	"	[illegible]
		[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,
WARREN GREEN, *Treas.*
Plainfield, March 24, 1868.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]

Deaths.

WINSHIP—In this place, March [illegible], [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

BYRNE—At Scotch Plains, March [illegible], [illegible], daughter of [illegible] Byrne, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

HULICK—At Plainfield, March [illegible], William [illegible], son of John and Anne Hulick, aged [illegible] months.

Republican Cowards.

With one word, Representative Kerr, of Indiana, put a fitting stigma on the party which dares not trust its fate to the votes of the free men of the United States, but seeks, by disfranchising whites and enfranchising blacks, to cheat for a verdict in its own favor. They are cowards.

"But the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Broomall) was pleased to say, in the course of his remarks, that any man who feared the domination of the negro race in this country was a coward.

"Mr. Speaker, is it evidence of courage to court the domination of negroes? Is it statesmanship to introduce into the body of electors, the governing and law-making classes, the most inferior, ignorant, and corruptible races on the earth? Such a policy has not been tolerated or adopted by any government, people or party known to history, except the present Radical party in this country. A government which rests upon and can only be sustained by the intelligence and virtue of the people cannot be safely committed to such guardians.

"Ah, Mr. speaker, who are the cowards in this country to-day? Are the Democratic party?—a party whose fidelity to principle has been characterized by a degree of courage and self sacrifice that has known no parallel in the history of political parties or of civil government. I will tell you who the cowards are; they are those white men of this country who marshal themselves under the leadership of the Radical party, who are afraid to meet the Democratic party, their white fellow citizens, in a fair hand to hand fight before the people of this country, of their own race, blood and lineage, but seek to skulk and intrench themselves behind the power and influence and aid of a negro population. They are those who are the cowards. Yes, *they are afraid to appeal for support to, and abide the verdict of their own race. They tremble as convicted criminals before such a tribunal*, and by an unnatural and unjust exercise of power appeal for support to a race utterly incompetent either to govern or support themselves. They fear to avow before the country the principles on which they stand. Let it not be said that the members of the Democratic party are cowards because they fear negro domination. We have no fear when we have only to do battle before the intelligence and virtue of the people of this country; but when we are compelled to meet the ignorance and barbarism and stupidity and vice of the country, manipulated by a political party in power, then we do fear for the welfare of the country. It is then, and then only, that we confess to any trepidation: it is not because we fear the negro. The negro has no power in this country; and *when you establish your system of government in the South, the whole effect of it will be to make tyrants of yourselves and slaves of everybody else*, the negro as well as the white man."

Suffrage by the Wagon Load.

A planter residing a few miles from Montgomery, Ala., relates an incident which entirely portrays the fitness of the negro, as a class, for the exercise of suffrage and should silence all who doubt the propriety of that Congressional legislation bestowing it. While in the very act of gathering his last cotton crop, which was in a condition urging immediate picking, a committee representing his hands one day informed him that they must all go to Montgomery the day following, and that at the same time they desired the use of a mule team and wagon. Alarmed at the prospective chance of suffering great loss by thus losing a day in the gathering of his crop, he anxiously inquired why they must be absent, and for what purpose they needed the wagon, to which the chairman or speaker of the darkey delegation replied:

"Well Boss—de fact is dis: We's bin informed that de suffrage is to be issued to-morrow, and dat we must all be dar to get our share, and we want de wagon to fetch it over."

Knowing full well that to object was useless, the planter resorted to a ruse *to save his crop, and to prevent a wagon load of "suffrage"* lying around loose on the plantation. He took out of his pocket a letter, and told the delegation that it was sent him to be read to them, from the Superintendent of the railroad, announcing that the car containing their suffrage had broken down on the route, and would not be in Montgomery for a week from that date. By this deception he saved his crop, as the negroes returned to work, regretting however, that they were to be deprived of their "suffrage" another week.

An immense block of granite is being moved through the streets of Washington, destined for the Treasury extension. It weighs 100 tons, is twenty feet long, nineteen in width, and two feet eight inches in thickness. It is one of six blocks that will be used in the construction of the north portion of the Treasury building and was quarried at Dick's Island, near Rockland, Maine.

The thieves in Chicago cover the lower end of their walking sticks with glue, march into the saloons, call for drinks, and, while the bar-keepers are compounding them, reach the sticky sticks across the counter into the piles of postal currency kept for change. The consequence is frequent deficiencies in the cash accounts of the publicans.

It is said that when a Russian husband neglects to beat his wife for a month or two, she begins to be alarmed at his indifference.

The Centreville (Md.) *Observer* says that this is the year for the reappearance of the seventeen year locust. These insects made their first chronicled appearance in Maryland in 1799, and returned every seventeen years after that time. They last re-appeared in 1851, of which many of our readers doubtless have a distinct recollection.

In the isles along the banks of the Humboldt river, the wild sugar cane grows luxuriantly and abundantly. Though sheltered by isles from the wind, the surface receives some small brakes, and from them the rich juice exudes, and drying in the atmosphere as it comes to the surface, forms along the stalk little balls of sugar, which increase in size according to the length of time the wound remains open.—The Indian squaws go through the brakes supplied with large grass baskets, and by collecting the sugar balls obtain their family saccharine supply at their convenience. This wild sugar is superior to sorghum in that it granulates so readily, and it is confidently asserted that the cane will grow in any low lands in the United States.

The exports of peanuts from Wilmington, N. C., from the crop of the past season, will probably range from eighty-five to one hundred thousand bushels. Prior to the war, the largest crop reached between one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty thousand bushels. The yield of land suited to this crop varies from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre, though there are many acres planted which fall far below the first figures.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has passed to a third reading a bill which forbids for three years the taking or shooting of quails, partridges, woodcock and snipe, under a penalty of $5 for each offence. Any person having a dead bird of that kind in his possession will be fined $5 and costs for each bird, provided he cannot show that it came from another State.

In Massachusetts there are 263 Baptist Churches with 38,741 members and 307 ordained ministers, of whom 207 are Pastors. The churches during 1867 received by baptism, 1,874, the net increase of members being 1,104. The amount of money raised by the churches was $623,609. During the year, two churches were recognized, seven houses of worship were dedicated, seven ministers died, two of them, however having removed from the State, and seven were ordained.

A letter was dropped into the postoffice in Chicago, recently, addressed to "Mr. Colifaxe, the Senator of Congress."

PUBLIC SALE.

CHARLES MILLER, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having sold his farm, situated on the Passaic Valley road, formerly belonging to [illegible], will sell at Public Auction on

Thursday, April 2d, 1868,

At [illegible] o'clock, A. M. the following Property:

Three Horses!

ONE FINE TWO-YEAR OLD COLT!

[illegible] Buggies, 1 Sulky, [illegible] spring wagon, 2 farm wagons,

Two Mowing Machines!

[illegible] a Monitor Mower & Reaper, [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And many other articles too numerous to mention. [illegible] Terms and conditions made known on day of sale by

HORACE MONTAGUE.

Public Sale!

WM. W. DRAKE, Auctioneer,

Will [illegible] at Public Sale at the residence of A. Wheeler, on [illegible] Street, near Cherry, Plainfield, N. J., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 31st.,

At ten o'clock A. M., a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting in part of

CARPETS, SOFAS, DRESSING BUREAU

Wash Stands, Tea and Side Tables,

[illegible]

TERMS CASH.

A. H. WHEELER.

PUBLIC SALE!

GEORGE CORNELL, Auctioneer.

THE subscriber having sold his farm, situated on the [illegible] road from New Brooklyn to [illegible], will sell at Public Sale at his residence, on

Thursday, March 26,

At [illegible] o'clock, a. m., his entire stock of Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c., consisting in part of

3 Horses, 6 Cows, 2 Yearling Heifers,

Farm Wagon, 1 Spring do., [illegible], Harness, [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

[illegible]

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale by

WM. DOUGHERTY.

mar12tw*

SITUATION WANTED.

A steady, industrious young man, at present out of employment, wishes a situation. He is willing and capable of doing almost anything. Enquire at

THIS OFFICE.

DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS,

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our Superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on getting a

Stylish & Well Fitting Garment!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule; we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, [illegible] LOWEST PRICE [illegible]

Fine Black Dress Suits,

(Coat, Pants and Vest complete) beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of $18.

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits,

Complete, very durable and stylish, manufactured during the last 30 days, now selling at the extreme low figure of $13.

EXTRA FINE

All Wool Cassimere Suits,

(Coat, Pants and Vest complete), made up very tasty, and well trimmed, at the low price of $10.

Remember this is for the entire suit

Price List of Coats:

Superfine Black Dress Frock Coats [illegible] $[illegible]

Superfine Black Dress Frock Coats [illegible] $12

[illegible] Fine and Heavy Black [illegible] Sack Coats, edges neatly braided, and very elegant in style [illegible]

Silk Mixed Cassimere Sacks, of tasty cut [illegible]

Brown Mixed all wool Cassimere Sacks, new style $7

Black and White Silk Mixed Cassimere Sacks [illegible]

Grey Mixed all wool Cassimere Sacks [illegible]

Stylish Tweed Sacks, at the low price of [illegible] $4

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best Black Doeskin Pants [illegible] $7 00

2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade [illegible] $5 [illegible]

all different styles of all wool Cassimere Pants at $4 00

A splendid assortment of new style all wool Pants $[illegible]

Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear [illegible] $2 50

Now making—2,000 pair new style Cass. Pants, at $3 00

Price List of Vests.

Our Finest and Best Black and Fancy Silk, Cashmere and Velvet Vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of [illegible] $5 00

Black Doeskin Vests, braided edges, at $2 50, 3 and 4

200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty, from [illegible] $2 to $[illegible]

[illegible]

N. B.—[illegible]

[illegible] We invite an examination of our Clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing.

316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

mar[illegible] DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MECHANIC STREET.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,

OPTICIAN & OCULIST,

92 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

WILL BE AT

LAING'S HOTEL,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

FROM MARCH 23 to MARCH 28, 1868,

With a very fine stock of

Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

H[illegible] TWENTY YEARS [illegible]

REFERENCES:

PLAINFIELD, April [illegible], 1867.

[illegible]

J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.

[illegible]

ALFRED DERBY,

SOMERVILLE, Dec [illegible] 1867.

[illegible]

DAVID M. VOORHEES,

An Imposter!

$50 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is traveling about the country, representing himself to be him.

M. SCHWAB.

Guardian's Sale.

[illegible]

HENRY W. FORCE, Guardian,

Dated January [illegible], 1868.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land [illegible] situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. In tracts of [illegible] acres more or less to suit. For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,

Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

jan15-47

For Sale or to Rent.

THE house on the corner of Third and Washington Streets. Enquire of

mar[illegible] D. CORY.

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock [illegible] less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

109 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn. under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking Bird, Squirrel, &c.

[illegible]

Caution; all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unexcelled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"[illegible] Lindeman & Sons, of New York, [illegible] American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: [illegible]

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John B. Petrosen, [illegible] A. [illegible], Alfred A. Pease, William Mason, Gustav Steckel, Harry Sanderson, Wm. K. Bassford, Charles Fradel, C. J. Hopkins, Theo. [illegible], Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

$15. Something Entirely New. $15.

THE $15 NOVELTY

Sewing and Embroidery Machine.

Can be run by Hand or Foot.

Agents wanted, male or female, to sell the Novelty Sewing and Embroidering Machine [illegible]

All machines warranted and kept in order for one year, free of charge.

FRENCH, BROOKS & CO.,

Sole Agents for the United States,

[illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES!

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

The Perfection of Art!

A Silver-Frosted Metal Medallion

of the world-renowned Surgeon,

Dr. Valentine Mott.

By the great American Artist,

J. Q. A. WARD.

THESE Medallions are finished in the highest style of art, [illegible] making a

MOST ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENT.

[illegible]

Every Physician in the Country

and every citizen who appreciates the achievements of Dr. Mott, will feel proud to possess a copy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $25

Agents Wanted. Address

G. EBBSON & CO.,

[illegible] Liberty Street, (Room [illegible]) New York.

To Hardware Dealers

AND

HOUSE FURNISHERS,

"The Little Vulcan."

A beautiful and convenient little article of FIRESIDE FURNITURE, for

HANDLING STOVE DOORS,

Covers, and all manner of Hot Utensils, [illegible]

No family will be without one after once seeing it. Orders promptly filled. Address the

"LITTLE VULCAN,"

(Room [illegible]) [illegible] Liberty St., N. Y.

Retail price $1 each.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Expressage in all cases to be paid by purchaser.

Mar7-f

FISH, POULTRY

AND

VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep on

CHERRY STREET,

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,

A Good Assortment of

FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., from every morning.

ISAAC E. PARKER.

mar[illegible]

Manure and Fertilizer Depot,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

(One door from West St., and Central R. R. Depot)

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, (direct importation).

PURE BONE DUST, (all grades and fineness)

CONCENTRATED MANURES,

Super-phosphate of Lime, (all brands)

Fish Guano, (Dry and Wet)

Rotted Bone Manures.

Land Plaster,

POUDRETTE, of an extra superior quality—"My Own Make") and all other Fertilizers and Manures, which I guarantee to sell LOWER than any other party in the trade, and all *Warranted as Represented.* Address or call on

ALONZO P. MAYHER,

144 Liberty St., N. Y.

mar[illegible] North River side of City

Special Announcement!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO BUYERS OF

CARPETS!

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 315 Canal and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,

NEW YORK,

Have just received a large stock of new and elegant patterns of Carpets, which will be sold at Great Reduction from former prices, to wit:

ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, 3-4 & 6-4 wide

" BRUSSELS "

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,

THREE-PLY CARPETS,

EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS,

EXTRA FINE CARPETS, ALL WOOL,

STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS,

MATTINGS, (White and Colored)

RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, RODS, &C.,

With a large stock of

OIL CLOTHS,

New Designs, from 3 to 18 feet wide.

The above was purchased for CASH, which enables us to offer

EXTRA BARGAINS to CASH BUYERS

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

315 CANAL, and 1 & 3 MERCER ST.,

mar[illegible] One block from Broadway.

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

on the corner of

Cherry and Third Sts.

(Opposite Wm. Cook's Lumber & Coal Yard) where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

mar[illegible] R. J. HAGAMAN & CO.

NEW

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR

FACTORY.

HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish

Sash, Blinds and Doors

At very low rates.

ONDERDONK & FISHER,

Fifth Street, between Cherry & Front,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

B. F. Onderdonk. mar[illegible] B. C. Fisher.

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. Situated in the town of 2,500 inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Enquire of

LAMON & MARSH,

[illegible] Westfield, N. J.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at

BOUGHTON'S

1868.

For President,

A GOOD MAN.

For Vice-President,

A Better Man.

Pickell & Ramsey

ARE

Selling out below Cost!

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Stock we will close out less than cost. Our object in doing so is to offer to the public the largest and best assortment of

SPRING GOODS

than any other store in Plainfield—in fact one of the best Dry Goods Stores in the State. We have a good assortment of

Carpets!

All Wool Carpet for $1, very cheap.

Oil Cloth,
Druggett,
Matting, &c.

Very Low.

GOOD PRINTS

6¼, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

MUSLINS,

9, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.

A good assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The best Linen Finish

Paper Collars

in the State. Try them.

GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND WILL GO HIGHER.

Give us a call. No trouble to show our Goods.

Respectfully,

1-6m PICKELL & RAMSEY.

FREEMAN & PHILPITT

[illegible]

Cherry Street

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

[illegible]

Freeman & Philpitt's

BEST

Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of

CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE.

As we charge nothing for showing our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,

FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,

PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER-RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. [illegible]

Cents' Fine Calf Boots

[illegible]

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

Bone Dust.

PURE BONE DUST at mill prices at MAYHER'S,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

(One door from West St.)

1,000 POSTS & RAILS

DRESSED & BORED. CHEAP FOR CASH, by

S. L. HORTON.

[illegible] William and Somerset.

The Power of Prayer.

A boy in one of our public schools had a very fine pair of gloves stolen from the pockets of his over coat. He stated the fact to his teacher, and she brought it before the children of the room under her charge. In simple but earnest language she told them that however much they might deceive one another they could not deceive God, who would surely bring them to account for all their actions; she therefore entreated the boy who had taken the gloves to restore them. She did not wish to cast suspicion on any of them by instituting a search, but would leave the wrong doer to the guidance of his own conscience. There was no response to her entreaty that day, but she took the subject to God in agonizing prayer when she went home, and the next day appealed to her scholars again and told them that she should continue praying until the gloves were restored. So deeply interested did she feel in the welfare of the children entrusted to her care that she could not repress her tears when she addressed them, and they all sympathized with her, because they all loved her, and knew by experience that she loved them also. Silently raising her eyes to Heaven, she seemed to implore the Divine aid. The scholars were quiet; not the slightest movement of hand or foot disturbed the silence, and even their breathing seemed suppressed; when one of the boys, half concealing his face with his hands while the tears streamed down his cheeks, confessed that he had taken the gloves and restored them. The teacher not only freely forgave him, but kissed him for his courage in confessing his fault publicly when he might have restored the gloves privately. She availed herself of the opportunity to impress upon the minds of her pupils the duty of forgiveness. We do not know the young lady's creed, but we have been informed that she prays for the welfare of her pupils and for grace to teach them aright, three times every day.

* * *

THE EXACT TRUTH.—Two young masons were building a brick wall—the front wall of a high house. One of them, in placing a brick, discovered that it was a little thicker on one side than on the other.

His companion advised him to throw it out. "It will make your wall untrue, Ben," said he.

"Pooh!" answered Ben, "what difference will such a trifle as that make? You're too particular."

"My mother," replied his companion, "taught me that truth is truth, and ever so little an untruth is a lie, and a lie is no trifle."

"Oh," said Ben, "that's all very well; but I am not lying, and have no intention of doing so."

"Very true; but you make your wall tell a lie, and I have somewhere read that a lie in one's work, like a lie in his character, will show itself sooner or later and bring harm, if not ruin."

"I'll risk it, in this case," answered Ben, and he worked away laying more bricks, and carrying the wall higher, till the close of the day, when they quit work and went home.

The next morning they went to resume their work, when, behold, the lie had wrought out the result of all lies! The wall getting a little slant from the untrue brick, had become more and more untrue as it got higher, and at last, in the night, had toppled over, obliging the masons to do all their work over again.

Just so with ever so little an untruth in your character—it grows more and more untrue, if you permit it to remain, till it brings sorrow and ruin.

Tell, act, and live the exact truth always.

* * *

Frank and Susie.

"There! that kitten's run into the pantry," said Mrs. Lee, as she was hurrying about her dinner. "Children, one of you get her out, won't you?"

"I will," said Frank, clattering into the pantry. "Here! scat, clear out."

Poor kitty, frightened with the noise, ran wildly in every direction but that of the door, and finally crept behind a barrel. Frank, of course, could not move it, and as little could he get the kitten out. When he found she would certainly stay where she was as long as he scolded, he tried coaxing, but it was too late for that; Kit would not trust him.

"Here Kitty, Kitty, come, little Kitty," said Susie in gentle tones, as she came with quiet footfall into the pantry. Kitty knew that pleasant voice, and she put her head out, but hesitated.

"Come Kitty, dear little Kitty," said Susie again, and she came. Mrs. Lee had heard it all.

"Which do you think the better way, my boy," she asked, laying her hand on Frank's shoulder, "Susie's or yours?"

"Susie's," Frank replied.

"Remember, then, little ones, always, that gentleness and kindness are better than roughness, and the rule of love is better than that of fear."

* * *

Several beer barrels lately burst in Cincinnati, and flooded a street with their contents. The beer froze over, and all the little boys and girls of the neighborhood used it for a skating park.

A FELLOW went to a parish priest and told him, with a long face, that he had seen a ghost. "When and where?" said the pastor. "Last night," said the man, "I was passing by the church, and up against the walls of it did I behold the spectre." "In what shape did it appear?" asked the priest. "It appeared in the shape of a great ass." "Go home and hold your tongue about it," rejoined the pastor, "you are a very timid man, and have been frightened by your own shadow."

* * *

A man, travelling, entered a tavern and seeing no one present but the landlord and a negro, seated himself and entered into a conversation with the negro. Shortly he asked Sambo if he was dry. Sambo said he was. Stranger told him to go to the bar and take something at his expense. Negro did so, and shortly left. Landlord says to the stranger:

"Are you acquainted with that nigger?"

"No, never saw him before; but why do you ask?"

"I supposed so, from your conversing with him, and asking him to drink."

"Oh," said the stranger, "I was only experimenting. The fact is, I was dry myself, and I thought that if your liquor didn't kill the negro in fifteen minutes, I would venture to take a drink myself."

* * *

STABLE BEDDING.—This is an advantage in two prominent ways. The benefit the stock receives from the soft, dry bed, and the manure it makes for the smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, including the grape and other productions. It is the vegetable manure in the litter that does this. Sawdust is eminently fitter for this but it must be dry when used. Leaves are, perhaps, better still. These are already dry; so is straw and chaff, shavings, and so forth. The product is a combination of animal and vegetable manure what is generally needed. The proportion can be made to suit requirements. Straw has an objection, as it makes "long manure," and requires time to rot, an less ploughed under. Sawdust, leaves and chaff, as well as shavings, may be used as a top dressing at once, and as a mulch also, or, better, harrowed into the soil. As a top-dressing for meadows or pastures of course there is nothing that is better, especially if permitted to rot first. It will form a heap that is most convenient and most profitable to take from and apply to raspberries, and work into the soil with cultivator or harrow for strawberries, especially the Wilson. This requires just such treatment. Then our grape-vines—what a fine ready heap it makes to take from for a mulch or to work into the soil a little! We know good farmers who do this. We have had a taste of it ourselves. Once fairly tested it will never be abandoned.

* * *

LITTLE THINGS IN FARMING.—The whole success of a farmer hinges upon timely attention to little things. This mainly makes the difference between thrift and poverty. Philosophy of success is expressed in that old adage, "For want of a nail a shoe was lost." It is a little thing to keep accounts of the pecuniary transactions upon the farm. A half hour Saturday evening would enable most farmers to know just how they stand with the world. Yet, we suspect half of the men who cultivate the soil never make an entry in a book, and for want of this, the account runs up fearfully at the store, and many articles of luxury are purchased for which they are unable to pay at the end of the year. Debt accumulates, the farm is mortgaged, and finally lost, for want of a little pen ink. It is a little thing to put up a tool in its place when not in use. Yet many have no tool-house or place of shelter for any implement or vehicle. Things are left where they was last used, the plow in the field, cart in the yard, the chains in the stable, the harness in the wood-house, the axe in the woodpile and the rake in the corn crib. Many do not even house the expensive implements they have bought and reapers and threshers are treated like plows and harrows. The parts made of iron and steel grows rusty, and the wood decays. A machine that is good for thirty years with proper care is used up in five by abuse. It is a very little thing to turn a nut when it is loose. Yet for want of the tightening the nut is lost the bolt comes out, and the loaded wagon breaks down on the way to market, and a whole day for man and team is lost. It is a little thing to keep a horse properly groomed, yet for want of clean fetlocks the skin cracks and the horse is lame, and the owner loses the use of him for months or weeks. Ventilation is a small affair, yet for want of it the health of stock in stables suffers severely, and disease sets in. It is an easy thing to deal fairly with your neighbors and make a name that is better than "precious ointment." Many cheat on small occasions, do not deliver what they sell, and get a reputation for meanness that stands in the way of their success.

* * *

What we do for ourselves will soon be forgotten. What we do for others may be the vision to cheer the soul when the eye can no longer behold our loved ones.

* * *

The arrest of Charles Dickens and holding him as a hostage for the captured Train is hinted at.

READING
AND
BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by R. C. Ross

ON FRONT STREET,
(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,
WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeELYN.

Sleepless Nights
OF AGONY.
PAIN AFTER PAIN
Running like lightning along the nerves
PROMPTLY RELIEVED,
and forever banished by using
Dr. Russell's
MAGNETIC OIL,
The unfailing remedy for
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,
And Pain of any sort and from any cause.

This Valuable Preparation

Has proved of incalculable benefit in affording immediate relief in thousands of cases of painful and distressing attacks. Its capacity for doing good is unequalled, and it is endorsed by the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, to be the most valuable Medicine of its class. It will absolutely cure Rheumatism in its worst forms after all other remedies and treatment has failed. Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Ear-ache and Nervous Headache succumbs to its wonderful power immediately. If applied on the chest when retiring for the night, it will cure the worst cough by morning. It will allay the most severe attack of cramps in a few minutes. In fact its power to subdue pain is wonderful, and needs but a trial to prove its worth.

PRICE 50 CENTS.
Full Directions accompany each Bottle.
☞ To be obtained of all Druggists.

Russell's Magnetic Oil
SOLD AT
Voorhees' Family Medicine Store.

H. S. SQUIER,
FURS Fashionable Hatter FURS
FURS AND FURS
FURS FURRIER, FURS
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

Special attention is called to the
Fur Department,
In which the Ladies can choose from the most Elegant and Richest selections ever offered to the people of Newark, and from the different species and qualities to suit both the judgment and the pocket of the purchaser, and from as Large a Stock as can be found in the State. Now is the time for bargains in Furs. We are closing out our entire stock at cost.

Spring Style of Silk Hats
A full and complete assortment of all the New Styles and Qualities of the season for Men and Boys.
N. B.—Furs Re-modeled and Repaired,
H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob B. Laing, in the bakery business on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE.
144 Liberty St., N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. MAYHER,
144 Liberty St., 1 door from West

FURNITURE !
AT
Runyon's Warerooms
North side of Front Street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits
Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,
from $40 to $250. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,
at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattresses
on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,
White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames
constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. [illegible]

Fancy Toilet Trunks
for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering
of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattresses. All repairing done when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to [illegible]

UNDERTAKING
In all its branches. [illegible] in attendance at all hours of the day or night.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale in Brooklyn.
House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.

For Sale in Plainfield.
House and Six Acres on Front Street. New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
20 acres land, Front Street and Green Brook.
8 acres land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
This property lies in the centre of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq.
Terms Easy. Enquire of
JOHN RAYMOND, on premises.

GUANO,
NO. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at
MAYHER'S (New Store)
144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
Is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class Instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

Something New.
LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF
BOOT & SHOE GREASE.
A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by
Wm. HANSEN & Co.,
Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.
ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE
Excelsior French Varnish
For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for
RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.
For sale at Pope, Force & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

Furniture! Furniture!
C. W. BOUGHTON,
Front Street,
(next to [illegible]) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Has a full assortment of
Household Furniture
Consisting of
BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.
All of which we will sell at
New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
JOBBING
Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.
AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher
N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on the above [illegible] work [illegible] the lowest.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.
KINYON & SCHENCK,
Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths
Main St., Plainfield, N. J.
Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

Marble Mantles.
GEO. McGHEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTELS,
192 BROAD STREET,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.
THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant assortment of Marble Mantels in Italian and American Marbles, at 25 per cent. less than the New York prices. [illegible]
Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

The Old Meat Stand
ON THE CORNER OF
Front and Cherry Streets,
IS THE PLACE TO GET THE
BEST MEAT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.
INSLEE & GARDNER.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,
No. 77 Irving St.,
NEAR THE DEPOT. RAHWAY, N. J.
Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

BOOTS & SHOES.
S. C. Conklin,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(MANNING'S ROW.)
Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'
BOOTS & SHOES
Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.
Gents' Fine Calf Boot,
Made to order in the latest style.
☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.
S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.
NEW two story house, French roof, 10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within five minutes walk of depot. Enquire of
J. N. C. MARSH, Westfield, N. J.

Poudrette.
A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at
MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

To the Public.
If you wish to get your
JOB PRINTING
done in a
Neat and Satisfactory Manner,
come to the office of
The Constitutionalist,
and we will
Guarantee Satisfaction
We have made large additions to our stock of
JOB TYPE,
have the
Best Presses in Use,
and are now fully prepared to do
Plain & Ornamental
JOB PRINTING
at the
Shortest Possible Notice,
and at
LOWER PRICE
than any other establishment in the State. We have but
One Price!
for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.
Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Region.
Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.
3 Express Trains Daily to the West.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—COMMENCING DEC. 13, 186[illegible]
PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.
Leave Plainfield at [illegible] a.m. [illegible] p.m.
Leave New York at [illegible] p.m.
Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible] p.m.
PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.
Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p.m.
Leave Somerville at [illegible] p.m.
The [illegible] a.m. train from N. Y. connects at Easton with train for Mahanoy City, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre.
The [illegible] a.m. train for Junction. Connects at Somerville for Flemington [illegible]
The [illegible] a.m. train for the West direct, without change of cars to Pittsburg and Chicago.
The 12 m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, [illegible] and Harrisburgh.
[illegible]
All baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the Agent of the Company, and checks given therefor.
Freight trains are run daily, and freight received on liberal terms.
R. E. RICKER, Sup't.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Hope's Express Company
WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,
Money, Merchandise, &c.,
BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,
To All Parts of the Country.
OFFICES IN NEW YORK:
59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST
[illegible]
A special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at [illegible] a. m. to take orders [illegible]
Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.
All orders promptly attended to. Goods [illegible] will be delivered [illegible]
GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.
OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

South Bound Brook
LUMBER, LUMBER,
Coddington, Tappen & Co.,
Having connected with their Yards a
Steam Saw and Planing Mill,
are prepared to
DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE
LUMBER
in any desired shape.
BUILDERS AND OTHERS,
Will save 25 per cent. or more by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.
Our Lumber is Seasoned,
and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES
TIMBER CUT TO ORDER.
All Lumber and Timber delivered, FREIGHT PAID at any Depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.
WE ARE NOW
Selling Lower
Than any other Yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be convinced of the fact.
AYRES COODINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
B. J. SOMERS,

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 13. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 13.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year..............................$2 00
" six months...............................1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr.
One square.........	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares........	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column.	6 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column.......	10 00	16 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column..........	18 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop over Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
New Markkt, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; 1 till 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
OFFICE—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. THORN, - - - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAL, BRAN AND FEED,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed jan16y

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
y-2naj

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS, FAMILY MEDICINES, &C., &C.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptians carefully compounded, and all orders correctly anwered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

Poetry.

Heavenward Bound.

Time is rushing in his chariot;
Rapidly his wheels go round:
Though they cast no dust behind them,
Though they leave no rumbling sound;
Silently they bear us onward.
Soon our journey will be o'er;
Soon the friends with whom we mingle
We shall see and hear no more;
Soon our feet shall press the meadows
Of the vast eternal shore.

Flying months and years remind us
Of the world we're passing to;
Let us leave good deeds behind us,
In the world we're passing through,
Which shall be the seeds of kindness
Watered by celestial dew;
And shall bear good fruits for others—
Fruits of joy, and peace, and love,
Years long after we are singing
In the immortal land above.

Men are born, and men are dying;
Thousands come, not one can stay;
Time is swift, his wheels are flying,
Never ceasing, night or day,
For the laughter, nor the crying
Of the stricken or the gay;
Crushing down the God-defying—
They who laugh at Death's delay;
And from sorrow, sin, and sighing,
Bearing gentle souls away.

Plans and schemes of men and nations;
Hearts and homes, and homestead tree,
Great walls and Art's creations,
All the eye delights to see;
All the ear delights in hearing.
Crumble, tumble, fall and fade;
Oh! we need a world more cheering,
Free from graves and cypress shade;
Thanks to God! that world we're nearing,
Is in eternal sapphires laid.

Miscellaneous.

A Struggle for Life.

Up in a great Tooley street warehouse, six stories above the ground, and everywhere around me wool—bales upon bales of wool, which we had been craning up all day, and in at the open door. Floors and doors beneath stored with jute and dry goods, teas, coffees, spices, tobaccos, and lowest of all, tallows in huge hogsheads.

Riches from all parts of the world lying on hand, and waiting the finish of the commercial enterprise which should consign them to the traders, and then to the people of this busy country.

"What's the matter with Jack Wood?" said one of the men in the afternoon. But excepting that he looked a little wild about the eyes I didn't see anything more about him than might often be seen in men who drink heavily at times; and so I said. But at last, towards evening, when I was longing to get home to spend my evening I was left upon the floor with him, and felt a bit startled to see him go all at once to the open door where the crane landed the bales, and cut some strange capers like a man going to dive off a board into the sea.

Putting down my work, which was getting ready two or three burst bales from the hydraulic press, so that they may be tied up again, I slipped up quietly behind him and laid my hand upon his shoulder, when with a yell he shrieked out, "Devil! devil! devil!" and the next moment, by the light of the gas on that foggy winter afternoon, we two were wrestling and fighting together within a feet of the door, out of which we should have fallen clear a hundred feet upon the stones of the wharf below.

I should have shouted, but all my powers of speech seemed taken away, as locked together we wrestled here and there while his hot breath hissed against my cheek, and I could look close into his wild, glowing eyes, as flushing with rage he bore me nearer and nearer the doorway.

Used as I was to standing at all times close to the edge and receiving packages, I could lean over at all times without a shudder; but now, with this madman slowly forcing me towards this certain death, I could feel the cold sweat standing upon my face and trembled so that my resistance became feebler and feebler, and as a last resource I managed to get my leg between my opponent's and tripped him, when he fell heavily.

Fortunately for me my enemy was undermost, and the force with which his head came against the warehouse floor partly stunned him, so that I shook myself free and turned back and fled towards the stairs. But the next moment I thought of the open doorway, and the state the poor fellow was in, so I turned back to lock it, and insure that he did not come to his death by falling out before I could get assistance.

My hand was on the door, but I could not close it, for Wood lay in the way, and shuddering at how near he lay to the gulf, I stooped to draw him on one side, when he started up and seized me again.

To beat up his hands and turn and flee down between the piled-up bales was the work of an instant, while, roaring with rage I could hear him tearing after me—The stairs were pretty close, but as I ran round the end of the bales I found the door closed and had to dart past to avoid being caught, when I turned down between another opening of the bales and ran panting on.

Vast as the door was, there was passage after passage between the wool, which was piled up eight or nine feet high, and I tore on in the hope of so far distancing my pursuer that I could dart through the stair door, fasten it after me, and so escape or summon assistance. On and on I ran, now getting ahead, and now with the panting breath close to my shoulder, so that I expected every moment to feel a savage hand laid on me to drag me down. At last he got so near that his hand brushed me; but with a yell of horror, I leaped forward again, dodged around a corner, ran down a short passage, and again on, past pillars and piles, when turning around, I found that I was alone; and hurrying to about the centre of the narrow passage between the high walls, I leaned against the side panting and breathless.

"Now, if I could but reach the door while he was at the other end," I thought, "I would be safe;" and I kept on, nervously watching the two ends of the passage lest I should be taken by surprise, when to my horror, I saw by the gas shining upon it, a savage head peer round from the end nearest the way of escape, watch me for a moment, and then disappear. It was now quite dim and twilight in all the passages, and my first impulse was to dart off in the opposite direction, but a little thought told me that perhaps the wretch did not see me, and therefore had better stay where I was—and so I stood, minute after minute, expecting to see him come round one end or the other end and dash down upon me.

I knew that about half past five the watchman would come round, and then I could give the alarm, and it wanted nearly an hour of that time, and how I could hold out till that time I could not tell, for the very thought of the narrow escape I had, completely unnerved me, and overcome with fear I could feel my knees tremble and seem to give way beneath my weight.

Five minutes passed—ten minutes—and still no sound. My spirits rose a little and I began to hope that escape was still possible, but abated nothing of my watchfulness. Another five minutes and I had almost determined upon trying to steal down toward the door when the reflection of the gaslight made the end of the passage quite bright, while where I stood was a fast deepening shadow. I took two steps forward noiselessly, and then stopped with a dead silence all around, through which I could hear the singing of the gas, and the loud throb, throb of my heart. I had somewhat recovered my breath, slinking silently on, every now and then looking back to see that there was no one in pursuit. What I should have liked, and which would have been in accordance with my feelings at that moment would have been to dash forward, but I kept down the desire, and crept slowly on between the two huge walls of wool-bales piled eight or nine feet high.

Only another three yards and here I stopped, trembling in dread lest Wood might be watching for me, leaning forward to peer cautiously around the bales.—Slowly and quietly, nearer and nearer till I looked around, and then with a horrible fascination upon me I stopped still; for in precisely the same position; Wood was craning his neck to look around at me, and with eyes looking into eyes three or four inches apart. we stood, what seemed minutes, immovable. Move I could not, for my throat felt dry and hot; while my eyes fixed and staring, looked into those glaring, wild beast-like orbs, which seemed to hold me fixed to the earth, as if some horrible nightmare was upon me. I felt that if I closed my eyes but for a moment, he would spring at me, and at last, clutching the wool firmly with one hand, I drew myself slowly back, fixing his eyes the whole while, and then as my strength seemed to come back, I leaped round and fled down the passage once more as I heard a yell and saw Wood dash into the entrance.

A quarter of an hour must have passed without a sound meeting my ears, and I was calculating upon aid soon coming, when a rustling noise seemed to have been made close by me, and I started and looked toward the dark, and then toward the end of the narrow passage I was in.

Nothing to be seen; and the minutes again passed slowly on; when all at once came the most horrid, unearthly yell I ever heard, from just above my head, and then, overcome with terror as I shrank to the floor, I looked up and knew that Wood had crawled up over the top of the wool; and as the thought flashed through my mind he bounded down upon me and had me by the throat.

I struggled for a few moments, and then lights seemed dancing before my eyes, blood rushed to my head, and then I have some recollections of being dragged along the floor into the gaslight, and thrust about for a few moments, when there came the regular thud thud of the pump close by, and I could feel myself moving upwards. But all seemed so calm, and such a desire for sleep was upon me that I awoke to the consciousness that the wretch had forced me on the traveler of the hydraulic press, and was now forcing in the water, so that in a few moments life would be crushed out.

Thud thud, thud thud, went the pump, and the pressure was awful, while at the same time as I vainly writhed and tried to press down the heavy plate that was crushing me, I was conscious of a great light that shone around me, and which I thought was caused by the flashing sensation of my eyes; but no, for directly there came the noise of shouting, louder every moment, and then I made out, ringing up from the yard, these horrid words—"Fire! Fire!" and then I knew that Wood must have set fire to the warehouse.

Shouts, cries and the noise of the hurrying feet, and Wood stood in the glare of the light, looking first one way and then the other, as if confused, for he had quitted the pump at the noise of the shouting.—All at once he darted away, and half suffocated with the pressure, I could do nothing but groan, after struggling a little to find every effort in vain; and then with sharpened senses gaze at the flames licking the roof of the floor I was on, and creeping up the sides of the wool bales and the more inflammable goods that were in the warehouse. The smoke soon became blinding, and the heat stifling, but for me there seemed no hope, since I was sure no one would be able to penetrate to where I was; when again I gave a struggle and stretched down my hand backwards, and tried to reach the tap which would have let off the water and set me at liberty, or at least place me in a position to try and escape the horrible death that seemed to await me.

But no; the handle was far out of reach, and I groaned and wept weakly at my helpless condition. The press held me by the chest with awful power, but my hands were at liberty, while my head, hanging down backwards, enabled me to see the flames creeping faster and faster, as I saw them reversed, and began calculating how long it would be before they would reach me and end my misery.

All at once, when nearly fainting, my hand came in contact with an iron bar used to lengthen the handle of the pump to force the water with more ease when greater power was required, and then my heart gave a leap as I thought I might be able to strike the handle of the tap and let out the water.

To grasp the bar was the work of a moment, and then I began swinging it about slowly to try and strike the tap, but in vain—for I could do nothing with it, only being able to swing it at random, for I could not see. Nearer and nearer came the flame, louder rose the shouts, and as I looked along the warehouse I could see that all hope of escape by the stairs was cut off, even if I had been at liberty; and now, completely overcome by the pressure and the horror of my position, I groaned heavily and the bar fell from my grasp.

The last hope gone, I thought; when at the same moment a familiar sound met my ears—for in falling the bar struck the tap, when there came the fierce gush of the compressed water, and the ram began slowly to descend till I could crawl out to fall fainting upon the floor.

But I was up again directly, for there was a fierce glow in the place; and now I could see Wood busily at work, tearing out wood to feed the flames, and dashing everything he could lay his hands on into the fire, which seemed at times to singe him.

I looked round, for he took no notice of me, and as I had before seen there was no chance of escape by the door, and so running to the open door by the crane, I caught hold of the rope and began lowering it down as fast as possible with the light shining full upon me, and the people below either groaning with horror or cheering me on as I tore at the stout rope, and sent the crane handle spinning round and round.

Could I get enough rope out before Wood's attention was taken I felt safe, for I knew I could slide down easily enough; but as I dreaded, he caught sight of me, and leaving his fiery task he rushed toward me, when, with a yell of terror, I leaped from the floor, clinging tightly to the rope, which began to run swiftly as I swung to and fro till it was all out, when the jerk nearly dashed me off. But after sliding down some little way, I recovered myself, and letting the rope glide slowly through my hands, I went lower and lower, with my eyes fixed on the burning floor above me.

All at once I felt the rope jerked and swung about, and I could see the figure of Wood at it; and then again I was being drawn up, and I knew he must be busy at the crane handle, but the next minute he must have loosened his hold, when the handle flew round and struck him from his feet, and I went sliding down.

There was a yell from the crowd; something dark dashed by me with a rushing noise, and I clung trembling to the rope. I heard a horrible dull thud, and slipping swiftly down the rope for the remainder of the distance, I fell fainting down by the side of Wood's mutilated body.

The fire was got under when our floor was burned out, though much damage was done by water; but with the exception of a strange nervous timidity that I fancy I shall never get the better of, I was not much the worse for the terrible encounter with the poor fellow who came to his end so fearfully.

⁂

A Question Settled.

Not long since, in an out of the way village in Texas, a debating party was formed. The ambitious youths who supported it, saw each of their meetings "big with the fate of Rome," and they accordingly underwent their martyrdom with becoming dignity, solemnity, and painful researches into the mysteries of Johnson's Dictionary and the School Rhetoric. After fighting such opponents as "Is Virtue its own Reward?" "Was Julius Cæsar a greater man than Cleopatra?" &c., &c., and completely settling them to the satisfaction of the young ladies of the village, the faculties of the society were attacked one evening in a very violent manner by the following questions: "If A plant a watermelon seed in his own ground, on one side of the fence, and the vine runs over the fence into B's property, and produces there only one melon and none anywhere else, and B eats that melon, what ought A do to B—considering both as Christians and men with families?"

A whole week was given to preparation. The eventful evening came which was to decide B's fate. All the fashionables in the village were present, as also was the unfashionables. Many profound and brilliant displays of eloquence were made. Still no one could settle B's case. If neither he nor A had been Christians, and men with families there would have been no difficulty. Any orator could have made A "co-whollop" B and the melon would have been paid for, but this conclusion was utterly out of the case. Finally, when the minds of the speakers and listeners were so puzzled that they would willingly have taken a vow never to say "melon" again, a tall, ungainly-looking youth, who had hereto remained silent and unobserved, rose from a corner and was delivered of the following able argument, most earnestly urged:

"Mr. President," said the lank youth, "I rise to settle that ar question. I rise for to say, Mr. President, that if I was for to plant a watermelon seed on this here side of that ar fence"—here the orator began laying out a plan on the table with pens, paper and wafers—"and that are watermelon seed was for to produce a vine, and that ar vine travelled over that ar fence, and crawled down on this ere side of that ar fence, and that ar water-million vine thar perduced, and no whar else, a singular watermillion, and you, Mr. President, was that ar feller B, and you was for to eat that ar watermillion, and I, Mr. President, was that ar fellow A, and we war both Christians, and both men with families—do you know, Mr. President, what I would do?" The society and audience here listened intently. "*Why Mr. President, I would think you was dod derned ongenerous!*"

This effectually settled the question; the society broke up in disorder, and some of the young ladies were suspected of having gone home giggling.

☞ The following rare production was written by a school-girl, 12 years of age.

What a Sunbeam saw in a day.

It may seem very strange to you that I, a little streak of light, commonly called a sunbeam, can have the power of sight, but, nevertheless it is so. Sometimes, not always I am admired, though I supppose it is no more than I can expect for you all are aware that I am nothing more than a mere sunbeam. I think it would not be taken as an offense if I trespass on your valuable time for a few moments to narrate what I saw one day. This day was dark and gloomy, and thick heavy clouds overhung the earth, and all nature seemed as if some dreadful calamity had befallen her, and so it had, for there on the battle-field were thousands of her children falling, and for what, she asks? She grieves and is almost distracted, when the little sunbeam peers through these dark clouds and softly whispers "all's well! God's will be done." I then left her and was moving on when something in a window near by attracted my attention; when I reached there I found two young ladies.—One was looking in the glass admiring herself and telling her friend she was going to take Jennie Dennis' beau away, "and you know I can do it. For all he looks at is beauty, and I possess that," and so saying she gave her head a toss as though trampling over something. I looked at her and smiled for I thought poor foolish girl. You are pretty and you have the misfortune to know it. So I left her to enjoy her own opinion, and turned to see what her friend was engaged in. There she sat with her head leaning on her hands worrying and scolding because she was obliged to finish a piece of fancy work her mother had brought into her. She had no sooner finished scolding about that than she discovered she had not any new bonnet for the coming Sunday and that too seemed to trouble her terribly; little thought she that her life was then all sunshine, and the dark days were yet before her, and with this thought I left her and darted away, but I was soon stopped, for my little eyes caught the sight of a beautiful woman. Her pale face and careworn countenance displayed trouble. While I was still gazing there entered a man under the influence of liquor, who proved to be the husband of this lady, and he, without any provocation abused her in the vilest manner, but still she bore with it all and I heard her murmur "there's rest for the weary in heaven." Could I but have returned to the happy home I but a few moments before had left and showed the poor innocent girl the sight I had just witnessed, and what trouble was, I do not think a word of complaint would ever again escape her lips.—But forgive me, I have allowed myself to intrude too long on your hospitality, for I have just awakened to the fact that I am nothing more than a mere sunbeam, that is all.

ESTELLE.

⁂

The Power of Silence.

A good woman in New Jersey was sadly annoyed by a temagant neighbor who often visited her and provoked a quarrel. She at last sought the counsel of her pastor, who added sound common sense to his other good qualities. Having heard the story of her wrongs, he advised her to seat herself quietly in the chimney corner when next visited, take the tongs in her hand, look steadily into the fire and whenever a hard word came from her neighbor's lips, gently snap the tongs, without uttering a word.

A few days afterward the woman came again to the pastors, with a bright and laughing face, to communicate the effect of this new antidote for scolding. Her troubler had visited her, and, as usual, commenced her tirade, Snap went the tongs. Another volley. Snap. Another still. Snap.

"Why don't you speak?" said the termagant.

Snap.

"Do speak; I shall split if you don't speak," and away she went, cured of her malady by the magic of silence.

It is hard work fighting a quaker. It is poor work scolding a deaf man, it is profitless beating the air.

⁂

A man accidently shot himself the other day in the woods. Beneath his body was found a letter written with a lead pencil and addressed to his affianced, in which he wanted to "meet her on that bright shore where they could sing the song of Zion."

⁂

A Philadelphian pawned a bible to procure a drink of whiskey.

JOB PRINTING.
:o:
ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, BALL-TICKETS, &c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

GLEANINGS.

Why is delmonico's like home? Because it is the dearest spot on earth.

When was Noah in America? When he was on the Ark-and-saw.

What is that which is lengthened by being cut at both ends? A ditch.

"I have the best wife in the world," said a long suffering husband, "she always strikes me with the soft end of the broom."

The grafts that circumstances make in our character, we are apt to regard as its native fruit.

Why is a weathercock like a loafer? Because he is constantly going round doing nothing.

There was not righteous people enough in Sodom to save it, but there was a pretty good Lot.

Why is a father's nose like a well-trained child? Because it is always under a parent's eye.

A retiring editor says his connection with the press has thawed and resolved itself into a-dieu.

Queer thing is an insurance policy. If I can't sell it I can-cel it; and if I can-cel it can't sell it.

Let not every pain send you to a doctor, every quarrel to a lawyer, and every thirst to a dram shop.

"Charley, what makes you so sweet?" "I dess when Dod made me of dust he put a little thuger in."

The shortest day of our year comes in Winter—fit emblem of our life, at once dark, cold and short.

When is a plant like a hog? When it begins to root. And when is it like a soldier? When it shoots.

Brigham Young conducts his connubial affairs on the principle of "large business and *small prophets*."

Hiram Fuller, formerly of the New York press, is publishing a penny paper in London.

Bonner is said to be tempting Thurlow Weed with fifty thousand dollars for his book.

"I hope this hand is not counterfeit," said a lover as he was toying with his sweetheart's fingers. "The best way to find out is to *ring* it," was the neat reply.

At one of the last performances of "Undine" in Chicago, a little child among the dancers received a boquet containing one hundred dollars in greenbacks.

A colored glutton named Waston devoured three hundred raw oysters in Pottsville lately. He occupied an hour and a half in the eating.

An ignoramus had been sick, and on recovering, was told by the doctor that he might take a little animal food. "No, sir," said he, "I took your gruel easy enough, but hang me if I can eat your hay and oats."

There is a commercial gentleman who is unusually scrupulous in regard to having his door-plate polished every morning, being determined to "leave an untarnished name behind him"—when he goes to the counting-room.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.—Beggar-woman: "Please, sir, give me a penny to keep me from starving."

Gent: Can't stop—in a great hurry; I've got to make a speech at the Society for the Relief of the Destitute."

In Missouri the Germans have a queer marriage custom. Some young man is selected to carry invitations to the wedding. He rides about and each persons invited must attach to his hat not less than a yard of highly colored ribbon. The effect when the young man has completed his rounds, is quite startling.

An old bachelor in New York offered a young lady a pony for a kiss. She gave him the kiss; he refused her the pony; she sued him; he pleaded "no consideration." The court decided that a kiss was a legal consideration, and made him pony up.

The postmaster of Fond du lac, Wis., furnishes the following letter for publication:

Dear sir if you pleas will inform me how meny if eny Colledges thare are in Fondulac what is the number of inhabitance how many union schools are thare &c and much oblige.

Yours Truly D. C. G.,
pro, of mathematicks,
Albion, Mich.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., March 26, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS,—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write *briefly, legibly,* and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. **We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.**

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office,

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith,

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertable on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas-corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or monied.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls,

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Outside of the Constitution.

"Some members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the *Constitution which they had just repudiated*, AND WHOLLY OUTSIDE OF WHICH ALL AGREED WE WERE ACTING; ELSE OUR WHOLE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION WAS USURPATION!"

[Letter of Thad. Stevens, Aug. 26, 1866.

National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day, at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., in the city of N. Y.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.
Washington, Feb. 22, 1868.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic electors of the State of New Jersey will meet in their several Counties, Townships or Wards, at such times and places as may be designated, and appoint one delegate for every ONE HUNDRED Democratic votes, and one for every fraction over FIFTY votes polled at the last Gubernatorial election within such Townships or Wards, to represent said electors in a STATE CONVENTION, to be held at TRENTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing Fourteen Delegates to the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in the City of New York, on the 4th day of July next, to nominate Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

By order of the State Central Committee,

DAVID NAAR, Chairman.

G. D. W. VROOM, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of Plainfield are requested to meet at the Democratic Reading Room, on Saturday evening, April 4th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the ensuing Township Election.

By order of the Democratic Association.

JAMES CLARK, *Pres't.*

WM. L FORCE, *Sec.*

Taxation.

The fact cannot be disguised, that the weight of taxation now resting upon the people of this country is enormous and as heavy as they can bear. When we speak of the people, in this connection, we mean the toiling masses, the farmers, mechanics, artisans and laborers, the bone and sinew of the land, the architects of real wealth, and all of whom, either directly or indirectly, have to meet a full share of every demand for revenue,

To preserve plighted faith as regards existing obligations is a positive duty, and cannot be avoided with honor, but to allow any unnecessary increase of indebtedness, or the mis-use and wasteful expenditure of means raised for the public service, is as surely a crime and should not be tolerated by the people.

These remarks apply everywhere alike, in National, State, County, City, Township, and District Corporation affairs.

There never was a period in the history of any nation, when fidelity, economy and practical ability in the management of public business, were as urgently required as at present, not only in the government of the United States, but throughout every State and sub-division of each State bearing the American name.

The ruling passion is extravagance.

The constant temptation is to borrow and promise to pay.

It is time to re-ordain wisdom—"Buy only what you need"—"Pay as you go."

Charity begins at home, so should public economy.

Home in this instance is Plainfield.

Our Radical friends profess to be in favor of giving equal political rights to the colored man, and yet, at their recent meeting to appoint delegates to the State Convention, refused to commission as such representatives any of their respected colored fellow citizens of Plainfield. Shame! Where is thy blush,

An Unintended Honor.

The Democrats of Plainfield have been tauntingly styled by some of their debt loving and taxation admiring opponents as "champions of the people's money." Instead of a reproach, as intended, that constitutes one of the very highest compliments a political party could possibly receive. We accept it as an honorable designation. The Democracy are not only the defenders of the civil and religious liberties of the people, but defenders of the people's pecuniary interests, and what is more, they will resolutely fight it out on that line. **Democracy and the People are** synonymous terms. Our banner is unfurled and inscribed :—

Low taxation.

Reduced indebtedness.

Economical and legitimate expenditures,

Official fidelity and impartiality.

Thorough exposition of how every dollar of the public money is used.

Liberal appropriations for what the public welfare absolutely demands.

Not a cent of the peoples' cash for personal aggrandizement or partisan corruption.

New Hampshire.

In the recent New Hampshire election, The. Democrats reduced the Radical majority about eight hundred and gained twenty-four members of the Legislature.—When it is remembered, that to save New Hampshire, *frauds and bribery of unprecedented magnitude* were perpetrated by the Radicals, the result is in reality, a Democratic victory, and deserves three rousing cheers. Money was freely spent to keep New Hampshire out of Democratic hands, the sums sent from *moral* Boston for that purpose being, according to the *Commonwealth*, a Radical journal, *fearfully large* and sufficient to build quite a section of the Pacific Rail Road. Votes were purchased as high as $75, while in many places the Radical Selectmen unblushingly permitted the registration of names no more entitled to vote in New Hampshire than in New Jersey,

Through such means a Democratic Governor was defeated in the Granite State, and the same nefarious efforts will be made to thwart an honest expression of sentiment in Connecticut next month. We hope the scheme will be frustrated,

All the People.

The Radical impeachers in Congress presume to speak on behalf of "all the people of the United States." Two of those *impeachers* now *mis-representing* the Northern and Eastern sections of New Jersey, Messrs, Hill and Halsey, had an aggregate Democratic majority recorded against them last November of *five thousand eight hundred and twenty-four* (5,824). That is representing "all the people" with a vengeance. We infer, however, that when Butler and Boutwell said "all the people," *white men and women* were excluded,

Democratic Doctrine.

We advocate reduced taxation.

We advocate a reduction of offices.

We insist on a reduction of expenses.

We protest against any more stealing.

We demand one currency for rich and poor.

We say, disband that large standing army.

Call back those exiled States.

Abolish those bureau poor houses.

And let every able man in the South, black and white, have fair play and plenty of work, and all will go well again, as it was before the war.

Were the Radicals in Congress to pass a law to estalish an order of nobility, which is forbidden by the Constitution, would the President be obliged to obey and execute the law, and would he be liable to impeachment for disregarding it? If the position of the Radical majority is correct, he would have no alternative but to obey and carry out the law, though it actually changed the government from a republic to a limited monarchy.

A Big Scare.

The Radicals in Washington had an awful fright the other day, they ran around wild, nitro-glycerine was beaten entirely out of mind. Stanton sent with lightning speed for several additional batteries to guard the War Department, and Sumner, ashen pale, vociferated to a crowd of gaping colored "brudders" that he certainly did hear "a lion in the lobby roar." Some mischievous Copperhead started the report that Mosby, poor used up rebel Mosby, was about to capture Washington and all the Radicals therein. The impeachers believed it, and why not? The truth holds good—"that the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

The Township Election is near at hand. The question was asked the other day—"Whether Plainfield had a special law making the office of Freeholder a *life-tenure*?" The experience of a score or more of years would seem to warrant the conclusion. We learn that many Republicans are talking earnestly about "rotation in office."

Wade's Vote!—The Bargain!—The Disgrace.

Our telegraphic despatches to-day disclose a very rotten state of affairs in the "High and Solemn Court."

The despatches say that Benjamin F. Wade will not vote on the impeachment question unless his vote is necessary to convict the President, and then he will vote!

Here is a pledged juror, pledged against the accused before the trial commences. Yet he takes a high and solemn oath to be governed by the evidence, when it shall be produced. Would any judge allow a juror to sit in a case, when it was known he was pledged against the accused?

But this is not all. Wade, in case he does vote and convicts the President, agrees to resign the Presidency of the Senate, and let Colfax become President, so as to prevent scandal!

As a "reward" for this, he is to be put on the Grant ticket for Vice President.

This *bargain*, it is said, is "satisfactory" to the contracting parties,

What a "High and Solemn Court"! What impartiality— what justice!

And still the people slumber as if their liberties were not slipping away from them. *Hartford Times.*

Dark and Rich.

The Radical assemblage at Trenton last week for the selection of delegates to the Chicago Convention was a dark and rich affair. Messrs. Tuttle, Stansbury and Davidson, the immortal trio, managers of the negro suffrage Convention of July, 1867, were on hand jerking the wires with accustomed recklessness, whilst Courtlandt Parker made faces at Governor Ward. The resolutions as passed affirmed two deliberate violations of truth—one the non-existence of Southern State governments, and the other, that a majority of the people of New Jersey were in favor of negro suffrage. The sixth resolution was such a rare gem that we give it entire, as follows :

Resolved, That warned by the sad experience of the past, and present, we ask that the candidate for the Vice Presidency be a man of unblemished character, of incorruptible integrity, of firm devotion to the principles we cherish, and of eminent ability; and that the candidate possessing these qualities, and such personal popularity as would strengthen the ticket, should be selected, without any regard to locality.

That looks to the probable *impeachment* of General Grant, if, as President, he shows any inclination to support the letter of the Constitution, and refuses to swallow, without murmur, the black dose of Puritanism. After receiving a *premature* declination of the Vice Presidential nomination from Governor Ward, the convention evaporated amid cheers for the great New Hampshire victory, and buoyed by the soul inspiring anthem of "Old John Brown."

A petition was presented in the Senate of the United States, so called, a few days ago, asking for the *abolishment* of the office of President. What comes next—the Directory, the Consulate or the Empire?—One or the other unquestionably, as we are closely following the pathway of French Jacobinism and that leads direct from civic freedom.

Attention White Men!

Mr. Broomall, a Radical member from Pennsylvania, has introduced the following bill into Congress:

Whereas, The form of government of several of the States of the Union is not republican in this particular, that by the constitution and laws of such States, political rights are made to depend upon parentage and race, and are united in certain families to the exclusion of others usually loyal citizens of the United States; and, whereas, it is the constitutional duty of the United States, to guarantee to every State a republican form of government; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That all provisions and enactments in State constitutions and laws which make distinctions in political or civil rights among citizens of the United States, or deny such rights to any such citizens on account of parentage, race, lineage or color, are, and are hereby declared to be void and of no effect.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall prevent any qualified citizen of the United States from exercising the right of suffrage at any election in any State, under the pretence that such citizen is disqualified by the constitution and laws of such State on account of his parentage, race, lineage or color, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the proper court, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to undergo imprisonment not exceeding five years or both at the discretion of the court.

It will no doubt be passed in due season. What think you! white men! of the proposed penalty—five thousand dollars fine and five years imprisonment for keeping the ballot-box in New Jersey unpolluted with negroism.

General Grant's father says that his son Ulysses once worked for four years on a farm given him by his wife's father, and at the end of the time was poorer than when he began. No doubt the farm was also poorer. The Radicals now propose giving him Uncle Sam's plantation to cultivate.—We fear the darkies will steal all the hogs and eat up all the corn,

Garfield on Grant.

There is a Radical in Congress from Ohio by the name of General Garfield. He don't believe in dodging questions. He goes for Grant provided Grant goes the negro entire. Read what Garfield writes to the Ashtabula *Sentinel* :

"The Presidential outlook is anything but pleasant. The current for Grant seems irresistable, and if it be not checked or controlled it will result in nominating him without platform or pledge. Indeed, some of our friends are so mad as to advocate precisely that course. I hope that some movement will compel the party to make a solid platform for the nominee. There are many half hearted Republicans, who would drop the negro. If our party shall dare to be so unutterably base as to abandon this unfortunate people now, it will deserve and receive the deepest political damnation ever visited upon men. If the negro is abandoned he will, before ten years are past, explode our party as he did the Democracy in 1861. There is no path for us but the onward one. Let us live or die by our principles. Either is honorable.—Life on any other terms is ineffable disgrace."

Garfield is an honest Radical. We like honesty everywhere. Trimmers are despicable.

Sambo in his place.

Among the resolutions passed by the Democratic State Convention in Arkansas, was the following:

Resolved, "That we are in favor of the equality of the negro before the law, but not of his power over the law; of his right to acquire, possess, enjoy, convey, and transmit property, to sue and be sued, to testify in courts of justice, to be in all things protected in his rights of person and property by the most careful provisions of the law, and that he has, in short, all right and guaranties except that of equal participation in making the laws, for which he is manifestly incompetent, and except the rights and privileges of social equality.

That places the negro where he should be, and where all sensible negroes desire to be. Protect him in his rights, treat him well, give him a chance to labor and prosper, but dont attempt on his behalf to suspend the laws of gravitation, that is, vainly seek to make black white. The thing cannot be done.

The Radicals predicted riot and bloodshed in New York on St. Patrick's day.—Everything however passed off orderly, and terrible was the chagrin of Africa thereat. To the great disgust of Suprintendent Kennedy, nitro-glycerine failed to explode. It ought to be impeached forthwith. Where is Butler?

The Legislature.

Senator Clark presented a petition in favor of the bill authorizing the Plainfield Fire Department to issue bonds.

Assemblyman Jones reported a concurrent resolution appointing Wm W. Bryant of Monmouth, David P. Henyon of Somerset, and James R. Swayze, of Warren, as State Prison appraisers to make an appraisement of the goods and chattels of the State Prison, and to dispose of all useless and unnecessary material and rubbish in and about the institution. The report was agreed to.

The bill to repeal the act preventing the sale of liquor on election days was lost in the Senate by the following vote:

AYES—Dater, Gaskill, Hopper, Plummer Robins, Winfield—6.

NAYS—Anderson, Bettle, Blackman. Bowne, Clark, Cobb, Edsall, Horner, Little, (President), Rice, Richey, Warrick, Wildrick—13.

ABSENT—Hays.

Supplement to charter of the Rahway Savings Institution, amended by striking out the clause authorizing the payment of taxes on mortgages by the borrower, was ordered to a third reading in the House.

Senator Horner, from the Committee on Corporations, reported the bill to incorporate the Plainfield and Long Branch railroad company.

The bill to repeal the School Law of last session failed in the House ayes 30, lacking one of the Constitutional number.

In Joint Meeting, Bennington F. Randolph was elected law Judge of Hudson county, Joshua Stickler Judge of Camden county, and Israel C. Eagles, Police Justice of Newark. Among other Commissioners of Deeds elected were the following:

Union—Plainfield, John H. Van Winkle; Clark, Adam Brown, John A. Haliday.

Middlesex—New Brunswick, 2d Ward, James H. Van Cleef; 3d Ward, Randolph H. Becker; 4th Ward, Andrew Kirkpatrick, D. H. Perrine; 5th Ward, Oliver A, Kibbe, Michael Lyons; South Amboy, Obadiah Clark, Chas. Morgan; Monroe, James H. Conover.

On Friday the Legislature visited Jersey City for the purpose of examining into the water front question at Harismus Cove,

---

At Webster, New Hampshire, on election day, where there are less than two hundred voters, there were twenty-six men who were over 70 years of age, eleven between 80 and 90, fourteen between 70 and 80, and one over 90, who walked upward of a mile and back, and was the first to come and among the last to go.

Two negroes were arrested in Mobile the other day for tearing up railroad track and selling it for old iron,

Local and State Items.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

Subscribers to the CONSTITUTIONALIST, about to change their residence, will be kind enough to send to this office notice of such change before the 1st of April.

☞ The lecture by Ex-Governor Parker on Thursday evening last was one of the best and most practical discourses ever delivered in this or any other place. From beginning to end, it clearly set forth what is essential to attain "success in life," namely: knowledge, industry, frugality of time and money, recitude, punctuality, decision, &c., all of which were in regular order appropriately commented upon, and enforced by well drawn examples from the sayings and actions of such eminent Americans as Franklin, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Douglas, Geo. Wood, Garret D. Wall and Commodore Stockton. The ruinous extravagance of the present day, both public and private, received merited rebuke; and with great justice, Governor P. took occasion to show minutely and authentically that the conquest of California was due to the "decision" of a distinguished son of New Jersey, the gallant Stockton. The entire lecture abounded in sound precept, was devoid of the least shadow of partisan feeling, and closed with a most sublime and beautiful allusion to the grand duty of life-allegiance to God. Notwithstanding the concert at the Methodist Church, Laing's Hall was well filled by a highly respectable audience At the conclusion of the lecture, on motion of John T. Lee, Esq., a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Govenor Parker for his able and instructive address and the assistance so nobly rendered by him on behalf of the poor of Plainfield.

☞ The oldest inhabitant does not remember such a battle of the elements as burst upon us Saturday morning. The drifting and howling blast made the storm terrific. Such of our friends as were preparing to dig garden this week have wisely countermanded orders for seeds.

☞ Our thanks are presented to Hon. Chas. Sitgreaves and Hon. Charles Haight for valuable public documents.

☞ Governor Parker, while in Planfield, was the guest of James Clark, Esq. Appropriately so, as Mr. Clark originated the idea of benefiting the poor in the manner sanctioned by the presence of Govenor P.

☞ Where are those flagmen? Echo answers where?

☞ We have been favored with copies of the "*Campaign Digest and Anti Radical Standard,*" published by W. A. Mitchener & Co., Washington, D. C. It is a bold advocate of constitutional government and the rights of the people, and should be in the hands of every man who desires the perpetuation of civic freedom. Terms single copies, $1,50, club of ten, $12, of twenty, $20.

☞ We mark with great satisfaction the election by the Legislature of our friend John H. Van Winkle as Commissioner of Deeds for Plainfield. That is an appointment eminently proper to be made, as he comes squarely up to the good old Jeffersonian standard of capability and worth.

☞ TEMPERANCE.—A temperance meeting was held at New Market under the auspices of Bound Brook Division No. 65, Sons of Temperance, on Wednesday even'g, March 18th. There was (considering the state of the roads) quite a large turn out and considerable interest manifested. The meeting was addressed by A. E. Bradly, Esq., of N. Y., who in an eloquent and able manner depicted the evils of intemperance. At the close of the address an application for a charter to establish a Division S. of T. was circulated through the audience, and some 25 signatures were obtained. The New Division will be instituted on Saturday evening, March 28th, by E. K. Drake, G. W. P., who presided. Everything passed off pleasantly, the B. B. Division returning home in an extra train provided for the occasion. This is the Second Division the Bound Brook brethern have started since their organization (the 14th of Jan. 1868.)

☞ Attention is called to the Public Sale of Horace Montague, in Passaic Valley, advertisement of which will be found in another column. His stock which he offers for sale is of the best. He will also sell some very fine furniture. Mr. Charles Miller, the auctioneer, is a young man, who gives promise of becoming one of our best auctioneers.

We also call attention to the sale of our fellow citizen, Mr. A. H. Wheeler, which takes place next Tuesday, the 31st, at his residence on Seventh Street, near Cherry. Although he does not mention more than a third of the articles to be sold, (a good thing for the printer,) yet his sale will be a valuable one. Read his advertisement.

☞ During the severe snow storm on Friday evening last, the new store recently raised and enclosed on First Street, Westfield, was blown down. It was to have been occupied about the 1st of April next as a grocery store by G. Schot, formerly of Somerville. J. N. Wilcox, contractor, loses about $500,

☞ Do you need Spectacles or Eye Glasses? If so, call on Mr. M. Schwab, at Laing's Hotel, and he will sell you good glasses at fair prices. He is too well known to need any comment; the names at the bottom of his advertisement as references, are of more importance than all *we* could say. Read it and give him a trial.

☞ We stepped into E. Dunham & Co's Clothing establishment, 316 Broad St., Newark, N. J., the other day, and from the piles of goods which we saw there we are convinced that no person need look any further to be suited in the way of clothing. "Edd," is well known to many of our Plainfield boys; is a good fellow and a gentleman, and those that are in want of a good suit of clothes should give him a call, and we will guarantee they will be suited. Read the advertisement in another column.

☞ The Newark M. E. Conference, which has been in session in this place during the past week, adjourned on Tuesday, to meet at Newark next year. The Rev. Mr. Day was appointed to the M. E. Church of this town in place of Rev. G. H. Whitney, who goes to Jersey City.

☞ Those desirous of establishing a permanent Normal School, for the instruction of Sunday School teachers, should attend a meeting which will be held to consider that subject, at the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, on Thursday evening, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Over 10,000 muskrats were shot along the Raritan River, between Somerville and the dam below Bound Brook, during the last week.

☞ In the Senate of New Jersey, a bill has been introduced providing for the construction of a Railroad from any point in Newark to the junction of the Hackensack Railroad with the Erie Railway. The route of the road through the Township of Kearney and Union, shall be at the foot of the hill near the salt meadows. The capital of the company is fixed at $200,000. The corporators are N. Norris Halsted, John C Suffern, John L. Douglas, John Hopper, James L. Hays, S. S. Starret, and Phineas Potter.

☞ The Republican State Central Committee have decided to issue a call for a convention on the 18th of June, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and the usual number of Presidental electors.

☞ The old mansion at Elizabeth, formerly owned by General Winfield Scott, has been sold for $11,900.

☞ It is stated that the shad fisheries along the Delaware are threatened with destruction by petroleum and other refuse matter running into the river, which give to the fish an offensive taste.

☞ S. D. Tompson, M. D., the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Homeopathic Dispensary of Newark, reports that the society have treated during the ten months ending March 1st, 1868, 380 patients; as having issued 3,050 prescriptions, and on out door cases made 458 calls.

☞ From the report of the State Geologist, it appears that there are 295,476 acres of salt marshes in New Jersey. Twenty thousand of these acres have been reclaimed at an average cost of from five to twenty dollars per acre, and are now the most productive in the State, paying per acre a profit of from one hundred to three hundred dollars.

☞ A new Gas company has been formed in Paterson, which proposes to supply the city with gas at the rate of $3 or $3,50 the 1,000 feet. The present rate is $4 per 1,000 feet.

☞ The newly elected State Treasurer has presented his securities to the Legislature. The bond is for $50,000, and is signed by Wm. P. McMichael, W. M. Force, A. M. Reynolds, David Anderson, H. A. Longstreet, A. D. Thomson, Geo. M. Wright, S. C. Forker, M. Hutchinson, Wm. R. Murphy, and Charles Mickle. The bond was referred to joint committee, who reported the same as satisfactory, and it was approved.

☞ A bill has been introduced into the Legislature directing the payment of certain sums of money for the purpose of African colonization.

It appears that in 1862 an act was passed appropriating $1000 a year for two years to the New Jersey Colonization Society, and in 1855 the Legislature revived and extended the act for a further period of five years thus appropriating the sum of seven thousand dollars for this purpose. Of this sum, three thousand dollars remain unpaid; the Society not having drawn the same within the time limited by the last mentioned act, owing to various causes interfering with their operations. The Society represented that they are now greatly in want of said appropriation to promote the humane objects of the Society.

The bill directs the balance of the appropriation to be paid, one thousand dollars on the first day of May, 1868, and $1000 on May 1st, 1869, and the remaining $1000 on the first day of May, 1870, and that the same be appropriated to the emigration of persons of color to the coast of Africa giving preference to such residents of this State,

☞ The commodious, first-class ferry-boat "Weehawken" was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. E. A. Stevens, in Hoboken, last week. The boat, which is to be a consort of the James Rumsey, and intended for the Barclay street and Hoboken route, will be finished in elegant style, and will be ready for service early in the summer.

☞ John Schoultz was arrested at the New Jersey Railroad depot, Jersey City, by Detective McWilliams, for threatening to shoot the conductor of the Newark train. Schoultz, it seems, took a lady's seat and the conductor put him out; he then threatened to shoot him, and pulling out a revolver commenced to load it. Some of the ladies fainted, and the other passengers insisted on his arrest.

☞ A young woman named Mary Farrington, living with Mr. Underhill, near Mulford Station, started to walk up the track and not perceiving the approach of the down train, though the whistle was blown several times, was struck by the engine and instantly killed.

☞ The Rt. Rev. Bishop Odenheimer is expected to administer the holy rite of confirmation in St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Sunday morning, the 29th inst., and at Trinity on the evening of the same day.

☞ As the egg season approaches housewives begin to think of how best to preserve them. The next best plan to that of eating, is suggested by a correspondent of the *Scientific American*, who has been using eggs two years old preserved thus:

1 peck good lime; 2 oz cream tartar; 1 teacup of table salt. Slack the lime with hot soft water; when cold, stir in the salt and tartar.

☞ Runyon Toms and Joseph Skirm have bought out Joseph O'Hara at the Dickinson House, Trenton, and intend to keep a first-class hotel.

☞ At the recent election in Vineland a unanimous vote in favor of prohibition was again polled.

☞ The Delaware & Raritan Canal opened for the season on Monday, the 23d inst., and judging from the number of boats that have passed through already business will be brisk this season, some sixty boats, steamers, schooners, barges, &c. having passed through the first day.

To the Citizens of Plainfield.

Distribution of the proceeds of Governor Parker's Lecture for the benefit of the poor.

Total receipts from J. Van Winkle, Esq., for the sale of tickets........$209 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

March 5	—voucher No.	1—Fuel & Groceries	$3 87
" 5	"	2—groceries	5 00
" 5	"	3— "	5 00
" 5	"	4— "	3 00
" 5	"	5—fuel & groceries	8 02
" 6	"	6— "	1 00
" 6	"	7—groceries	7 05
" 6	"	8—shoes & groceries	7 80
" 6	"	9—groceries	1 00
" 6	"	10— "	2 25
" 6	"	11—fuel	1 25
" 6	"	12—fuel & groceries	2 08
" 6	"	13— "	3 33
" 6	"	14—groceries	5 00
" 7	"	15—fuel & groceries	3 90
" 7	"	16—shoes & dry goods	7 00
" 7	"	17—shoes	3 00
" 7	"	18—cash	3 00
" 7	"	19— "	5 00
" 7	"	20— "	3 00
" 7	"	21— "	2 00
" 9	"	22—groceries & pro.	3 86
" 9	"	23— "	4 20
" 9	"	24—cash	3 00
" 9	"	25— "	3 00
" 9	"	26—groceries	5 00
" 10	"	27—fuel & groceries	5 00
" 10	"	28—dry goods	3 00
" 11	"	29—groceries	5 00
" 11	"	30— "	3 00
" 11	"	31—groceries & pro.	5 00
" 11	"	32—groceries	2 00
" 11	"	33—provisions	2 50
" 11	"	34—groceries	2 50
" 11	"	35— "	3 25
" 13	"	36—dry goods & gro.	5 75
" 14	"	37—provisions & gro.	4 50
" 14	"	38—groceries	1 00
" 14	"	39—cash	2 00
" 14	"	40—clothing	5 00
" 16	"	41—provisions	55
" 17	"	42—cash	5 00
" 17	"	43—groceries	2 50
" 17	"	44—cash	3 00
" 17	"	45— "	2 00
" 20	"	46—groceries & pro.	3 60
" 20	"	47— "	3 70
" 20	"	48—fuel	3 00
" 20	"	49—provisions	2 00
" 20	"	50—bill for printing	10 50
" 21	"	51—groceries	1 00
" 21	"	52—cash	1 00
" 21	"	53—fuel & groceries	2 35
" 21	"	54—cash	1 00
" 21	"	55— "	1 00
" 23	"	56—provisions & gro.	2 05
" 23	"	57— "	1 70
" 23	"	58—fuel & groceries	1 00
" 23	"	59—provisions & gro.	1 60
" 23	"	60— "	1 88
			$201 54

Balance on hand to be distributed........$7 46

Of the above the recipients were:

American families	27
German "	11
Irish "	4
Colored "	6
	48

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN GREEN, *Treas.*

Plainfield, March 23, 1868.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by P. M. French & Sons, and Freeman & Philpitt.

Wheat Flour, ℘ cwt	$6 50 @ $6 75
Wheat Flour (Graham) ℘ cwt	$6 00
Rye Flour, ℘ cwt	5 00
Indian Meal	$2 60 @ 2 80
Feed	2 50 @ 2 60
Wheat, ℘ bush	2 50 @ 2 60
Rye	1 40 @ 1 50
Corn	1 20 @ 1 25
Buckwheat Flour, ℘ cwt	5 50 @ 6 00
Buckwheat, ℘ bushel	$1 35
Oats	65 @ 75 cts.
Potatoes	$2 00
Eggs, ℘ dozen	32 cts
Butter, ℘ lb	55 @ 60 "
Pork (salt)	18 "
Lard	20 "
Hams	20 "
Shoulders	16 "
Cheese	20 "
Smoked Beef	28 "
Tongues	30 "

Deaths.

WOODEN—In this place, March 20th, Gideon Wooden, aged 88 years.

RYDER—At Short Hills, March 19th, Harriett A., Daughter of Stephen and Harriett Ryder, aged 7 months and 4 days.

HULICK—At Plainfield, March 20th, William Shotwell, son of John and Anna Hulick, aged 9 months.

Republican Cowards.

With one word, Representative Kerr, of Indiana, put a fitting stigma on the party which dares not trust its fate to the votes of the free men of the United States, but seeks, by disfranchising whites and enfranchising blacks, to cheat for a verdict in its own favor. They are cowards.

"But the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Broomall) was pleased to say, in the course of his remarks, that any man who feared the domination of the negro race in this country was a coward.

"Mr. Speaker, is it evidence of courage to court the domination of negroes? Is it statesmanship to introduce into the body of electors, the governing and law-making classes, the most inferior, ignorant, and corruptible races on the earth? Such a policy has not been tolerated or adopted by any government, people or party known to history, except the present Radical party in this country. A government which rests upon and can only be sustained by the intelligence and virtue of the people cannot be safely committed to such guardians.

"Ah, Mr. speaker, who are the cowards in this country to day? Are the Democratic party?—a party whose fidelity to principle has been characterized by a degree of courage and self sacrifice that has known no paralleel in the history of political parties or of civil government. I will tell you who the cowards are; they are those white men of this country who marshal themselves under the leadership of the Radical party, who are afraid to meet the Democratic party, their white fellow citizens, in a fair hand to hand fight before the people of this country, of their own race, blood and lineage, but seek to skulk and intrench themselves behind the power and influence and aid of a negro population They are those who are the cowards. Yes, *they are afraid to appeal for support to, and abide the verdict of their own race. They tremble as convicted criminals before such a tribunal*, and by an unnatural and unjust exercise of power appeal for support to a race utterly incompetent either to govern or support themselves. They fear to avow before the country the principles on which they stand. Let it not be said that the members of the Democratic party are cowards because they fear negro domination. We have no fear when we have only to do battle before the intelligence and virtue of the people of this country; but when we are compelled to meet the ignorance and barbarism and stupidity and vice of the country, manipulated by a political party in power, then we do feel for the welfare of the country. It is then, and then only, that we confess to any trepidation: it is not because we fear the negro. The negro has no power in this country; and *when you establish your system of government in the South, the whole effect of it will be to make tyrants of yourselves and slaves of everybody else*, the negro as well as the white man."

Suffrage by the Wagon Load.

A planter residing a few miles from Montgomery, Ala., relates an incident which entirely portrays the fitness of the negro, as a class, for the exercise of suffrage and should silence all who doubt the propriety of that Congressional legislation bestowing it. While in the very act of gathering his last cotton crop, which was in a condition urging immediate picking, a committee representing his hands one day informed him that they must all go to Montgomery the day following, and that at the same time they desired the use of a mule team and wagon. Alarmed at the prospective chance of suffering great loss by thus losing a day in the gathering of his crop, he anxiously inquired why they must be absent, and for what purpose they needed the wagon, to which the chairman or speaker of the darkey delegation replied:

"Well Boss—de truf is dis: We's bin deformed that de suffrage is to be issued to-morrow, and dat we must all be dar to get our share, and we want de wagon to fotch it over."

Knowing full well that to object was useless, the planter resorted to a ruse to save his crop, and to prevent a wagon load of "suffrage" lying around loose on the plantation. He took out of his pocket a letter, and told the delegation that it was sent him to be read to them, from the Superintendent of the railroad, announcing that the car containing their suffrage had broken down on the route, and would not be in Montgomery for a week from that date. By this deception he saved his crop, as the negroes returned to work, regretting however, that they were to be deprived of their "suffrage" another week.

* * *

An immense block of granite is being moved through the streets of Washington, destined for the Treasury extension. It weighs 100 tons, is twenty feet long, nineteen in width, and two feet eight inches in thickness. It is one of six blocks that will be used in the construction of the north portico of the Treasury building and was quarried at Dick's Island, near Rockland, Maine.

* * *

The thieves in Chicago cover the lower end of their walking sticks with glue, march into the saloons, call for drinks, and, while the bar-keepers are compounding them, reach the stickey sticks across the counter into the piles of postal currency kept for change. The consequence is frequent deficiencies in the cash accounts of the publicans.

* * *

It is said that when a Russian husband neglects to beat his wife for a month or two, she begins to be alarmed at his indifference.

The Centreville (Md.) *Observer* says that this is the year for the reappearance of the seventeen year locust. These insects made their first chronicled appearance in Maryland in 1799, and returned every seven teen years after that time. They last re-appeared in 1851, of which many of our readers doubtless have a distinct recollection.

* * *

In the tules along the banks of the Humboldt river, the wild sugar cane grows luxuriantly and abundantly. Though sheltered by tules from the wind, the surface receives some small brakes, and from them the rich juice exudes, and drying in the atmosphere as it comes to the surface, forms along the stalk little balls of sugar, which increase in size according to the length of time the wound remains open.—The Indian squaws go through the brakes supplied with large grass baskets, and by collecting the sugar balls obtain their family saccharine supply at their convenience. This wild sugar is superior to sorghum in that it granulates so readily, and it is confidently asserted that the cane will grow in any low lands in the United States.

* * *

The exports of peanuts from Wilmington, N. C., from the crop of the past season, will probably range from eighty-five to one hundred thousand bushels. Prior to the war, the largest crop reached between one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty thousand bushels. The yield of land suited to this crop varies from thirty to fifty bushel to the acre, though there are many acres planted which fall far below the first figures.

* * *

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has passed to a third reading a bill which forbids for three years the taking or shooting of quails, partridges, woodcock and snipe, under a penalty of $5 for each offence. Any person having a dead bird of that kind in his possession will be fined $5 and costs for each bird, provided he cannot show that it came from another State.

* * *

In Massachusetts there are 263 Baptist Churches with 38,741 members and 307 ordained ministers, of whom 207 are Pastors. The churches during 1867 received by baptism, 1,874, the net increase of members being 1,104. The amount of money raised by the churches was $623,600. During the year, two churches were recognized, seven houses of worship were dedicated, seven ministers died, two of them, however having removed from the State, and seven were ordained.

* * *

A letter was dropped into the postoffice in Chicago, recently, addressed to "Mr. Coldfacts, the Senator of Congress."

PUBLIC SALE.

CHARLES MILLER, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having sold his farm, situated on the Passaic Valley road, formerly belonging to Squire Parrott, will sell at Public Auction on

Thursday, April 2d, 1868,

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the following Property;

Three Horses!

ONE FINE TWO-YEAR OLD COLT!

One Mare with Foal, 1 Yoke of oxen, superior workers, 4 cows, 9 two-year old Heifers, 4 of them with Calf, 2 Yearling do, 1 Yearling Bull, 2 Buggies, 1 Sulky, 1 large spring wagon, 2 farm wagons.

Two Mowing Machines!

One of them a Monitor Mower & Reaper, the other a Columbian Mower. 1 Uncle Sam Grain Separator, 1 platform scale, 1 cross-cut saw, lot of Single and double harness, plows, lot of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And many other articles too numerous to mention.—If the above day should prove stormy sale to take place next fair day. Terms and conditions made known on day of sale by

HORACE MONTAGUE.

Public Sale!

WM. W. DRAKE, Auctioneer,

Will sell at Public Sale at the residence of A. Wheeler, on Seventh Street, near Cherry, Plainfield, N. J., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 31st.,

At ten o'clock, A. M., a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting in part of

CARPETS, SOFAS, DRESSING BUREAU

Wash Stands, Tea and Side Tables,

Pine Tables, Large and small Chairs, Sewing Machine Clock, Wash Tubs and Boiler, Cast Iron Hat Rack, Bedsteads, Full size Bath Tub, &c. Also, a large Grindstone, lot of Garden Utensils, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS CASH.

A. H. WHEELER.

PUBLIC SALE!

GEORGE CORNELL, Auctioneer.

THE subscriber having sold his farm, situated on the main road from New Brooklyn to Samptown, will sell at Public Sale at his residence, on

Thursday, March 26,

At 10 o'clock, a. m., his entire stock of Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c., consisting in part of

3 Horses, 6 Cows, 2 Yearling Heifers,

1 Farm Wagon, 2 Spring do., Plows, Harrows, Spades, Rakes, Shovels, Hoes, Cultivators, 80 loads of Manure, &c., also, his

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

Consisting of 6 Feather Beds (all new), and 3 of them Geese Feathers—Mahogany Bureaus, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Tubs, Pails, a first-rate Stove and fixtures, Churn, 60 bushels Seed Potatoes, 100 Fancy Chickens, 10 Turkeys, lot of Boxes, Barrels, Chicken Coops, and many articles not mentioned.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale by

WM. DOUGHERTY.

mar192w*

SITUATION WANTED.

A steady, industrious young man, at present out of employment, wishes a situation. He is willing and capable of doing almost anything. Enquire at

THIS OFFICE.

DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS,

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our Superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on getting a

Stylish & Well Fitting Garment!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule; we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, (which will average full fifteen per cent,) look closely after the quantity of material taken by our cutters, and have each garment made at the LOWEST PRICE, consistent with having them well made, then sell our stock at the small advance of ten per cent., which brings our prices fully 20 per cent. below any other house in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, are an elegant stock of

Fine Black Dress Suits,

(Coat, Pants and Vest complete) beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of **$18.**

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits,

Complete, very durable and stylish, manufactured during the last 30 days, now selling at the extreme low figure of **$13.**

EXTRA FINE

All Wool Cassimere Suits,

(Coat, Pants and Vest complete), made up very tasty, and well trimmed, at the low price of **$10.**

Remember this is for the entire suit

Price List of Coats:

Superfine Black Dress Frock Coats (our best)......$15
Superfine Black Dress Frock Coats......$12
Extra Fine and Heavy Black Dress Sack Coats, edges finely braided, and very elegant in style......$10
Silk, Mixed Cassimere Sacks, of tasty cut......$8
Brown Mixed all wool Cassimere Sacks, new style..$7
Black and White Silk Mixed Cassimere Sacks......$6
Grey Mixed all wool Cassimere Sacks......$5
Stylish Tweed Sacks, at the low price of......$4

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best Black Doeskin Pants... ...$7 00
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade...$5 00
40 different styles of all-wool Cassimere Pants at $4 00
A splendid assortment of new style all wool Pants $3
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear......$2 50
Now making—2,000 pair new style Cass. Pants, at $2 00

Price List of Vests.

Our Finest and Best Black and Fancy Silk, Cashmere and Velvet Vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of......$5 00
Black Doeskin Vests, braided edges, at $2 50. 3 and 4
200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty, from......$2 to $3.

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment, and our system is so complete that no defective garment can be found in our stock, and by selling the immense amount of goods to which our trade has grown, we are enabled to keep a stock of every kind and size, and sell our clothing at from 10 to 20 per cent less than other firms.

N. B.—Tailors having garments to make to order can purchase the same ready made from us, at our low rates and make a fair profit on the same by charging what other firms sell their goods at, and at the same time give their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our Clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing,

316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

mar26-m3 DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MECHANIC STREET.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,

OPTICIAN & OCULIST,

52 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

WILL BE AT

LAING'S HOTEL,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

FROM MARCH 23 to MARCH 28, 1868,

With a very fine stock of

Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

HE has been trained as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt the lens most appropriate to restore the vision to its original sight.

He manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees, not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.

All his Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES:

PLAINFIELD, April 25, 1867.

Having used Eye glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aids to sight as a most skillful Optician and an obliging and reliable man.

J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., "
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D., "
AUG. GIRAUD, D. M., "
GEO. NICHOLS, M. D., "
ALFRED BERRY, "

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 13, 1867.

Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for some time past, to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adapted to the sight, and recommended to the public by

L. R. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER, "
NELSON YOUNG, "
DAVID M. VOORHEES, "

An Imposter!

$50 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is traveling about the country, representing himself to be him.

M. SCHWAB.

Guardian's Sale.

The subscriber, Guardian of Morris W. Force, a minor, will, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Union County, sell at public auction on the premises in Plainfield, in said County, on Monday the 30th day of March next at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of said Morris W. Force in the house and lot—with the hereditaments and appurtenances—of which Thomas H. Force died seized, situate in New Street, in Plainfield aforesaid and containing about one quarter of an acre of land; being the premises conveyed to said Thomas H. Force by deed of Daniel T. Hill & wife, dated May 20, 1842, and by deed of Simeon Lyon & wife, dated Nov. 10, 1842.

Conditions and attendance by

HENRY W. FORCE, Guardian.

Dated January 27, 1868. feb27w5

LAND! LAND! LAND!

FOR sale or trade for improved farms or town property at fair rates. A large amount of Land eligibly situated on the Tennessee River, in the State of Tennessee. In tracts of 5,000 acres more or less to suit. For particulars enquire of

A. WILSON,

jan16-tf Mansion House, Plainfield, N. J.

For Sale or to Rent.

THE house on the corner of Third and Washington Streets. Enquire of

mar19tf B. CORY.

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale 50 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

109 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c

They are finished in a superior manner; *no Paint of any description—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—being used in their construction.* They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution; all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unexcelled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, add the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 99, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square-class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pattison,
Carl Anschutz,
A. Bagioli,
Alfred A. Pease,
William Mason,
Gustav Stoeckel,
Harry Sanderson,
Wm. K. Beseford,
Charles Fadel,
C. J. Hopkins,
Theo. Elsfeld,
Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

$15. Something Entirely New. $15.

THE $15 NOVELTY

Sewing and Embroidery Machine.

Can be run by Hand or Foot.

Agents wanted, male or female, to sell the Novelty Sewing and Embroidering Machine, the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It will do all kinds of work that can be done with the high priced machine. It makes the famous Elastic Lock Stitch, that will not rip or break, even if every third stitch is out. It is durable and will last a lifetime.—We want agents, both local and traveling, to introduce this machine throughout the United States. It can be sold in almost every family, including a great many who have the high-priced machines, for its embroidering, in which it excels all others. Send for circulars.

All machines warranted and kept in order for one year, free of charge.

FRENCH, BROOKS & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States,
614 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the FLORENCE is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

The Perfection of Art!

A Silver-Frosted Metal Medallion

of the world-renowned Surgeon,

Dr. Valentine Mott.

By the great American Artist,

J. Q. A. WARD.

THESE Medallions are finished in the highest style of art, in oval, gilt lined, walnut frames, 13 by 16 inches, covered with French convex glass, with metal backs, hermetically sealed, making a

MOST ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENT.

The celibrity of the artist, and the fact that the work was executed under the eye of the family and nearest friends of Dr. Mott, who furnished every facility of the artist, warrants the assurance that this is the most perfect likeness in existence of this celebrated physician.

Every Physician in the Country

and every citizen who appreciates the achievements of Dr. Mott, will feel proud to possess a copy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $25

☞ Agents Wanted. Address

G. ERKSON & CO.,
95 Liberty Street, (Room 10) New York.

To Hardware Dealers

AND

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

"The Little Vulcan."

A beautiful and convenient little article of FIRESIDE FURNITURE, for

HANDLING STOVE DOORS,

Covers, and all manner of Hot Utensils, removing Hot Blowers from Grates, manipulating China, Clothes, &c. in scalding water, and perfectly protecting the hand from heat.

No family will be without one after once seeing it. Orders promptly filled. Address the

"LITTLE VULCAN,"

(Room 20] 95 Liberty St., N. Y.

Retail price $1 each.
Liberal discount to the trade.
Expressage in all cases to be paid by purchaser.
Mar7-y

FISH, POULTRY

AND

VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep in

CHERRY STREET,

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,

A Good Assortment of

FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

ISAAC E. PARKER.

feb6-tf

Manure and Fertilizer Depot,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

(One door from West St., and Central R. R. Depot)

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, (direct importation).
PURE BONE DUST, (all grades and fineness)
CONCENTRATED MANURES,
Super-phosphate of Lime, (all brands)
Fish Guano, (Dry and Wet)
Rotted Bone Manures.
Land Plaster,
POUDRETTE, (of an extra superior quality—"My Own Make") and all other Fertilizers and Manures, which I guarantee to sell LOWER than any other party in the trade, and all ***Warranted as Represented.*** Address or call on

ALONZO F. MAYHER,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.

mar19-1m North River side of City.

Special Announcement!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO BUYERS OF

CARPETS!

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 315 Canal and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,

NEW YORK,

Have just received a large stock of new and elegant patterns of Carpets, which will be sold at Great Reduction from former prices, to wit:

ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, 3-4 & 6-4 wide
" BRUSSELS "
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS,
EXTRA FINE CARPETS, ALL WOOL,
STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS,
MATTINGS, (White and Colored)
RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, RODS, &C.,

With a large stock of

OIL CLOTHS,

New Designs, from 2 to 18 feet wide.

☞ The above was purchased for CASH, which enables us to offer

EXTRA BARGAINS to CASH BUYERS

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

315 CANAL, and 1 & 3 MERCER ST.,

mar12-2 One block from Brd'way.

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

on the corner of

Cherry and Third Sts.

(Opposite Wm. Cook's Lumber & Coal Yard) where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

march12-y R. J. HAGAMAN & CO.

NEW

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.

HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish

Sash, Blinds and Doors

At very low rates.

ONDERDONK & FISHER,

Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

B. F. Onderdonk. mar12y R. C. Fisher.

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. None in the town of 3,500 inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Enquire of

LAMON & MARSH,

feb27.tf. Westfield, N. J.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at

BOUGHTON'S

1868.

For President,

A GOOD MAN,

For Vice-President,

A Better Man.

Pickell & Ramsey

ARE

Selling out below Cost!

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Stock we will close out less than cost. Our object in doing so is to offer to the public the largest and best assortment of

SPRING GOODS

than any other store in Plainfield—in fact one of the best Dry Goods Stores in the State. We have a good assortment of

Carpets!

All Wool Carpet for $1, very cheap.

Oil Cloth,
Druggett,
Matting, &c.

Very Low.

GOOD PRINTS

6¼, 10 and 12½ cents per yard.

MUSLINS,

9, 12½ and 15 cents per yard.

A good assortment of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The best Linen Finish

Paper Collars

in the State. Try them.

☞ GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND WILL GO HIGHER. ☜

Give us a call. No trouble to show our Goods.

Respectfully,

1-6naj PICKELL & RAMSEY.

FREEMAN & PHILPITT

continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on

Cherry Street

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best endorsement we can give to it is that when our customers have once tried it they will have none other. We style it

Freeman & Philpitt's

BEST

Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of

CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE,

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES.
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

ft-2naj

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

st-2nj

Bone Dust.

PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at

MAYHER'S,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

3-2jan (One door from West St.)

1,000 POSTS & RAILS

DRESSED & HOLED. CHEAP FOR CASH, by

S. L. HORTON.

orner William and SecondSts.,

The Power of Prayer.

A boy in one of our public schools had a very fine pair of gloves stolen from the pockets of his over coat. He stated the fact to his teacher, and she brought it before the children of the room under her charge. In simple but earnest language she told them that however much they might deceive one another they could not deceive God, who would surely bring them to account for all their actions; she therefore entreated the boy who had taken the gloves to restore them. She did not wish to cast suspicion on any of them by instituting a search, but would leave the wrong doer to the guidance of his own conscience. There was no response to her entreaty that day, but she took the subject to God in agonizing prayer when she went home, and the next day appealed to her scholars again and told them that she should continue praying until the gloves were restored. So deeply interested did she feel in the welfare of the children entrusted to her care that she could not repress her tears when she addressed them, and they all sympathized with her, because they all loved her, and knew by experience that she loved them also. Silently raising her eyes to Heaven, she seemed to implore the Divine aid. The scholars were quiet; not the slightest movement of hand or foot disturbed the silence, and even their breathing seemed suppressed; when one of the boys, half concealing his face with his hands while the tears streamed down his cheeks, confessed that he had taken the gloves, and restored them. The teacher not only freely forgave him, but kissed him for his courage in confessing his fault publicly when he might have restored the gloves privately. She availed herself of the opportunity to impress upon the minds of her pupils the duty of forgiveness. We do not know the young lady's creed, but we have been informed that she prays for the welfare of her pupils and for grace to teach them aright, three times every day.

◆

The Exact Truth.—Two young masons were building a brick wall—the front wall of a high house. One of them, in placing a brick, discovered that it was a little thicker on one side than on the other.

His companion advised him to throw it out. "It will make your wall untrue, Ben," said he.

"Pooh!" answered Ben, "what difference will such a trifle as that make? You're too particular."

"My mother," replied his companion, "taught me that truth is truth, and ever so little an untruth is a lie, and a lie is no trifle."

"Oh," said Ben, "that's all very well; but I am not lying, and have no intention of doing so."

"Very true; but you make your wall tell a lie, and I have somewhere read that a lie in one's work, like a lie in his character, will show itself sooner or later and bring harm, it not ruin."

"I'll risk it, in this case," answered Ben; and he worked away laying more bricks, and carrying the wall higher, till the close of the day, when they quit work and went home.

The next morning they went to resume their work, when, behold, the lie had wrought out the result of all lies! The wall getting a little slant from the untrue brick, had become more and more untrue as it got higher, and at last, in the night, had topled over, obliging the masons to do all their work over again.

Just so with ever so little an untruth in your character—it grows more and more untrue, if you permit it to remain, till it brings sorrow and ruin.

Tell, act, and live the *exact* truth always.

◆

Frank and Susie.

"There! that kitten's run into the pantry," said Mrs. Lee, as she was hurrying about her dinner. "Children, one of you get her out, won't you?"

"I will," said Frank, clattering into the pantry. "Here! scat, clear out."

Poor kitty, frightened with the noise ran wildly in every direction but that of the door, and finally crept behind a barrel. Frank, of course, could not move it, and as little could he get the kitten out. When he found she would certainly stay where she was as long as he scolded, he tried coaxing, but it was too late for that; Kit would not trust him.

"Here Kitty, Kitty, come, little Kitty," said Susie in gentle tones, as she came with quiet footfall into the pantry. Kitty knew that pleasant voice, and she put her head out, but hesitated.

"Come Kitty, dear little Kitty," said Susie again, and she came. Mrs. Lee had heard it all.

"Which do you think the better way, my boy," she asked, laying her hand on Frank's shoulder, "Susie's or yours?"

"Susie's," Frank replied.

"Remember, then, little ones, always, that gentleness and kindness are better than roughness, and the rule of love is better than that of fear."

◆

Several beer barrels lately burst in Cincinnati, and flooded a street with their contents. The beer froze over, and all the little boys and girls of the neighborhood used it for a skating park.

A Fellow went to a parish priest and told him, with a long face, that he had seen a ghost. "When and where?" said the pastor. "Last night," said the man, "I was passing by the church, and up against the walls of it did I behold the spectre." "In what shape did it appear?" asked the priest. "It appeared in the shape of a great ass." "Go home and hold your tongue about it." rejoined the pastor, "you are a very timid man, and have been frightened by your own shadow."

◆

A man, travelling, entered a tavern and seeing no one present but the landlord and a negro, seated himself and entered into a conversation with the negro. Shortly he asked Sambo if he was dry. Sambo said he was. Stranger told him to go to the bar and take something at his expense. Negro did so, and shortly left. Landlord says to the stranger:

"Are you acquainted with that nigger?"

"No, never saw him before; but why do you ask?"

"I supposed so, from your conversing with him, and asking him to drink."

"Oh," said the stranger, "I was only experimenting. The fact is, I was dry myself, and I thought that if your liquor didn't kill the negro in fifteen minutes, I would venture to take a drink myself."

◆

Stable Bedding.—This is an advantage in two prominent ways. The benefit the stock receives from the soft, dry bed, and the manure it makes for the smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, including the grape and other productions. It is the vegetable manure in the litter that does this. Sawdust is eminently fitter for this but it must be dry when used. Leaves are, perhaps, better still. These are already dry; so is straw and chaff, shavings, and so forth. The product is a combination of animal and vegetable manure what is generally needed. The proportion can be made to suit requirements. Straw has an objection, as it makes "long manure," and requires time to rot, unless ploughed under. Sawdust, leaves and chaff, as well as shavings, may be used as a top dressing at once, and as a mulch also, or, better, harrowed into the soil. As a top-dressing for meadows or pastures of course there is nothing that is better, especially if permitted to rot first. It will form a heap that is most convenient and most profitable to take from and apply to raspberries, and work into the soil with cultivator or harrow for strawberries, especially the Wilson. This requires just such treatment. Then our grape-vines—what a fine ready heap it makes to take from for a mulch or to work into the soil a little! We know good farmers who do this. We have had a taste of it ourselves. Once fairly tested it will never be abandoned.

◆

Little Things in Farming.—The whole success of a farmer hinges upon timely attention to little things. This, mainly makes the difference between thrift and poverty. Philosophy of success is expressed in that old adage, "For want of a nail a shoe was lost." It is a little thing to keep accounts of the pecuniary transactions upon the farm. A half hour Saturday evening would enable most farmers to know just how they stand with the world. Yet, we suspect half of the men who cultivate the soil never make an entry in a book, and for want of this, the account runs up fearfully at the store, and many articles of luxury are purchased for which they are unable to pay at the end of the year. Debt accumulates, the farm is mortgaged, and finally lost, for want of a little pen ink. It is a little thing to put up a tool in its place when not in use. Yet many have no tool-house or place of shelter for any implement or vehicle. Things are left where they was last used, the plow in the field, cart in the yard, the chains in the stable, the harness in the wood-house, the axe in the woodpile and the rake in the corn crib. Many do not even house the expensive implements they have bought and reapers and thrashers are treated like plows and harrows. The parts made of iron and steel grows rusty, and the wood decays. A machine that is good for thirty years with proper care is used up in five by abuse. It is a very little thing to turn a nut when it is loose. Yet for want of the tightening the nut is lost the bolt comes out, and the loaded wagon breaks down on the way to market, and a whole day for man and team is lost. It is a little thing to keep a horse properly groomed, yet for want of clean fetlocks the skin cracks and the horse is lame, and the owner loses the use of him for months or weeks. Ventilation is a small affair, yet for want of it the health of stock in stables suffers severely, and disease sets in. It is an easy thing to deal fairly with your neighbors and make a name that is better than "precious ointment." Many cheat on small occasions, do not deliver what they sell, and get a reputation for meanness that stands in the way of their success.

◆

What we do for ourselves will soon be forgotten. What we do for others may be the vision to cheer the soul when the eye can no longer behold our loved ones.

◆

The arrest of Charles Dickens and holding him as a hostage for the captured Train is hinted at.

READING
AND
BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by R.C. Ross

ON FRONT STREET,
(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of
OLD AND NEW ALES,
WINES AND CIGARS,
Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeKLYN.

Sleepless Nights
OF AGONY,
PAIN AFTER PAIN
Running like lightning along the nerves
PROMPTLY RELIEVED,
and for ever banished by using
Dr. Russell's
MAGNETIC OIL,
The unfailing remedy for
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,
And Pain of any sort and from any cause.

This Valuable Preparation

Has proved of incalculable benefit in affording immediate relief in thousands of cases of painful and distressing attacks. Its capacity for doing good is unequalled, and it is conceded by the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, to be the most valuable Medicine of its class. It will absolutely cure Rheumatism in its worst forms after all other remedies and treatment has failed. Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Ear-ache and Nervous Headache succumbs to its wonderful power immediately. If applied on the chest when retiring for the night, it will cure the worst cough by morning. It will allay the most severe attack of cramps in a few minutes. In fact, its power to subdue pain is wonderful, and needs but a trial to prove its worth.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Full Directions accompany each Bottle.

☞ To be obtained of all Druggists.
feb20-2m

Russell's Magnetic Oil
SOLD AT
Voorhees' Family Medicine Store.
feb20-tf

H. S. SQUIER,
FURS Fashionable Hatter FURS
FURS AND FURS
FURS FURRIER, FURS
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

Special attention is called to the
Fur Department,

In which the Ladies can choose from the most Elegant and Richest selections ever offered to the people of Newark, and from the different species and qualities to suit both the judgment and the pocket of the purchaser, and from as Large a Stock as can be found in the State. Now is the time for bargains in Furs. We are closing out our entire stock at cost.

Spring Style of Silk Hats

A full and complete assortment of all the New Styles and Oddities of the season for Men and Boys.

N B.—Furs Re-modeled and Repaired,

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
feb20-y Newark, N. J.

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob R. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.
feb6-m3

MAYHER'S
NEW STORE,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.
ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. MAYHER,
jan2-3 144 Liberty St., 1 door from West

FURNITURE!
AT
Runyon's Warerooms
North side of Front Street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $32 to $250. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Cal and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. Handsome Bead Cushions.

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattrasses. All repairing Cash when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Practical and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. jan16-1y

---

REAL ESTATE
For Sale in Brooklyn.

House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.

For Sale in Plainfield.

House and Six Acres on Front Street, New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.

20 acres land, Front Street and Green Brook.

65 acres land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue. This property lies in the centre of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq. Terms Easy. Enquire of

feb20-m2 JOHN RAYMOND, on premises.

GUANO,

NO. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at MAYHER'S (New Store)
144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.
3-2jan

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
Is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

Something New.
LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF
BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,
Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.
ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE
Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Parse & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.
feb13-3m

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,
Front Street,
(next to 2d Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Has a full assortment of
Household Furniture
Consisting of
BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.
All of which we will sell at
New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.

JOBBING
Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.
jan 9. m3

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.
KINYON & SCHENCK,
Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths
Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.
y-2naj

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTELS,
192 BROAD STREET,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.
st-2naj

The Old Meat Stand
ON THE CORNER OF
Front and Cherry Streets,
IS THE PLACE TO GET THE
BEST MEAT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.
1-2naj INSLEY B. GARDNER.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,
No. 77 Irving St.,
NEAR THE DEPOT RAHWAY, N. J.
Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.
ft-2jan

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(MANNING'S ROW.)
Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'
BOOTS & SHOES
Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.
Gents' Fine Calf Boot,
Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.
jan9y. S. C. CONKLIN.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof—10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within one minutes walk of depot. Enquire of J. M. C. MARSH.
t3-9naj* Westfield, N. J.

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at
MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St, N. Y.
"jn.2-3

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICE

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Region.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Jan. 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at 3:56, 6:35, 7:30, 8:25, 9:05, 10:49, a.m. 1:12, 2:35, 3:42, 5:13 and 8:20 p.m.

Leave New York at 6:30, 8:30, 9:00 a.m., 12 m., 3:00, 4:00, 5:10, 5:45 and 7:00 p. m.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at 7:15, 9:17 and 9:46 a.m., 12:45, 3:45, 4:43, 5:54, 6:30 and 7:45 p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at 7:50, 9:47 and 10:05 a.m., 1:20, 4:20, 5:15, 6:28, 7:05 and 8:20 p.m.

Leave Somerville at 3:30, 6:05, 7:00, 7:53 and 8:40 a.m. 12:40, 3:16, 4:45 and 7:55 p.m.

The 6:30 a.m. train from N. Y. connects at Easton with train for Mahony City, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre.

The 8:30 a. m. train for Junction. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, arriving there at 11:50.

The 9:00 a.m. train for the West direct, without change of cars to Pittsburg and Chicago.

The 12 m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Columbia, Ephrats, Litiz, Lancaster, Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

The 3:00 p. m. train runs to Somerville.

The 4:00 p. m. train runs to Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

The 5:00 p. m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, Williamsport, Corry and Erie.

The 5:10 p. m. train runs to Somerville and connects for Flemington.

The 5:45 p. m. train runs to Junction.

The 7:00 p. m. train runs to Somerville.

An Express train leaves N. Y. at 8:00 p. m., but does not stop at Plainfield. Passengers going West can take the 7:00 p. m. train from N. Y. as far as Somerville

All baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the Agent of the Company, and checks given therefore.

Freight trains are run daily, and freight transported on liberal terms.

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.
H. P. Baldwin, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Hope's Express Company
WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,
Money, Merchandise, &c.,
BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,
To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:
59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York and East at 9:05 a. m.; 5:13 & 8:20 p. m.

For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at 5:45 a. m.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West at 1:20 a. m.

For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and intermediate stations, at 1:20 and 5:15 p. m.

A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at 7:25 a. m. to take orders free and return goods same day.

Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.

All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered direct from each train.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.
OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.
C. Bryan, Driver. y-2naj

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,
Having connected with their yard a
Steam Saw and Planing Mill,
are prepared to
DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE
LUMBER
in any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save 100 per cent. on labor by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER.

All Lumber and Timber delivered, FREIGHT PAID at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW
Selling Lower
Than any other Yard in the country. Call and exmaine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. SOMERS,

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Hides & Tallow,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.
Jan 1-y

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 14. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 14.

The Constitutionalist
is published weekly at
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year, ... $2 00
six months ... 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 30 cents.

	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr.
One square	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
Half a column	10 00	16 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column	18 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop over Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, A. M. M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7 to 9 a. m.; 1 till 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Madison Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL,
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
OFFICE—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. F. Thorn, - - - - Proprietor.

N. VAIL,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jan1-ly

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
y-1md

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
52 FULTON STREET, N. Y.,
WILL BE AT
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

HE has been trained as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt the lens most appropriate to remedy the vision to its original sight.

He manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees, not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.

All his Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES:

PLAINFIELD, April 25, 1867.

Having used Eye glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aids to sight as a most skillful Optician and an obliging and reliable man.

J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., "
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D., "
A. J. GERARD, D. M., "
GEO. NICHOLS, M. D., "
ALFRED BERRY, "

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 19, 1867.

Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for some time past, to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adapted to the sight, and recommended to the public by

L. R. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER, "
NELSON YOUNG, "
DAVID M. VOORHEES, "

An Impqster!
$50 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is travelling about the country, representing himself to be him.
mar26-y M. SCHWAB.

READING
AND
BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Saloon formerly kept by R. C. Rees

ON FRONT STREET,
(opposite Laing's Hotel)

And has re-modeled the room in a best manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and has made it to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of
OLD AND NEW ALES,
WINES AND CIGARS,
Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.
L. DOELTS.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.

HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish
Sash, Blinds and Doors
At very low prices.
ONDERDONK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
B. F. Onderdonk. mar1-y B. C. Fisher.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale in Brooklyn.

House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.

For Sale in Plainfield.

House and six Acres on Front Street, New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
10 acres land, Front Street and Green Brook.
18 acres land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
This property lies in the centre of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq.
Terms easy. Enquire of
feb8-ly JOHN RAYMOND, on premises.

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD. N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan 1-y

Poetry.

Memory.

BY FITZ GREENE HALLECK.

Strong as that power, whose strange control
Impels the torrent's force;
Directs the needle to the pole,
And bids the waves of ocean roll
In their appointed course:
So powerful are the ties that bind
The scenes of childhood to the mind;
So firmly to the heart adheres
The memory of departed years.

Whence is this passion in the breast?
That when the past we view,
And think on pleasures, once possessed
In Fancy's fairest colors dressed,
These pleasures we renew?
And why do Memory's pulses impart
A pleasing sadness to the heart?
What potent charm to all endears
The days of our departed years?

True—many a rosebud, blooming gay,
Life's opening path adorns;
But all who tread that path will say,
That 'mid the flowers which strew its way,
Are care's corroding thorns.
Yet still the bosom will retain
Affection e'en for hours of pain,
And we can smile, though bathed in tears,
At memory of departed years.

'Tis distance our bewildered gaze
On former scenes beguiles,
And Memory's charm the eye betrays,
For while enjoyments it displays
And robes the past in smiles,
It's flattering colour proves untrue,
Conceals the sorrow from our view,
And hides the grief, the doubt and fears,
That darkened our departed years!

Then, when our own, we oft despise—
When gone, we loss deplore;
Nor till the fleeting moment flies
Do mortals learn its worth to prize,
When it returns no more.
For this, an anxious look we cast,
With fond regret, on hours long past—
For this the feeling heart reveres
The memory of departed years.

Miscellaneous.

Forbidding the Bans.

In the pleasant village of Wickford lived the Widow Haskins and her son Luther.—For many years the Haskins farm had been the model farm of Hanover County, but this was when George Haskins was alive, and gave all attention to its management; then it was that the cattle and the fruit and the vegetables from the Haskins place always brought the best price in the market, and took the prizes at the annual cattle shows. Then it was that the passer-by would tarry and look at the handsome acres which stretched out so fair and beautiful, and think what a delightful thing it must be to own a farm like that.

But one day the industrious farmer ceased from work and closed his eyes forever upon the green fields and wooded hills which had been such a pleasure and profit to him for so many years.

Under a tall old sycamore tree his grave was made, and a simple white stone marked the spot where his dust mingled with the mother earth he had loved so well.

Every one supposed that the mantle of the father would fall upon the shoulders of the son, but Luther did not love farming, it was too slow work for him. He had heard of the city where men bought and sold, and filled their coffers with money and lived in palaces. He had seen a "city chap," as the Wickford folks called him, and could but admire the shining boots, the "store clothes," and the polished linen, which made him dissatisfied with the homely garb he had always found comfortable and serviceable.

"Mother," said he, one evening, after he had been sitting silently for an hour by the kitchen-fire. "Are you going to sell this farm?"

"Sell the farm, Luther?" said Mrs. Haskins, after a moment's pause, as if to be sure she heard her son aright, for it was a thing she had never dreamed of.

"Yes, mother, it is a good farm, and in good condition; it will bring more money to-day than a year hence, for it is fresh from father's care and cultivation," said Luther, a little disturbed at the expression on his mother's face.

"Sell the farm Luther?" again repeated the widow, in a mingled tone of astonishment and sorrow. "Are you in earnest, my son? Sell your birth-place, the home *of your happy childhood, the scene of your* dear father's industry and happiness, the very spot where his bones lie buried!—Why, Luther! I never shall sell this farm."

"Do not feel angry or displeased with me, dear mother," replied Luther. "I did not say that I wanted the farm sold. It is endeared to me by a thousand happy memories, but I did not know how you intended to carry it on, or whether you wished to incur the trouble and expense of keeping it up to the high standard it has held for so many years."

"I have relied upon your management, my son, to carry it on as your father had done," replied Mrs. Haskins.

"I have other plans, mother," answered the son.

"Other plans?" said the mother, inquiringly.

"Yes I have decided upon a city life.—This farm satisfied my father, but it cannot satisfy me. My tastes are far different, and I have a fortune to make. I could never make it here," was the son's reply.

"And where will you go?" was the mother's next question.

"To Boston. I have already written there and obtained a situation, where there is a good chance for progression," said Luther.

Mrs. Haskins sat some moments in silence. One of her brightest dreams had vanished. She had hoped that her son would continue in his father's footsteps, be a stay and a comfort to her in her declining years, marry, and live always in the place where he was born.

"Have you told Belinda?" she asked at length.

"Not yet. That is the hardest part. I must do it to-night," said Luther, not noticing the sigh his mother gave at the thought that she was now secondary in the heart of the boy she had loved and cared for so many years.

But this is what all mothers must expect.

"Very well, Luther—if you think you will be happier in Boston, among strangers, than with those that love you best, you can go. I will offer no obstacle to your going, but I did hope that you would always be with me," and Mrs. Haskins let her thought revel in the sunny recollections of the past.

Luther arose and went to his room to prepare for a visit to Belinda Melvin, a young lady, possessed of no great beauty, but known throughout Wickford as Luther Haskin's girl." They had been keeping company for several months, and Luther's mother encouraged it, because she hoped it would be one more tie to keep her boy at home.

It was an important affair for Luther Haskins to call on his lady-love, for not only was it necessary for him to appear well in the eyes of Belinda, but there was a maiden aunt, Miss Eliza Bass, who always eyed Luther very sharply, and it was requisite to be in her good graces of course. Belinda was an orphan, and was living with and under the care of her Aunt Eliza.

Luther laid aside his working suit and donned his "go-to-meeting" clothes—a neat scarf encircled his neck, fastened at the front with a gold pin, one that belonged to his father—a pair of Congress boots adorned his feet, and with a new felt hat on his head, he wended his way to the domicile of Miss Bass. Now, Luther had made a great many calls at this house, and felt perfectly at home, yet he never could stand on that step, awaiting the answer to the bell, without feeling his heart beating quicker. Aunt Eliza answered the bell this time.

"*Oh, Luther Haskins, it's you, is it!* Well, walk in. Got through your day's work hey yet? I'm glad some folks have time to dress up and walk [illegible] and if I don't myself."

"You are always very industrious, Miss Bass. I sometimes think you do too much—*talking*," added Luther, *sotto voce*.

"Humph! I guess it is very little you think or care about what I do," said Miss Eliza.

"I suppose Bell is at home, is she not?" asked the lover.

"Oh, yes—you may be sure she is—somehow or other she knew you was coming, and I couldn't coax her to go into the kitchen and make a pan-dowdy, for fear you would come and catch her. For my part I should be proud to have any one know that I could make a pan-dowdy," said the aunt.

Luther walked into the parlor, where he found Miss Belinda knitting a blue yarn stocking. He thought she looked very pretty, as she sat there at the window, *dressed in a gray gown, fancifully trimmed* with blue ribbons and silvery beads. On her head was a three-cornered piece of worsted work, an invention of some fashionable old maid, to cover up a bald place—but Belinda had no such reason for putting it on her head—it was *fashionable*, and that was sufficient excuse for wearing anything. Bel would have been very pretty, were it not for a plentiful scattering of freckles across her face and a decidedly turn up nose, but Luther's female acquaintances were very limited, and to his eye Belinda was very *fair and comely*.—She welcomed him very cordially and gave him a seat at her side. Aunt Eliza came also and took her seat in an old-fashioned straight backed chair. She opened the conversation as follows:

"Well, Luther Haskins, it ain't every young man that has such a farm as you have, and you ought to be very thankful that you are not obliged to leave your native town and seek your fortune in distant cities. I tell Belinda every day that such a farm as that is worth going miles and miles to see, and she ought to be proud to think some day she may be mistress of it."

"Aunt Eliza, how you talk!" exclaimed Belinda, blushing deeply, and bending her face nearer to the old blue stocking she was knitting.

"I don't know what you'll say, Miss Bass when I tell you that it is not my intention to remain on the farm. I have concluded to enter upon a mercantile life in Boston, and I came this evening to inform you of it," said Luther.

"Going to Boston? Luther Haskins, you don't mean so!" exclaimed Aunt Eliza.

"Are you in earnest, Luther?" said Belinda, ceasing from her knitting and looking into his eyes to see if she could detect any fun or mischief there.

"Yes, Bel. I am in earnest this time; the farm will do very well for a farmer, but I am not a farmer and never can be one," said Luther.

"Can't be a farmer! It beats all how proud the boys are getting now-a-days, they think nothing will do but they must run off to Boston and be shop-keepers and merchants, and come home now and then to their native places and show off. There was John Willis, that married Hannah Ross he went off to Boston and said he made a mint of money. The other Sunday he was at home with his wife, and she had on a dress that dragged on the ground behind as much as a yard, and coming out of meeting everybody had to stop in the aisle and wait till she got out, and then she told everybody not to tell a soul that that dress cost seventy-five dollars before it was made up. Just think of it, and when she married John Willis, she didn't have but one silk dress and that was the weddin' dress. I tell you what Luther Haskins, if you go off to Boston, its the last we shall see of you. Wickford nor Wickford people won't be good enough for ye," and Aunt Eliza cast a meaning glance at Belinda when she spoke.

"Oh, aunt, do not judge Luther so harshly I am sure he will not forget his old friends," said Belinda.

"Thank you, Bell. I am glad that your know me better than your aunt does," said Luther.

"There's another thing you haven't reckoned on yet, Luther Haskins, and that is the expense of living in Boston.—It's going to cost you a heap more than it does here; you'll have to wear your best clothes all the time; and then there's theatres and concerts to go to, and they get an awful price for tickets. Why, I heard of one show where the tickets were two dollars and a half a piece. It's true, you needn't smile, Mrs. Fishkinson told me so herself."

Luther composed his features as well as he could and looked imploringly at Belinda, as if she could relieve him from her aunt's endless tongue. Belinda understood the appeal and said:

"Oh, Aunt Eliza, I think I heard some boys climbing over the back fence."

This was sufficient. There was a deadly feud between the boys of Wickford and Miss Eliza Bass, and if the latter was being married and some one should tell her that a boy was in her back garden, she would dart away in pursuit of him at once. So much to the delight of Belinda and Luther, she disappeared immediately.

"Oh, Luther, is this true? Are you going to leave Wickford? I shan't know what to do—no one seems to care for me but you and perhaps you will think——" commenced Belinda.

"Never, Belinda, never. I know what *your thoughts were. I see* that Aunt Eliza's nonsense has had some effect on you. But she is mistaken. I shall always remember you, and if you say so, Bell, some day I shall come home again and you shall go back with me, and we will both be happy together," said Luther, earnestly, and taking Bel's hand in his.

"Forgive me Luther, for permitting such a thought to disturb me. I know Aunt Eliza's foolish remarks frightened me a little, but then you know Boston girls are very different from those you see in Wickford, and you might, it's just possible, Luther, think they were a little mite handsomer," said Belinda.

And so the conversation went on until Aunt Eliza, having finished her chase after the boys—who were not there at all—returned to the parlor and Luther rose to bid them good by. He assured them he was going to make his fortune and "never would get too rich to come back to Wickford." And so he returned home, having secured the love of Belinda, and promised to love her always and to marry her as soon as he was in a position to do so. All this, Bel, told her aunt Eliza, who shook her head very knowingly, and said "that she knew what men's promises was good for—they would last till they saw another pretty face and then they broke just like bubbles." "But there's one thing, sartin, shore," said she, "if that fellar's promised to marry Belinda, he's got to do it, if I'm alive and able to make him; he shan't break her heart and make her suffer as—as—*I've suffered*," and Aunt Eliza looked around to see if any one heard her last words, for no one had ever heard of Aunt Eliza's heart affairs, and she meant that they never should.

So Luther Haskins went to Boston and began life in earnest, but he often turned to his native place, and wished for the pure air of the hills or the wholesome smell of the fresh soil, and the delightful landscape on every side, but he had made his choice and would not turn back. All Wickford wondered at his departure and laughed at his engagement with Belinda Melvin, and seemed to agree with Aunt Eliza that Luther Haskins, after seeing city belles, with their "waterfalls" and other rigging, would regret any promises he had made in Wickford.

And Luther did find his city friends very fascinating; his cousin Leonard Haskins was engaged to a very beautiful girl, Grace Mayher, and he was very anxious that Luther should fall in love with her sister Laura. Luther was dazzled with Laura's beauty and manner, and Laura was charmed with Luther's manly bearing and sparkling conversation. It was a *relief* to Luther, after a day's hard work, to spend the evening in her company. Leonard was soon to be married, and it was arranged that Laura and Luther should be bridesmaid and groomsman. Leonard tried hard to induce his cousin to "give up that little country girl with a snub nose," as he called her, after seeing a photograph of her, and pay attention to Laura, but Luther would not consent to any such change, although he found much enjoyment in Laura's company.

By some ill-luck, which can never be accounted for, an old newsmonger of Wickford happened into the store of Haskins, Brown & Co., when Luther was out, and while buying some goods he over heard a salesman tell a friend that Mr. Haskins was to be married in a week to Miss Mayher. This old busybody never having heard of Leonard Haskins, concluded that it could be no other than Luther, and full of a morbid desire to tell the news, he did not attempt to assure himself of the truth, but actually took an earlier train for Wickford than he had intended to take, on purpose to be the first to carry the news of Haskin's appoaching wedding.

It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when Jonas Hocum reached his home. His wife was frying flap-jacks for supper.

"Sakes alive! Is that you Jonas? I didn't expect you quite so airly. What's happened? Ain't lost your wallet, have ye?" was the old dame's greeting.

"No, Betsy, no; not so bad as that ere. I ain't lost nothing, but I've heern a bit of news that mebby you didn't know," replied Jonas.

Down went the spoon into the flapjacks, while Mrs. Hocum begged her husband to tell her right off and not keep her waiting a moment.

"Well, Betsy, Luther Haskins is going to be married next Thursday."

"Jonas Hocum! you don't mean so!" exclaimed dame Hocum.

"It's trew, trew as preachin'," Betsy. "I heard it with my own ears, or I never would have believed it *myself. I was in* Haskinses' shop and heard it there. I pity the Melvin gal when she hears on it," said the old man.

"Where's my cape-bonnet? Miss Stotesbury must know that right off; she always said this would turn out that way. I guess them flapjacks will keep till I get back." And Miss Hocum flew round, threw on her cape bonnet, and rushed out the back way to Mrs. Stotesbury, to tell her the news. That lady was taking care of her sister's baby, but as soon as she heard Marm Hocum's story, *she found that* baby could take care of itself long enough to allow her to into the other part of the house and tell Mrs. Daniel Davis, the town clerk's wife, and as the latter was just going out to make calls, it happened very opportunely that she should have such a choice bit of news to carry.

Miss Eliza Bass had gone to a neighboring village to spend the day with a bed-ridden aunt, and it was nearly dark when she reached home again. What was her surprise to find her niece prostrate on the sofa and sobbing violently.

"Why, Berlinda, what upon earth ails you? Any thing dreadful took place? Speak, Berlinda, and tell me the worse right out!" said Aunt Eliza, trying in vain to sooth her niece.

But at last the dreadful words were sobbed out, and Aunt Eliza learned how faithless Luther Haskins had been. The news had spread like wild-fire through the town until some kind [?] friend had called to condole with Belinda on her misfortune, and was surprised to find that Bel knew nothing of it. Aunt Eliza's eyes flashed indignantly:—

"Never—never shall Luther Haskins forsake Belinda in this way. I'll go to Boston myself and stop this wicked wedding."

Her mind made up, nothing could change her; the wedding was to be on Thursday, and she must start immediately, and thus she did. It was a long time since Eliza Bass had visited Boston, but once started, she seemed perfectly able to take care of herself. The engine broke and delayed the train nearly two hours. When the city was reached, her first call was at Haskins & Co's, where she learned that the wedding was to be at the Trinity Church at 11 o'clock; it then wanted five minutes of that time. As fast as she could walk Miss Bass hastened to Summer Street.

The bridal party was assembled around the altar—Leonard Haskins with his beautiful bride, Grace Mayher and Luther Haskins, with the fair bridesmaid, Laura; the pews were filled with friends assembled to witness the imposing ceremony, while the choir in the gallery were ready to sing the wedding hymn. The venerable priest, in his snow white robes, arose and commenced the wedding service. He had just read the sentence: "If any man can show just cause why they may not be lawfully joined together, let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his peace," when the congregation were startled by the appearance of a woman flying along the broad aisle, her bonnet all askew on her head, her hands waving in the air, while she shrieked:

"I do, I forbid them bands—stop 'em! Am I too late, Mr. Minister? That man can't be married, and he knows it. Luther Haskins, what do you mean, serving Belinda Melvin in this way? Did you think I shouldn't find it out? I have found it out and I forbid them bands."

Such an unlooked-for episode created a commotion everywhere in the church. Every one tried to get a good look at the singular woman who was making such wild gestures; the singers looked down in wonder, while the bridal party itself was utterly amazed. Luther Haskins was the only one who seemed to comprehend matters. His face blushed crimson with shame.

"Luther," said Leonard, "what does all this mean? Do you know this crazy woman?"

Luther called Miss Bass aside, and having pacified her, he explained the real state of the case to her. She saw the mistake and regretted her haste, but it was too late, and all she could do was to subside into a pew and let the wedding go on. There was no further interruption, and the bells rang merrily and the choir sang as cheerily as if Miss Eliza Bass had stayed at home in her kitchen where she belonged.

Luther never heard the last of it, but he was true to his promise, and in the course of time married Belinda Melvin, the only stipulation being that Aunt Eliza should come and see them but once a year and on that day Luther managed to be away on business.

* * *

No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the heart that makes a man rich. He is rich or poor according to what he is, not according to what he has.

* * *

The damsel who is accused of breaking a young man's heart has been bound over in the bonds of matrimony to keep the pieces.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., April 2, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write briefly, legibly and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given, to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, to its limitations as to its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Redemption of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or partisan.

Outside of the Constitution.

"Some members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution which they had just repudiated, AND WHOLLY OUTSIDE OF WHICH ALL AGREED WE WERE ACTING; that our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation."

[Letter of Thad. Stevens, Aug. 26, 1865.]

Object of the War.

AS DECLARED BY CONGRESS, JULY, 1861.

"*Resolved*, That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest, or of interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to *defend and maintain* the supremacy of the CONSTITUTION, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired."

National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day, at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., in the city of N. Y.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.
Washington, Feb. 22, 1868.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic electors of the State of New Jersey will meet at their several Counties, Townships or Wards at such times and places as may be designated and appoint one delegate for every one hundred Democratic votes and one for every fraction over fifty votes polled at the last Gubernatorial election within each Township or Wards, to represent said election in a STATE CONVENTION, to be held at TRENTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of appointing Fourteen Delegates to the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in the City of New York on the 4th day of July next, to nominate Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

By order of the State Central Committee,
DAVID NAAR, Chairman.
G. D. W. VROOM, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of Plainfield are requested to meet at the Democratic Reading Room, on Saturday evening, April 4th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the ensuing Township Election.

By order of the Democratic Association.
JAMES CLARK, *Pres't.*
Wm. L. FORCE, *Sec.*

The Constitution.

HON. JAMES W. WALL,

Of Burlington, Ex-Senator of the United States, by special request, will, at

LAING'S HALL,

ON

Tuesday Evening, April 7th, 1868,

Deliver his Lecture on

"The Constitution."

The citizens of Plainfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. Seats will be reserved for such ladies as desire to honor the occasion with their presence.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION FREE.

Democratic Faith.

Stern allegiance to the supremacy of the Constitution, in all its parts, and throughout the whole land, in time of war as in peace, and devotion to a Union of co-equal States under that Constitution and governed by the white race, is the loyalty of the Democratic party. It is precisely such loyalty as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Taylor, Harrison, Clay, Polk, Webster, Choate, Clayton, Wright, Southard and Douglas exemplified when living, and for resolutely maintaining the same faith, Puritanical Radicalism now stigmatizes the Democracy as "copperheads" and traduces them as "traitors." If to support and defend the Constitution and the Union be treason, "Make the most of it!"

Garrison considers it cruelty to send the negroes back to Africa even when they want to go. Lo! the poor darkey!

What did you fight for! Soldiers!

The Northern soldiers who flew to arms during the sanguinary years 1861 2, 3, and 4 were actuated by a high and noble impulse. There may have been individuals among them mercenary, and some fanatical, but, we are proud to believe and assert, the great mass of these blue clad battalions went into the field for an object distinct and purely patriotic, and we further declare, that in returning victorious to the peaceful avocations of life, those brave men felt assured that the purpose for which they had fought and suffered was surely attained.

They abandoned the comforts and endearments of home, the ties of kindred and of friends, braved the deadly charge and leaden hail, endured the perils of the picket tramp, the fatiguing march, through heat and cold, rain and snow, the exposures of the camp and midnight bivouac, and for what?

To perpetuate vindictiveness.

To wrest political rights from American citizens.

To rear a military despotism.

To extinguish civil liberty.

To confer equality upon ignorant and degraded negroes and to elevate them into the station of law-makers and law dispensers over disfranchised white men.

To tax the industrious white workingmen of the North in order to make and support idle negro voters at the South.

To destroy State governments and keep the Union dissolved.

To establish a central tyranny in Congress.

To decide the Constitution by virtually abolishing Executive and Judicial independence.

No! We emphatically deny that the soldiers of the North ever shouldered a musket or buckled on a sword for any such intent. *They went into the fight to vindicate, not violate, the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve, not destroy, a Union of co-equal States.*

Suppose, when the gallant men of New Jersey were gathering in regiments, Marcus L. Ward, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Alexander G. Cattell, George T. Cobb, Courtlandt Parker, and other leading Radicals, had gone among them and proclaimed the *object of the war* to be negro equality, white-man debasement, called States, and the dethronement of civil government, what would have been their reception?—Kicks and jeers, if not a souse in the nearest duck pond.

That is the unvarnished truth, and we can prove it by the soldiers themselves.

The history of the world fails to record a more flagrant departure from good faith, than the Radical leaders in Congress have committed regarding the result of the late contest between the North and South.

It has no parallel in perfidiousness.

Every pledge has been broken, not only towards a surrendered foe, but towards those who valiantly fought to achieve victory.

Perfidy is a crime, and, sooner or later, it will find punishment. Radicalism cannot escape the sure result of transgression.

Radicalism is now bold and defiant.

So was Jacobinism in its day.

The Jacobin leaders died as malefactors and the world detests their memory.

Robespierre once as austerely shook his finger as does Stevens.

☞ Go and hear WALL on the "Constitution," at Laing's Hall, Tuesday evening, April 7th.

Solemn.

The "High and Solemn Court," to expel from office for *political necessity* a President of the United States, has commenced its sittings in the Senate chamber at Washington, with the hero of Big Bethel as chief manager. As to the "high" part of it we say nothing, but that it is "solemn" we do most certainly aver. It is solemn, because the bleeding form of Constitutional Liberty lies prostrate before it. It is solemn, because Justice weeps at such a mockery. It is solemn, because it vividly portrays the heartless levity of an inebriate beside the bed of death.

To Democrats.

Your attention is especially called to the Democratic meeting at the new rooms of the Association on Saturday evening next. A full attendance is desired, as important business will be on hand.

The Democrats of Plainfield are determined, so far as they can exert any influence, *that the expenditure of public money shall be spread before the people in detail.* They take that stand boldly, and in so doing, defend an inherent right of the tax-payers. Give us light, unadulterated light, Messrs. Fire Department Managers, Town Committeemen and School Trustees. If you longer refuse, the supposition will gain strength that you prefer darkness to light, for a reason the good book sets forth.

A Radical member of Congress from Tennessee recently disgraced himself and the country by uttering a blasphemous expression in the House, and which was greeted with shouts of laughter by his partisan colleagues. That is the party of professed moral ideas and christian virtues. Save the mark!

Two delegations from the Florida Constitutional Convention have appeared in Washington for the purpose of consulting Stevens and Sumner. They bear with them rival documents, and one delegation hails from Wisconsin while the other speaks the nasal twanged dialect of Massachusetts. That is *self government* according to Radicalism. What crimson coated hypocrisy! Florida, a State never legally out of the Union, to be *reconstructed* by aliens to her soil and interests, brass jewelry peddlers from the East and shoddy patriots from the West.

If the Plainfield Fire Department now requires *sixteen thousand dollars* public debt, what will a City Incorporation machine built and run on the same high pressure principle cost? Take down your slates, Tax-payers, and go to ciphering. It is for you to foot the bills. You must pay for the steam whistle.

The Southern negroes begin to show some backwardness about voting the Radical ticket, as they don't see the land, mule teams, and wagon loads of suffrage, the Massachusetts Bureau men and school marms have been promising them for being "loil." It is crime enough to defraud the white laboring men of the North, without cheating the poor ignorant darkies at the South.

Chief Justice Roy, of Liberia (black-man) has been *impeached* for "high crimes and misdemeanors." He imposed a fine instead of confiscation upon an English vessel for trading along the coast without a license. Was it from Africa that our impeachers, Butler, Boutwell and Bingham, those illustrious B's, derived incentive to action? We so infer, from their well known admiration of the people and customs of that classic land.

The Radicals, emboldened by the success of bribery and fraud in New Hampshire, are making extraordinary efforts to defeat the Democratic ticket in Connecticut through the same means. Money is being spent without measure, and every artifice known in the catalogue of villainy has been and will be resorted to for the purpose of decreasing the Democratic vote. It is the only way Radicalism can succeed in Connecticut, and if Governor English is defeated, such will be the cause.

A correspondent of one of the Radical papers in Hartford, Connecticut, writing from Meriden says: "Set us down four hundred majority, *and we will swell the figures as much as we may deem practicable.*" That means, if four hundred is not sufficient to defeat Democracy, we will *manufacture* enough to accomplish the purpose. What a stigma upon free government, yet, what else could be expected of a party whose leaders boast of infidelity to the Constitution.

The New England Methodist Conference, in session last week at Boston, adopted resolutions favoring the impeachment of President Johnson and eulogizing Stanton. Was that religion?

Is it true that the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges are paid in gold? The wages of the mechanics and laborers are paid in irredeemable paper worth in gold only about sixty cents on the dollar.

Thaddeus Stevens, on Saturday last, in his place in the House of Representatives at Washington, reiterated the declaration that the Radical acts of Congress touching the South were and are *outside* of the Constitution. Jefferson Davis attempted to establish a Confederacy *outside* of the same instrument. If one is a traitor what is the other?

Congress seeks to oust the President for an alleged violation of the Tenure-of-Office law, and at the same time, passes an act regarding the defeated Constitution of Alabama in open repugnance to the Reconstruction laws. When men treat with contempt their own enactments, what won't they do?

The latest advices regarding the health of Thad. Stevens report him much better. The improvement is attributed to the fact that the negro Downing is now feeding him on "terrapin, English snipe and bock." They must be all *black* to have such a happy effect on the old Impeacher's digestion.—White would throw him into convulsions.

A Radical Falsehood Nailed.

Hon. Wm. M. Converse of Franklin, in this State, a member of the Democratic National Committee, has announced his purpose to vote for General Grant for President.—*Hartford Evening Post, March 10.*

"The man who penned the above statement and the journal that published it are infamous liars.

W. M. CONVERSE, of Franklin, Conn."

That is nailing a base coin to the counter and clinching it fast.

Some chap writing for the New York *Independent* says: "I am sure that as far back as 1838 I used to hear of Abe Lincoln." That is astounding. Wonder if he ever heard of Mrs. Lincoln or Master Bob. We are overpowered.

Local and State Items.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

☞ We hope those of our subscribers who have changed their residence, will give notice of such change, so that our carrier will be able to leave them their paper.

☞ We wish to call the attention of advertisers to the "CONSTITUTIONALIST" as an advertising medium. Although our paper is but three months old, we think our columns show as large an amount of advertising as any other paper of its size in the State, which shows that it is being appreciated. For a new paper, we have a large circulation, which is daily rapidly increasing, which shows again that it is appreciated.

We are continually adding new styles of type to our already large stock of Job Type, and pride ourselves on doing as *good work* as can be done in the City, and at *lower rates.* Try us.

☞ At the request of several of our citizens, Ex-Senator James W. Wall has kindly consented to deliver his great lecture on the "Constitution," in Laing's Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 7th, *admission free.* This is the latest and perhaps the ablest production of that gifted son of New Jersey, and should be heard by every person who desires practical knowledge of our system of government as delineated by one of the most eloquent statesmen of the age. Col. Wall made the same address before a vast concourse at Trenton not long since, and at its conclusion, received the warm congratulations of many of his political opponents. Such a treat was never before offered to the people of Plainfield and vicinity, and its bare announcement will suffice to draw a crowded house.

☞ We regret to record the death of Orson C. Cone, late editor of the *Somerset Messenger.* Mr. C. has been in declining health for some time and during his illness, the editorial chair found an able occupant in John Tabunge, Esq., one of the ardent and talented young Democrats of this State.

☞ It is cheering to note the return of an old familiar face. Our esteemed friend Abram Runyon, Esq., reached Scotch Plains on Saturday last. How happy we would be to chronicle the fact that he intends remaining near by, if not in Plainfield.

☞ This Wednesday is moving day in Jersey. Things upside down, downside up, confusion, worryment and discomfort, dashing and crashing, good wives fretting, children crying and amiable ones scolding. Fortunate are they who do not have to move, yet strange though it be, some appear to like it. "There is no accounting for taste," as the maid said when she kissed the cow.

☞ At a special meeting of the Democratic Association on Saturday evening, it was unanimously resolved, to tender to the Masonic Lodge the use of the rooms of the Association Tuesday evenings of each week, for a period of two months, while the new Lodge apartments are being prepared for occupancy.

☞ The Zephyr Hook and Ladder Company will occupy the room vacated by the Democratic Association.

☞ Go and hear WALL on the "Constitution," at Laing's Hall, Tuesday evening, April 7th.

☞ The Citizens' Building and Loan Association will meet at Laing's Hall on Monday Evening, April 13th, 1868, to receive the third monthly installments, and dispose of what funds they have on hand. There are a few shares yet unsold, which will be sold on or before the 3d installment at the amount now paid in. After that evening they will be sold only with the premium added.

☞ We understand that our young friend, S. Lester Horton, in connection with Mr. R. Skellenger, of this place, contemplate opening a Boot & Shoe Store in Westfield about the 1st of April. We hope our Westfield friends will give them the liberal support they deserve.

☞ NEW FIRM.—Among the many changes which we have noticed in this place, to take effect on the 1st of April, is that of the firm of Walker and Moffett, who have sold out their grocery store to Wm. E. Gardner and Joseph Cutter, two enterprising young men who are well known to our citizens. The firm name will hereafter be known as "Gardner & Cutter." Success to them.

☞ RUNAWAY.—On Tuesday last a pair of horses belonging to F. M. French & Sons, became frightened and ran away, overthrowing a load of furniture, to which they were attached, and breaking up things generally. In their career they attempted to cross the railroad track, and were struck by a passing coal train, and severely injured.

☞ Prof. J. White will give a literary entertainment at Laing's Hall, on Saturday evening April 11th, consisting of Readings and Recitations from British Poets. This will no doubt, be a rare treat, as Prof. White is highly spoken of by those that have heard him, as an able reader.

☞ "Quick sales and small profits" is said to be a maxim among successful business men. We presume this is the case with the well-known Clothier, R. Stoutenburg, 288 & 290 Broad St, Newark, N. J., for surely he is selling clothing at extremely low figures, as a glance at his advertisement in another part of this paper will show. Give him a call, and you cannot help being suited from his immense stock now on hand.

☞ Go and hear WALL on the "Constitution," at Laing's Hall, Tuesday evening, April 7th.

☞ The Post Office has been removed to the new and commodious building of Mr. Woodland, in Cherry Street. The *number of boxes have been largely increased*, and we have now a Post Office as it should be. Mr. Williams, News Dealer, has one side of the room, where can be found all kinds of literature.

☞ Those of our readers who are fond of Billiard playing should step into the well-fitted up establishment of our friend DeKlyn, corner of Front and Mechanic Sts. Judging from the crowds that visit his place, we should say that he is receiving the patronage he merits. DeKlyn, with his good nature, and Humphreys with his good playing, is enough to draw a house any time. A well kept establishment like this should be well sustained.

Base Ball.

The members of the Plainfield and Mechanics' Base Ball Clubs are requested to meet at the Mansion House on Thursday evening, April 2nd. Business of importance.

G. D. MESSLER, Pres. P. B. B. Club.
T. J. GILLIES, Pres. M. B. B. Club.

☞ Go and hear WALL on the "Constitution," at Laing's Hall, Tuesday evening, April 7th.

☞ Captain John Price, of Absecum, N. J., was frozen to death on Friday night 20th ult., during the great storm, within a few miles of his home. He was returning from New York with a vessel-load of manure, which grounded on Cedar Swamp Creek. He procured a scow to take the cargo off, but the scow sunk, and the Captain and a small boy who accompanied him, reached the shore with considerable difficulty. After walking four miles in the storm, he became exhausted, and lay down, but the boy continued his way until he reached the house of Mr. Price, and when he returned, he found the captain covered with snow, and dying. He expired in a few minutes afterwards.

☞ Rev. J. T. Crane, who has occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church at Somerville during the last year, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday before last, and announced his determination of retiring from the ministry.

☞ Go and hear WALL on the "Constitution," at Laing's Hall, Tuesday evening, April 7th.

☞ The Rev. David Root, of Vineland, was robbed a few days ago by his wife, of $40,000 worth of bonds. The wife has not been heard from since, and no clue can be obtained of her whereabouts.

☞ T. Jefferson Lee, of Rahway, has been appointed a deputy State Prison Keeper.

☞ A series of daring robberies were recently perpetrated in the village of Washington, Warren county and vicinity. On one night four houses were entered, viz: the residences of Peter T. Van Doren, Wm. Crowling, Jacob Strader, and Henry Johnston. In neither place, however, did the robbers succeed in obtaining a great amount of booty.

☞ Two prisoners in the New Brunswick jail, named John Henry, and Smith Carrol, a few evenings since attacked the jailor at the head of the hall stairs, attempted to force him into a cell, knock down and gag him, and with his keys open the doors and escape. The jailor, by the free use of his billy and assistance from two other prisoners, succeeded in overpowering them and placing them in the dungeon for the night.

☞ Go and hear WALL on the "Constitution," at Laing's Hall, Tuesday evening, April 7th.

☞ The town of Springfield, Union county, was the scene of a brutal prize fight on Saturday evening 21st ult., the stakes being $25. It was fought in a barn, in the presence of a few spectators. But five rounds were fought, when one of the parties was knocked senseless. A good deal of feeling was manifested by the citizens, and a determination expressed to prevent repetition of the disgraceful scene.

☞ Rev. G. Van Horn, who for a number of years has been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was last week ordained at Newark, by Bishop Odenheimer to the order of deacon. He is now about to enter upon the ministerial work in an Episcopal church near Newton, N. J., in the vicinity of his former scenes of labor under the Methodist Church.

☞ Go and hear WALL on the "Constitution," at Laing's Hall, Tuesday evening, April 7th.

☞ Mr. Hendrickson, of Burlington county, has brought before the House the following bill, supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey That the penalty for murder in first degree shall either be imprisonment for life or death by hanging.

2. That in all convictions of murder in the first degree the jury shall, in their verdict, determine and pronounce whether the penalty of imprisonment for life or that of death by hanging shall be enforced and executed, and the sentence of the court shall be in accordance therewith.

3. That when a person charged with murder shall be convicted on a confession in open court, the court shall proceed, by examination of witnesses to determine the degree of the crime, and should the crime be then determined to be murder in the first degree, then the court shall at its discretion, sentence the person either to imprisonment for life or death by hanging.

4. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that this act shall take effect immediately."

☞ The Tax law for 1868, as introduced in the House of Assembly, fixes the State tax at $340,000, $29,000 for the payment of the war tax, and the residue thereof, above what may be necessary to pay the interest, shall be applied to the sinking fund provided for the payment of the war bonds, and $60,000 to other State purposes. The tax is apportioned as follows among the counties:

Atlantic	[illegible]	Middlesex	[illegible]
Bergen	[illegible]	Monmouth	[illegible]
Burlington	[illegible]	Morris	[illegible]
Camden	[illegible]	Ocean	[illegible]
Cape May	[illegible]	Passaic	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Salem	[illegible]
Essex	[illegible]	Somerset	[illegible]
Gloucester	[illegible]	Sussex	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]
Hunterdon	[illegible]	Warren	[illegible]
Mercer	[illegible]		

☞ TERRIBLE AFFLICTION.—Within three weeks Dr. Dodge, of Deckertown, Sussex county, has lost three fine young sons, aged respectively ten, seven and five years. The first one died very suddenly, being sick about six hours. The second one died a week afterwards, after a brief illness, and now, a week later, the third has gone—and we understand that his little daughter, the only remaining child, is now sick. The disease is scarlet fever.—*Hunterdon County Democrat.*

☞ The churches of Northern New Jersey, of every branch of the Presbyterian family, including the Reformed, were to meet in Convention in the first Presbyterian church of Morristown, on Tuesday for prayer, conference, and such action as may seem advisable concerning Presbyterian Union. This contemplated gathering was by appointment of the Convention held at Newton in January last, and intended to include the opponents as well as the friends of the union proposed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For "The Constitutionalist."

To the Citizens of Plainfield.

The undersigned, a committee charged with dispensing the avails of ex-Governor Parker's lecture for the benefit of the poor, respectfully submit this their final report.

The total amount realized from
the sale of tickets was - - $209 00
From which deduct the cost of
sundry printing - - - - 10 50

Leaves - - - - $198 50

which has all been faithfully distributed among the deserving poor and needy of Plainfield and North Plainfield.

Upwards of forty families have shared to a greater or less extent, according to their apparent necessities, in your generous and free-will offering, and we can truly declare ourselves richly remunerated for personal labors bestowed, in hearing the expressions of gratitude and beholding the smiling faces of those relieved, evidencing the truth—"that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Your committee would return heartfelt thanks to the many ladies and gentlemen who kindly lent their co-operation and encouragement in the furtherance of this most praiseworthy undertaking, and we cannot do other than express feelings of sorrow and regret towards those who turned a cold shoulder to such a charitable effort, and swayed by prejudice, saw proper to stamp it as a "political movement," against which accusation, your committee solemnly protest, and pronounce it devoid of truth either in thought, word or deed.

Most of the families assisted were visited by some one of the committee, in order that their wants might be better understood.

Your committee gratefully acknowledge the efficient aid rendered by the following ladies:

Mrs. Dr. John Craig; Mrs. D. Martine; Mrs. John Simpson; Mrs. Barzilla Randolph; Mrs. A. Berry; Mrs. Geo. D. Merrill; Mrs. E. Marsh; Mrs. J. D. Titsworth; Mrs. C. H. Stillman; Miss Catharine Webster; Miss Martin; Miss Rose Verdon; Miss Radford.

We are, very respectfully,

WARREN GREEN,
HENRY A. H. MARTIN, } Com.
JOHN SIMPSON,

For "The Constitutionalist."

A House for the Zephyr.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I consider the attempt, which there has been made, to bolster up the proposed issue of sixteen thousand dollars Fire Department Bonds by pleading the want of a house for the "Zephyr Hook and Ladder Company," a sham.

The "Zephyr" is in no way responsible for that scheme of indebtedness and it is not right to impose her wheels into the service of transporting so dead a weight!

It is a precious small plum that either the "Zephyr" or "Gazelle" will pick out of that steam baked pie.

The Hook and Ladder apparatus was procured by private subscriptions. It is essential to the public safety, and manned by an efficient and worthy body of men.—It has not been a tax on the people and I believe it need not be.

I would suggest that the Zephyr boys ascertain what will be the lowest cost of building themselves a modern but comfortable house, and then see whether donations sufficient for the purpose cannot be obtained from our citizens. I think with proper exertion, the thing can be accomplished, and to back up my faith, will [illegible] give fifty dollars towards it. Who seconds the motion?

A DEMOCRAT.

New York Live Stock Market.

There is a firmness amounting to a slight advance in cattle, notwithstanding arrivals of 4,847 head show an increase of 900 over the previous week. There were 1,100 on sale at the National Yards yesterday, and all were taken long before night, mostly at 17a18½c. The quantity was only medium. Sheep, too, are in good demand, the 16,465 all selling at 7a9½c., with some choice heavy wethers at 10a10½c. Hogs show weakness, owing to heavy arrivals, and some lots remain unsold. Prices vary from 8⅞ to 9⅞c., being a decline of about ½c for the week. Arrivals, 19,280 above last report.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by F. M. French & Sons, [illegible] Provision Dealers.

Wheat Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Wheat Flour (Genesee) ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Buckwheat, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Pork (salt)	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Tongues	[illegible]

Deaths.

DOW.—In this place, April 1st, Edward W., oldest son of Mr. E. Dow [illegible], aged 22 years, [illegible].

CONE.—At Bound Brook, N. J., March 26th, Orson C. Cone, aged [illegible] years, Editor of "Somerset Messenger."

BRYAN.—At German Valley, Morris Co., N. J., David P. Bryan, son of Frederick D. Bryan, formerly of this place, in the 18th year of his age.

GARDNER & CUTTER,

(Successors to Walker & Moffett)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

Provisions, Flour, &c.

ALSO

FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS

IN THEIR SEASON,

At the old stand of [illegible],

FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HAVE constantly on hand, and are daily receiving from town the best quality of the above in great variety, and are selling them as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

WM. E. GARDNER, apr2y JOSEPH F. CUTTER.

Literary Entertainment.

PROF. J. WHITE

WILL GIVE

Readings and Recitations from the British Poets,

AT LAING'S HALL,

Saturday Ev'ng, April 11,

Doors open at 7. Commence at Quarter to 8.

Tickets, 50 Cts. Reserved Seats 75 Cts.

Close with a short Lecture on the subject of Elocution.

Notice.

To all who are in want of a good head of hair and a thorough renovation of the scalp, try T. S. [illegible]'s

GERANIUM TONIC.

For further particulars, call at T. S. [illegible]'s Barber Shop, Cherry Street, one door from Front, Plainfield, N. J. ap2tf.

Reconstruction.

Extract from Senator Saulsbury's Speech.

The Republican party waged three wars at one and at the same time. A war against the Southern States, a war against their political opponents, and a war against the Constitution of the United States. In the prosecution of these wars they were guilty of almost every offence for the commission of which our father's declared their independence of the British Crown, and made war to secure that independence. I will say nothing of their action in respect to the people of the South. Against those who adhered to the Union, and who were much more devoted to the Constitution and Government of the United States than they were themselves, they were guilty of the following offences charged in the Declaration of Independence:

1st. They dissolved Legislatures for opposing with manly firmness their invasions on the rights of the people. 2d. They obstructed the administration of justice by imprisoning judges and officers of the law. 3d. They attempted to make judges dependent on their will alone for the tenure of their offices and the payment of their salaries. 4th. They erected a multitude of new offices and sent among them swarms of officers to harass the people and eat out their substance. 5th. They kept among the people, who were at peace among themselves, standing armies, without the consent of their Legislatures. 6th. They rendered the military independent of and superior to the civil power. 7th. They subjected the people to a jurisdiction foreign to their constitutions and unacknowledged by their laws. 8th. They quartered large bodies of armed troops among them. 9th They protected officers and troops from punishment for murders and other crimes committed by them. 10th. They cut off the trade of the people among themselves and with other parts of the world. 11th. They deprived the people in many cases of the benefits of the trial by jury. 12th. Without authority of law their President exercised the following powers which belong exclusively to Congress, and was thereby guilty of usurpation, which usurpation was approved by the Republican party, and thus it became their act: 1, he increased the army; 2, he increased the navy; 3, he appropriated the public money; 4, he regulated commerce with foreign nations; 5, he regulated commerce between the States; 6, he contracted debt on behalf of the nation; 7, he suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*. 13th. The following powers, denied both to Congress and the President, their President exercised, which exercise of unauthorized power they approved, and thereby are guilty as a party of the usurpation themselves: 1, he proclaimed martial law; 2, he arrested without legal warrant; 3, imprisoned and punished without conviction and legal trial; 4, punished under *ex post facto* or non-existing law; 5, introduced *lettres de cachet*, Bastiles, and the midnight secret proceedings of the Inquisition; 6, interdicted reports; 7, favored some ports to the prejudice of others; 8, regulated the commerce of a State within its own limits; 9, impaired the freedom of speech and of the press; 10, infringed the people's right to keep and bear arms; 11, made unreasonable searches and seizures; 12, prohibited emigration and required passports; 13, dismissed the judicial officers in States not proclaimed in insurrection and appointed others in their place; 14, interfered by the military force with the freedom of elections in the States; 15, took private property for public use without just compensation. 14th. This party has conferred the elective franchise upon the negroes in the District of Columbia against the will of the people.

15th. They have placed Governors over the people against their will and in violation of their laws, by military force. 16th, They have caused pretended Legislatures to be selected in the States against the will of the people in the same manner and by the employment of the same means. 17th. They have by the same means appointed pretended conventions to form and revise the constitutions of the States. 18th. They have forced illegal State constitutions upon the people against their wills. 19th. They have appropriated money out of the public Treasury for the support of the negroes living in idleness, and have levied taxes upon the white citizens for that purpose. 20th. They have attempted to deprive the people of the States of the power to determine, explain and regulate the judicial proceedings of their own courts, in violation of their laws and constitutions. 21st. They have deprived the State courts of the jurisdiction to hear and determine questions relating to the rights of persons, liberty, and property within the State, and to pass and determine upon the guilt or innocence of those accused of crimes committed within the State. 22d. They have authorized the arrest and punishment of judges for deciding questions of law against their enactments. 23d. They have annulled the constitutional authority and prerogatives of the Executive of the United States. 24th. They have banished the citizens from family and home without trial. 25th. They have violated every one of the twelve amendments to the Constitution designed to protect the people in the enjoyment of their rights of person, liberty, and property. 26th. They have sacrificed the lives of a half a million of men in a war which they might easily have averted, and have burdened the industry of the people by the creation of a debt amounting to billion of dollars.

> "And now there was no foe in arms
> T' unite their factions with alarms,
> But all reduced and overcome,
> Except their worst, themselves at home,
> Who 'ad compass'd all they pray'd and swore
> And fought and preach'd and plunder'd for,
> Subdued the nation, church, and state,
> And all things but their laws and hate;
> But when they came to treat and transact,
> And share the spoil of all they 'ad ransack'd,
> To botch up what they 'ad torn and rent,
> Religion and the government,
> They met no sooner, but prepared
> To pull down all the war had spared;
> Agreed in nothing but t' abolish,
> Subvert, extirpate, and demolish,
> And all conspired to do their best
> To damn the public interest."

And yet, Mr. President, this Republican party, with the record, instead of calling upon the rocks and mountains to hide them from the face of an outraged and indignant people, coolly charge the members of the Democratic party with being disloyal and with being unfaithful to the Constitution and laws of their country. Oh shame where is thy blush!

Political Criminals.

No thief, no burglar, no highway robber was ever so shy as the Radicals are of the courts of justice. Not a word had they to say against General Lorenzo Thomas, the great co-conspirator with Andrew Johnson, when he challenged his accusers in a court of law. Again last week, a small amendment was secretly smuggled through Congress, taking away, in cases of *habeas corpus* the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. This was to get the McArdle case from before the Court, where it is now actually on trial. Let it be remembered that it is from judges appointed by their own party that the Radicals now slink away. Any place where law is administered is too hot a place for them. Surely, this is equivalent to a confession of guilt. It is because they are *criminals* that they are so much afraid of the courts.

> No thief e'er felt the halter draw,
> With good opinion of the law.

—*Philadelphia Age.*

* * *

In the Ohio Legislature, both houses have at length passed the bill to suppress prize fighting. The bill declares that the principal performers in a prize fight are punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, and that spectators and reporters are liable to fine and imprisonment in jail.

GLEANINGS.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Co. have adopted candles in place of kerosene for illuminating their cars.

"I wish," said an irate lawyer, "you would pay a little more attention to what I say." "I am," answered the witness, "paying as little as I can."

At Fulton, Ill., a few Sundays ago, one of the town clergymen opened services by reading at length a very full and correct local price current—how much flour, butter meat, lard, eggs, etc., were worth; and the price of shoes, cloth, prints and muslins.—He read the report without explanation or comment. But the most obtuse soul in the congregation understood very well what this unusual procedure meant.

An exchange says the present insatiable appetite for the "latest news" makes man appear to be a telegramnivorous animal.

The death penalty has been abolished in Portugal.

The people of Morristown are tired of a city charter and ask the Legislature to repeal it.

A servant in Boston sued her employers for $5,000 damages for calling her a thief. She won the case and was awarded 1 cent damages. The *Daily Advertiser* devotes three-fourths of a column to a report of this case.

An ex-constable in Nashville, being about to open a beer saloon, invited a number of people to take a free drink, when the ungrateful fellows rolled out his entire stock for consumption by themselves and friends.

A recently married young man says he did not find it half so hard to take a wife as to get the furniture.

A gentleman who had a very deaf servant was advised by a friend to discharge her.—"No, no," replied the gentleman with much good feeling; "that poor creature could never hear of another situation."

That fish spawn can be transported without injury by mail, has just been proved by the reception of 100 trout eggs, packed in moss and inclosed in tin, by J. D. Bridgman, of Bellows Falls, who found only one dead egg in the lot. They were sent by Seth Green, the noted fish-breeder at Mumford, N. Y.

A negro Alderman of New Orleans sues an educational convent for $10,000 for refusing to take one of his children as a scholar.

The Wilmington (N.C.) *Journal* contains the radical nominations made there.—Among the State nominees there is for Senator one negro; for Representatives one white and two negroes; for county officers, eight whites and two negroes; for city officers, seven whites and three negroes. If the radicals elect their candidates, Wilmington will be represented in the State Legislature by one white man and three negroes.

Lawrence Hammond and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at Spring Run, Pa., on the 16th ult. They have 15 children, 55 grand-children, and 12 great-grand children.

During the equinoctial storm, a negro with a team, in Kentucky, were two days and seven hours making a distance of twelve miles. It was at one time reported that he and his team were lost in a mud hole.

The Thames embankment (says the London *Times*) will be "one of the finest quays that any capitol in Europe possesses." It will still take several years to complete it. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude and importance of the undertaking when we say that a river wall in granite eight feet in thickness has been built so as to dam out nearly 20 acres of the river; that this wall is nearly 7,000 feet long; that it averages more than 40 feet high, and its foundations go from 16 to 30 feet below the bed of the river. In the formation of this wall and the auxiliary works of drainage, subways and filling in with earth behind it there has been used nearly 700,000 cubic feet of granite, about 30,000,000 bricks, over 300,000 bushels of cement, nearly a million cubic feet of concrete, 125-000 cubic yards of earth have had to be dug out, and no less than 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth filled in. Such stupendous quantities of material expended over so short a space of ground have never been heard of till now, and would, if so employed have been equal to building half-a-dozen structures like the great pyramid.

The Republicans propose to nominate the "Steam Man" for Mayor, on the ground that he is the only candidate likely to make any running on that ticket in New York.

When a man deposits his ballot in a losing candidate's favor, it reminds one of a sick fowl. As how. Why, it is poor *poll-try*.

They have $7,000,000 worth of American silver coin in Canada. We should like to hear some of it jingling on our counters once again.

A few days since, while crossing the Common, we noticed a well known citizen at a short distance from us busily engaged in taking from his pocket bits of thread, shreds of canvas, and a variety of debris such as one might purloin from the rag bag of any saving housewife. These he scattered on the grass. As we detected him in the act, he was obliged to take us into his confidence, and admit that for many years it had been his custom to provide for the early robins with the material for their nests. In this way he becomes familiar with the location of their nests, and derives pleasure from watching the young ones make their appearance. The robins appear to retain a remembrance of his kindness, for they build their nests in the same trees and appear to watch for his coming. —*Boston Journal.*

A MAN in Brooklyn is named By.

A MAN in New York is named Sy.

EGGS FREEZE under the hens in Montana.

THE SEMINOLE Indians in Florida own slaves.

A trotting horse was sold by weight in Chicago. At $14,30 per pound he realized for his owner $15,080.

AGRICULTURE assumes a new phase in Nebraska. Farmers are planting forest.

The Cleaveland asylum contains a woman insane from jealousy.

A Cleaveland paper says:—"The great suit of Densmores vs. Cleaveland Oil Tank Company, began a few days since in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Sherman. James and Amos Densmore obtained, in 1860, a patent for a tank car for conveying petroleum in bulk instead of in barrels, as formerly, and charge the defendants with infringing by using two hundred cars like theirs, and sue for $100,000 damages. Nearly all of the crude oil is transported in tank cars like those of plaintiffs, more than a thousand being in use by various parties. If the patent can be sustained, and eminent counsel believe it will be, its value will be half a million.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* says January was the coldest month there for forty-eight years. The mean temperature was 4 deg. 52 min. The lowest temperature 30 deg. The first period of severe weather from the 6th to the 9th inclusively, was marked by the continual exhibition of the phenomenon called parhelia, or sun dog.

The ice crop about Boston this season is the largest ever gathered. Ice 22 inches in thickness was cut at Wenham lake.

The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks there will be comparatively little cotton planted this year in Louisiana.

"Windy Saturdays" are what a Philadelphia paper calls Congressional debating days.

Western millers are said to be mixing white corn meal with their flour.

An Illinois farmer set a trap in his corn crib and found a man's hand in it the next morning.

A car heated by steam from the engine has recently been put upon the Boston and Albany road.

DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS,

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our Superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers depend on getting a

Stylish & Well Fitting Garment!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule; we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the jobber's profit, [illegible] will average full fifteen per cent, look closely after the quantity of material taken for our customers and have each garment made at the LOWEST PRICE consistent with having them well made, then sell our stock at the small advance of one per cent, which brings our prices fully 20 per cent [illegible] any other house in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, are as follows, black of

Fine Black Dress Suits,

(Coat, Pants and Vest complete) handsomely trimmed, made at the low price of $18.

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits,

Complete, very durable and stylish, manufactured during the last 30 days, now selling at the very low figure of $15.

EXTRA FINE

All Wool Cassimere Suits,

(Coat, Pants and Vest complete), made up very tasty, and well trimmed, at the low price of $10.

Remember this is for the entire suit

Price List of Coats:

Superfine Black Dress Frock Coats (our best)...... $18
Superfine Black Dress Frock Coats...... $12
Extra Fine and Heavy Black Dress Sack Coats, edges finely braided, and very elegant in style...... $16
Silk Mixed Cassimere Sacks, of tasty cut...... $8
Brown Mixed all wool Cassimere Sacks, new style... $7
Black and White Silk Mixed Cassimere Sacks...... $8
Grey Mixed all wool Cassimere Sacks...... $5
Stylish Tweed Sacks, at the low price of...... $4

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best Black Doeskin Pants...... $7 50
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade... $5 00
30 different styles of all wool Cassimere Pants at $4 00
A splendid assortment of new style all wool Pants $3
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear...... $2 50
Now making—2,000 pair new style Cass. Pants, at $3 00

Price List of Vests.

Our Finest and Best Black and Fancy Silk Cashmere and Velvet Vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of...... $5 00
Black Doeskin Vests, braided edges, at $3 50, $3 and $2
30 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty, from...... $2 to $3.

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment and our system is so complete that no defective garments can be found in our stock, and by selling the increased amount of goods to which our trade has grown, we are enabled to keep a stock of every kind and size, and sell our clothing at from 10 to 20 per cent less than other firms.

N. B.—Tailors having garments to make to order can purchase the same ready made from us, at our low rates and make a fair profit on the same by charging what other firms sell their goods at, and at the same time give their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our Clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing.

316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

mar26-3m DIRECTLY OPPOSITE [illegible]

Spring of 1868.

PICKELL & RAMSEY

Will have in a few days one of the

LARGEST

AND

Best Assortment

OF

SPRING GOODS

Ever before offered in Plainfield, which will be sold

CHEAPER

than any other place, as they sell for

CASH ONLY!

1-maj

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well-known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices!

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for	8 00
An Elegant " " "	10 00
Something Superfine for	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided wide) only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine	$6 50
" " —splendid quality	5 00
Black doe vests, from	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through)	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number,

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

ap2-4 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age. ☜

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

n-ma

FISH, POULTRY

AND

VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep in

CHERRY STREET,

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,

A Good Assortment of

FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW [illegible] in the

Fish & Oyster Business

I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

ISAAC E. PARKER.

fe20-tf

FREEMAN & PHILPITT

continue to sell Goods at their Old Stand on

Cherry Street

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Which we offer at prices that will compete with any Grocery and Provision Store in the place. We are selling a very choice brand of Flour, either by the barrel or smaller quantity. The best endorsement we can give to it is that when our customers have once used it they will have none other. We style it

Freeman & Philpitt's

BEST

Extra Family Flour.

We have a large variety of

CANNED & DRIED FRUITS

Also Canned Vegetables, which we offer at low prices.

Special Announcement!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO BUYERS OF

CARPETS!

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 315 Canal and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,

NEW YORK,

Have just received a large stock of new and elegant patterns of Carpets, which will be sold at Great Reduction from former prices, to wit:

ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, 3-4 & 6-4 wide
" BRUSSELS "
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS,
EXTRA FINE CARPETS, ALL WOOL,
STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS,
MATTINGS, (White and Colored)
RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, RODS, &C.,

With a large stock of

OIL CLOTHS,

New Designs, from 2 to 18 feet wide.
☞ The above was purchased for CASH, which enables us to offer
EXTRA BARGAINS to CASH BUYERS

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

315 CANAL, and 1 & 3 MERCER St.,

mar19-3 One block from Broadway.

Bone Dust.

PURE BONE DUST at mill prices, at MAYHER'S,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

5-2m (One door from West St.)

Manure and Fertilizer Depot,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

(One door from West St., and Central R. R. Depot)

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, (Direct Importation)
PURE BONE DUST, (all grades and [illegible])
CONCENTRATED MANURES,
Super-phosphate of Lime, (all brands)
Fish Guano, (Dry and Wet)
Rotted Bone Manures.
Land Plaster,
POUDRETTE, (of an extra superior quality—"My Own Make") and all other Fertilizers and Manures, which I guarantee to sell LOWER than any other party in the trade, and all Warranted as Represented. Address of call on

ALONZO F. MAYHER,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.

mar19-1y North River side of city

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes,

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE.

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are Less than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

Sleepless Nights

OF AGONY,

PAIN AFTER PAIN

Running like lightning along the nerves

PROMPTLY RELIEVED,

and for ever banished by using

Dr. Russell's

MAGNETIC OIL,

The unfailing remedy for

RHEUMATISM; NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,

And Pain of any sort and from any cause.

This Valuable Preparation

Has proved of incalculable benefit in affording immediate relief in thousands of cases of painful and distressing attacks. Its capacity for doing good is unequalled, and it is conceded by the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, to be the most valuable Medicine of its class. It will absolutely cure Rheumatism in its worst forms after all other remedies and treatment has failed. Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Ear-ache and Nervous Headache succumb to its wonderful power immediately. If applied on the chest when retiring for the night, it will cure the worst cough by morning. It will allay the most severe attack of cramps in a few minutes. In fact, its power to subdue pain is wonderful, and needs but a trial to prove its worth.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Full Directions accompany each Bottle.

☞ To be obtained of all Druggists.

feb20-tf

Russell's Magnetic Oil

SOLD AT

Voorhees' Family Medicine Store,

feb20-tf

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

on the corner of

Cherry and Third Sts.

(Opposite Wm. Cook's Lumber & Coal Yard) where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

mar26-1y H. J. HAGAMAN & CO.

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. Now in the town of 1,500 inhabitants, new buildings, three-story, with French roof and double front. Enquire of

LAMSON & MARSH,
Westfield, N. J.

fe27-tf

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

IN great variety at

BOUGHTON'S

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock just the above for sale for your home. Less than they can be bought elsewhere.

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at

MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

5-2m

Fear of Falling.—There was a holy man that rarely heard of other men's crimson sins, but he usually bedewed the place with his tears, considering that the seeds of those very sins was in his own nature. In thy nature thou hast that which would lead thee, with the Pharisees, to oppose Christ; and, with the soldier's, to crucify Christ. Oh, what a monster wouldst thou prove, should God but leave thee to act suitably to that sinful and woeful nature of thine! "I have known a good old man," says Bernard, "who, when he heard of any one that had committed some notorious offence, was wont to say within himself, 'he fell to-day, so may I to-morow.'" Now the reason why humble souls keep up in themselves a holy fear of falling is, because that is the very best way to preserve them in their upward path. "Happy is the man that feareth always; but he that hardeneth his heart shall fall into mischief."

* * *

Flown Away.—Two little birds had a nest in the bushes in the back part of the garden. Julia found the nest. It had some speckled eggs in it—one, two, three, four. But she did not trouble the nest or distress the dear little birds. One day, after she had been away some time, down she ran into the garden to take a peep at the four little speckled eggs. Instead of the beatiful eggs, there were only broken, empty shells. "Oh," she said, picking out the pieces, "the beautiful eggs are all spoiled and broken!"

"No, Julia," replied her brother; "they are not spoiled; the best part of them has taken wings and flown away."

So it is when a child dies; its little body eft behind, is only an empty shell, while its soul, the better part, has taken wings and flown away.

* * *

A Goose.—A gentleman in pursuit of a goose for dinner was attracted by the sight of a plump and weighty one.

"Is that a young one?" said he to a rosy-cheeked lass in attendance.

"Yes sir, indeed it is."

"How much do you ask for it?" asked the gentleman.

"A dollar, sir."

"That is too much—say five-eights, and have your money."

"Well sir, as I would like to get you as a regular customer, I'll take it."

The goose was carried home and roasted, but found to be so tough as to be uneatable.

The following day the gentleman accosted the fair poulterer:

"Did you not tell me that that goose which I bought of you was young?"

"Yes, sir, I did, and it was."

"No, it was not."

"Don't you call me a young woman? I am only nineteen."

"Yes, I do."

"Well, I have heard mother say, many a time, that it was nearly six weeks younger than me."

* * *

Seeing the Chips Fly.—Some years ago a young New Englander found himself in the back part of Pennsylvania, ashore as to the means of living. In this strait he applied to a wealthy Quaker in the neighborhood for help.

"I will furnish thee with work, and will pay thee for it, friend," said the Quaker; "but it is not my custom to give alms to one that is able to labor, like thee."

"Well, that's all I want," said the Yankee, "of course, I am willing to work."

"What can thee do, friend?"

"I will do anything to get a little money to help me out of my difficulties."

"Well, there is a log yonder, and there is an axe. Thee may pound on the log with the head of the axe, and if thee is diligent and faithful, I will pay thee a dollar a day."

"Agreed; I'd as soon do that as anything else."

And so the youth went to work and pounded lustily with the head of the axe upon the log.

After a time he paused to take breath, then he began again.

But after a half an hour, he stopped, threw down the axe impatiently, and walked away, saying:

"I'll be hanged if I'll cut wood without seeing the chips fly!"

* * *

A very smart boy on his return from college attempted to prove that two were equal to three. Pointing to a roasted chicken on the table; he said:

"Is not that one?" and then pointing to another; "Is not that two? and do not one and two make three?"

Whereupon his old dad said: "Wife, you take one and I'll take the other, and our smart boy can have the third for his dinner."

* * *

A livery stable keeper named Sparr would never let a horse go out without requesting the hirer not to drive fast. One day a young man called to get a turn-out to attend a funeral. "Certainly," said Sparr, "but," he added, forgetting the solemn purpose for which the young man required the horse, "don't drive fast." "Why, just look alhere, old fellow," said the somewhat excited young man, "I want you to understand that I shall keep up with the procession if it kills the horse."

Storing Roots.—Turnips or Ruta Bagas should never be put in the house cellar in any great quantity, on account of the offensive odor which proceeds from them when the least degree of decay occurs.—These, as well as other roots, may be well kept by pitting them. Choose a dry knoll, near the ground where they are raised, and dig a trench, about a foot deep, running north and south, and as wide as you please. After the tops are cut off, pile the roots in the trench, house-roof fashion. Let them be in a dry state when put in. Place on a light layer of straw, covering in thinly with dirt, and then, with a crowbar, pierce some holes in the top, to let off the steam. Let them remain thus till the severe frosts are about to set in; then put on another covering of straw and a thick covering of earth, closing the south end with several bundles of straw, which can be removed at pleasure, when you wish to get at the roots. Be careful to make holes for the escape of steam, when the roots are first put in. In this way they may be kept safely till spring.

* * *

Transplanting in the Night.—A friend in whose powers of observance we have confidence, informs us that the last spring and summer he made the following experiment: He transplanted ten cherry trees while in blossom, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and transplanted one each hour until one in the morning. Those transplanted during daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit, while those planted during the darker portions maintained their condition fully. He did the same with ten dwarf pear trees, after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit; those transplanted during the night perfected their crops, showing no injury from having been removed.

* * *

Some one was praising public schools to Charles Landseer, and said: "All our best men were public school men. Look at our poets. There's Byron; he was a Harrow boy—." "Yes," interrupted Chas. "and there's Burns; he was a ploughboy."

* * *

A story is told of a jolly good fellow who resided in Chicago about four years, and while on an Eastern visit was asked how he liked the water out West. "By George, Mr.——," said he, after a moment's reflection, "I never thought to try it!"

* * *

"Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" asked the master of an infant school in a fast neighborhood. "I have!" shouted a six-year old at the foot of the class. "Where?" inquired the old man amused by his earnestness. "On an elephant," was the reply.

* * *

Stanton has retired—to bed on a sofa in the War Department.

H. S. SQUIER,

FURS Fashionable Hatter FURS
FURS AND FURS
FURS FURRIER, FURS

304 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

Special attention is called to the

Fur Department,

In which the Ladies can choose from the most Elegant and Richest selections ever offered to the people of Newark, and from the different species and qualities to suit both the judgment and the pocket of the purchaser, and from as Large a Stock as can be found in the State. Now is the time for bargains in Furs. We are closing out our entire stock at cost.

Spring Style of Silk Hats

A full and complete assortment of all the New Styles and Oddities of the season for Men and Boys.

N B —Furs Re-modelled and Repaired.

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
Newark, N. J.

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob H. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.

MAYHER'S NEW STORE,

144 Liberty St., N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. MAYHER,
144 Liberty St., 1 door from West.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

100 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; no Paint of any description—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—being used in their construction. They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution; all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unexcelled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 30, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it is ahead the rest in every way."

The following celebrated artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pattison,	Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz,	Wm. K. Bassford,
A. Baddeli,	Charles Fradel,
Alfred A. Pease,	C. J. Hopkins,
William Mason,	Theo. Eisfeld,
Gustav Satter,	Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

$15. Something Entirely New. $15.

THE $15 NOVELTY

Sewing and Embroidery Machine.

Can be run by Hand or Foot.

Agents wanted, male or female, to sell the Novelty Sewing and Embroidering Machine, the most complete machine for the price ever offered the same. It will do all kinds of work that can be done with the high priced machines. It makes the famous Elastic Lock Stitch, that will not rip or break, even if every third stitch be cut. It is durable and will last a lifetime.—We want agents, both local and traveling, to introduce this machine throughout the United States. It can be sold in almost every family, including a great many who have the high-priced machines, for its superiority, in which it excels all others. Send for circulars. All machines warranted and kept in order for one year, free of charge.

FRENCH, BROOKS & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States,
604 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season:

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

Florence Sewing Machine Co.,
505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

The Perfection of Art!

A Silver-Frosted Metal Medallion

of the world-renowned Surgeon,

Dr. Valentine Mott.

By the great American Artist,

J. Q. A. WARD.

These Medallions are finished in the highest style of art, in oval, gilt lined, walnut frames, 18 by 16 inches, covered with French convex glass, with metal backs, hermetically sealed, making a

MOST ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENT.

The celebrity of the artist, and the fact that the work was executed under the eye of the family and nearest friends of Dr. Mott, who furnished every facility of the artist, warrants the assurance that this is the most perfect likeness in existence of this celebrated physician.

Every Physician in the Country

and every citizen who appreciates the achievements of Dr. Mott, will feel proud to possess a copy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $25

☞ Agents Wanted. Address

G. BEESON & CO.,
86 Liberty Street, (Room 10) New York.

To Hardware Dealers

AND

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

"The Little Vulcan."

A beautiful and convenient little article of FIRESIDE FURNITURE for

HANDLING STOVE DOORS,

Covers, and all manner of Hot Utensils, removing Hot Dishes from Grates, manipulating China, Clothes, &c. in scalding water, and perfectly protecting the hand from heat.

No family will be without one after once using it. Orders promptly filled. Address the

"LITTLE VULCAN,"
(Room 30) 95 Liberty St., N. Y.

Retail price $1 each.
Liberal discount to the trade.
Expressage in all cases to be paid by purchaser.

FURNITURE !

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

You will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $18 to $250. A great variety of Furniture made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

on hand or made to order. Live Feathers, made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. Handsome Bead Cushions.

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattrasses. All repairing Cash when delivered or when paid for. They consider it an insult to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to ask their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They will attend to Funeral and Furnishing.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night.

jan16-1y

GUANO,

No. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at **MAYHER'S** (New Store) 144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 20 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP.

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE,

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,
Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Patchwork, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Force & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

HETFIELD & JACKSON,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 77 Irving St.,
NEAR THE DEPOT, **RAHWAY, N. J.**

Light Wagons, Track Sulkies & Carriages made to Order or Repaired.

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(next to 2d Pres. Ch.) **PLAINFIELD, N. J.**

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

The Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

INSLEY B. GARDNER.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

S. C. CONKLIN.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

Wishes to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

1,000 POSTS & RAILS

DRESSED & HOLED. CHEAP FOR CASH, by

S. L. HORTON.

Corner William and Second Sts.

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change of cars, and one change to Cincinnati or Chicago [illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Jan. 13, 1869.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible]

Leave New York at [illegible]

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible]

Leave Somerville at [illegible]

The 6:30 a.m. train from N. Y. connects at Phillipsburg with train for Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre.

[illegible]

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD WITH DESPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

[illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

in any desired style.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

Will save 50 per cent. on labor by having their lumber dressed and sawed ready for use.

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER.

All Lumber and Timber delivered FREIGHT PAID at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the country. Call and examine our stock and be satisfied of the fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. SOMERS.

For Sale.

New two story house, French roof—[illegible] rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within [illegible] of the depot. Enquire of J. M. [illegible]

Poudrette.

A PURE ARTICLE, warranted at

MAYHER'S, 144 Liberty St., N. Y.

The Constitutionalist

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 15. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 15.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year ... $2 00
six months ... 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) one insertion, [illegible] cents; each additional insertion, 25 cents.

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One square	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column	10 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column	18 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop over Tomlinson's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
NEW MARKET, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSESHOER.
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7½ to 9½ a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOP IN [illegible] STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL,
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. T. Thorn, - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed.
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery [illegible]) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. PAPE,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A full assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS, FAMILY MEDICINES, &C., &C.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders promptly answered. Long experience in leading stores of N. Y. City.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
52 FULTON STREET, N. Y.
WILL BE AT
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

He has been trained as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt glasses most appropriate to restore the vision to its original sight.
He manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and mineral stones, and guarantees, not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.
All kinds Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES:
PLAINFIELD, April 29, 1867.
Having used Eye glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aids to sight as a most skillful Optician and an obliging and reliable man.
J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
[illegible]
GEO. [illegible], M. D.,
ALFRED BERRY.

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 12, 1867.
Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for some time past to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adapted to the sight, and recommend him to the public by
L. H. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER,
NELSON YOUNG,
DAVID M. VOORHEES.

An Imposter!
$50 REWARD!
The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is traveling about the country, representing himself to be him.
[illegible] M. SCHWAB.

READING
AND
BILLIARD ROOM

The subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by H. C. Howe

ON FRONT STREET,
(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,
WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.
L. DESLYN.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.

Having new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish

Sash, Blinds and Doors

At very low rates.

ONDERDONK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
H. F. Onderdonk [illegible] R. C. Fisher.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale in Brooklyn.
House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.

For Sale in Plainfield.
House and Six Acres on Front Street, New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
20 acres land, Front Street and Green Brook.
65 acres land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
This property Heads the course of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq.
Terms Easy. Enquire of
[illegible] JOHN RAYMOND, on premises.

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan 1-y.

Poetry.

Sleep.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!"
So Sancho Panza said, and so say I;
And bless him, also, that he didn't keep
His great discovery to himself; or try
To make it—as the lucky fellow might—
A close monopoly by "patent right."

Yes, bless the man who first invented sleep,
(I really can't avoid the iteration;)
But blast the man, with curses loud and deep,
What'er the rascal's name, or age, or station,
Who first invented, and went round advising,
That artificial cut-off—early rising!

"Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed,"
Observes some solemn, sentimental owl;
Maxims like these are very cheaply said;
But ere you make yourself a fool or fowl,
Pray just inquire about their rise—and fall—
And whether larks have any bed at all!

The "time for honest folks to be abed"
Is in the morning, if I reason right;
And he who cannot keep his precious head
Upon his pillow, till it's fairly light,
And so enjoy his forty morning winks,
Is up—to knavery; or else—he drinks!

Thomson, who sung about the "Seasons," said
It was a glorious thing to rise in season;
But then he said it—lying—in his bed
At ten o'clock a. m.—the very reason
He wrote so charmingly. The simple fact is,
His preaching wasn't sanctioned by his practice.

'Tis doubtless well to be sometimes awake—
Awake to duty, and awake to truth—
But when, alas! a nice review we take
Of our best deeds and days, we find, in sooth,
The hours that leave the slightest cause to weep,
Are those we passed in childhood or—asleep!

'Tis beautiful to leave the world awhile
For the soft visions of the gentle night;
And free at last from mortal care and guile,
To live, as only in the angels' sight,
In sleep's sweet realm so cosily shut in,
Where at the worst we only dream of sin.

So let us sleep, and give the Maker praise.
I like the lad who, when his father thought
To clip his morning nap by hackneyed phrase
Of vagrant worm by early songster caught,
Cried "Served him right!—it's not at all surprising;
The worm was punished, sir, for early rising!"

Miscellaneous.

What's in a Name!

You meaner beauties of the night,
That poorly satisfy our eyes,
More by your number than your light;
You common people of the skies!
What are you, when the sun shall rise?

Such was Walter Moreton's impassioned soliloquy, as, after a long ramble in the beautiful woods of Arden, he sought, as it were, to embody his thoughts into some visible reality, by industriously carving the trunk of a spreading elm, under whose protecting branches he was enjoying a respite from the noon-day sultriness:—"What are you, indeed, when the sun, my queen of loveliness, comes forth!"

He had already accomplished a deeply graven R, and as he paused to gaze upon it, it seemed to more than satisfy him—to reassure him—to inspire him with confidence; for what effect cannot fancy produce on a young and heated imagination!

"No longer," murmured our hero; "no longer will I hesitate to declare my affection. In thee, at least, there can be no deceit—thou art far, far above the cold artifice of thy sex. That gentle bosom knows nothing of the mean vanity that can seek to win a heart whose love it cannot return; no, in thee may I safely confide."

Reassured, as it should seem, by his own eloquence, he returned to his employment with redoubled ardor. To account for the shadow which passed over his picture, we must inform the reader that it had fallen to his lot to meet with disappointment in his first love; his affections had been sported with by a heartless coquette, with an ingenuity of cruelty for which it is difficult to account.

Sorrowful, indeed, was the state of his mind, when, a few months afterwards, chance brought him to Arden Lodge, where, thrown into the society of two sisters the only visitors at the house, he had ample means of acquainting himself with their characters and their singleness of mind, and of discovering qualities which, as it regarded one of these sisters, were destined to be the means of opening his heart to a second and more delightful impression than that of which he had so lately lamented in the blight.

Such was the position of affairs for one month, but by the end of that time, every day added to the influence which the virtues and congenial disposition of the elder of his fair friends had gained over his feelings; though as yet, as far as was possible, he had avoided manifesting any marked preference for either of them; and it was with a view to a strict scrutiny of his own feelings, as well as to ascertain the probability of any reciprocal emotion existing in the bosom of his inamorata, that he had spent the entire morning in a solitary ramble through the park. Having arrived at a conclusion, satisfactory, at least to himself, on both the said points, he determined at once to declare his attachment; he had just added an O to the R he had previously carved, when accidently turning round, he fancied he was observed by his two gentle friends, who were sauntering down a shaded path at no great distance, and who seemed to have noticed his proceedings.—There was nothing unusual in two young ladies walking in their uncle's park; but no sooner did our hero gain sight of them, than hastily leaving his labor of love, he struck into a retired path, and gained the house by a circuitous route.

"Don't laugh so, Rosalie," said the elder of the sisters, as she strove in vain to repress the joyous spirit of the damsel by her side; "indeed, I am in earnest—very seriously in earnest."

"Nay, sister, let me laugh," rejoined the merry girl, unable to repress the impulse; "you do sometimes cherish such odd fancies, dear Rowena—how ever could you imagine such a thing?"

"Why, Rosalie, dear, is he not always talking and laughing with you?"

"Yes, to be sure he is, my good sister; but only because I laugh and talk with him."

"And does he not ever seek your society and your smiles?"

"To be sure he does, and simply because its lightness makes it amusing, whilst you, Rowena, are so very grave and so very wise, that he is half afraid of you—so I no—set your mind at rest, my fair monitress—he admired

"Among the feat young [illegible],
But never talks of love."

"See Rosalie, dear! what Morton is doing. Love-like, I doubt not—carving your name on that elm."

"*My* name, Rowena?" exclaimed the merry Rosalie.

"Yes, your name. Is there anything so very extraordinary in the circumstance?"

But the unrepressed laughter of her sister, and the accompanying simplicity of look, stayed the further prosecution of her purpose.

"Ah! sister," said Rosalie, smiling and looking archly in her face—"whosoever name it may be, I know whose you would wish it to be."

"No, Rosalie!" exclaimed Rowena, with a forced laugh, intended to hide the agitation which her sister's remark had excited—"I was only anxious on your account: do not, I pray you, draw any inference from my seeming curiosity; it was nothing more than a fancy, and it has passed away."

Without further remark, they returned to their home; but curiosity once awakened they could not rest until they had cleared up the mystery of Moreton's occupation. In the afternoon, therefore, they again set forth, and mechanically bent their way towards the graven elm. As they approached it their quickened pace contradicted their professed want of curiosity.—That of Rowena was the quick step of fearful anxiety—Rosalie's but the light nimbleness of curiosity. Rowena approached the tree—she took a hasty glance, and drawing her sister close to her, pointed to its trunk, and said, in a voice of suppressed emotion:

"There, Rosalie!—do you believe me now?"

But Rosalie's incredulous smile and artless astonishment seemed almost to refute the certain evidence before her, as, with a sidelong look, she glanced at the indisputable characters, and pulled unconsciously to pieces the boquet which she had in her hand.

When next Moreton encountered the Misses Littledale, he fancied he perceived an unusual coldness and reserve in their manner. He sought an explanation; but Rosalie's timidity only increased the mystery by her agitation, and Rowena denied him the opportunity of speaking to her in private.

It was on the following day, that, stealing quietly from the house, Rowena sought with melancholy interest, to read once more the fatal announcement of her misery; she had already reached the elm, and was pausing for some moments in earnest scrutiny, lest any obtrusive eye should be watching her; when, whilst listening attentively to assure herself that she was quite alone, she distinctly heard footsteps approaching from behind—supposing them to be her sister's, she turned round—and who should it be, advancing towards her with agitated steps, but Moreton himself.

"Rowena," said he, "I entreat from you one favor—frankness. What I have suffered from your mysterious coldness, dreadful as it has been to myself, is, I am aware, no consideration of yours; but still the dictates of a heart, so kind and so gentle as I know yours to be, will surely not suffer such misery to be the constant portion of one, whom you have least esteemed, without granting me the small boon I now ask you; tell me then, candidly, has any secret enemy injured me in your estimation?"

"Certainly not," replied Rowena, calmly.

"Then, for God's sake! what has occasioned this unaccountable change?"

There was a pause—Moreton's agitation seemed beyond his control—his lips quivered with emotion; he again looked for the entreated explanation; but it came not.—Rowena, indeed, had she desired, had not the power to speak it; and yielding to his anguish, he passionately reiterated his inquiry.

Rowena spoke not; she advanced one step, and motioning her lover to follow her, she silently pointed to the name of Rosalie!

The effect of this action, however, upon Moreton was that of mere surprise; he looked, indeed, at the name for an instant, but his eyes quickly reverted to his companion, in unconscious wonder, and seemed to await some explanation.

Rowena was confused, even in the midst of her overpowering emotions; she felt that some mystery hung over her, and perplexed with doubt, quietly demanded,—"Know you that name?"

"Most certainly I do," returned her lover, in a tone of unmixed surprise; "it is your sister's."

"And who placed it there?"

His astonishment but increased, it was indeed without limit; "Not I, most certainly."

"Mr. Moreton," said Rowena, with a voice almost choked by emotion, "I saw you carve it."

He paused, and seemed struck with some sudden recollection. "The R and O," he quickly replied, "are undoubtedly mine, but had I finished the word, that tree would have borne Rowena's name; the word, the remaining letters are not mine."

Rowena could no longer disguise her delight; the full assurance of her happiness burst on her mind in a tide of joyful transport; she could not control her feelings, and looking round for some support for her weakness, she was not unwillingly clasped to his bosom, seat the everlasting resting-place of all her joy and sorrow.

Still the mystery of the engraven name was unexplained; but a few days' patience served to clear it up. On the fourth day after the reconciliation of the lovers, a rustic swain, whom the loveliness and beauty of the merry Rosalie had captivated, came to make his proposals in due form. Whether it was that his impertinent interference at the "trysting-tree" had offended her, or that in person he did not stand a comparison with her sister's lover, history sayeth not; but certain it is that he did not find favor in her sight, and was accordingly dismissed. Two months from the time of which we are speaking, Rowena became Mrs. Moreton; and Rosalie, having lost the companion of her childhood, is, at this present time of writing considerably in want of a companion for life.

* * *

A Mother's Legacy.

A dearly beloved mother—over whose grave the white roses have blossomed and faded through many a June—very often repeated to her children the old legend that Jerome relates of the beloved disciple; how in his last years, when from his infirmities he was unable to converse connectedly, he continually repeated to himself the words: "Little children, love one another." He answered, when questioned, that it was his Lord's command, and "if that was done, it was enough."

What a charm was in those words, spoken by her gentle voice, to still the petty strifes of childhood.

Away in California of old, before it had been drawn nearer to us by magic iron bands, or linked by flashing wires—the El Dorado upon whose wastes so many hopes lie shipwrecked—wandered the mother's only boy. In a secluded spot stood the log hut of a "prospector," patterned after hundreds of others, many worse, few better.

It consisted of one dim room, lighted only by the open door or a sunbeam straying through the large chimney flue. A bed of rough blankets, tossed into a heap, occupied a corner. On the ash covered hearth, of rough stones, stood a kettle that had been used, unwashed, one would not like to think how long, or question whether dogs or men did not have access to it indiscriminately. Upon the table was scattered, in dire confusion, dirty plates and dishes; pieces of dry, gray looking bread, variegated with yellow stripes of saleratus; pork boiled, fried and raw; candle ends in scooped out potatoes; lumps of quartz or "blossom rock;" the whole medley crowned by an old rusty pan, in which, here and there glittered a speck of the precious dust for which all comforts of civilization are bartered.

The rough men who occupied this cabin—rough because of the absence of those humanizing influences that gather around the fireside, where wife and children wait to meet the father when the day's work is done—have left this comfortless abode for their usual labor in the mountains. The evening previous, in trying their skill upon a deserted "hole," they had dug a few feet and uncovered a seemingly rich lead. Burning with eagerness, they had gone out after sunrise to follow up their discovery. There were three of them, two middle-aged men and a youth of eighteen. They had traveled across the plains in company, and had formed a sort of partnership, agreeing to share alike in good or ill fortune.

But the greed of gold everywhere fosters the same evil passions and blunts the best feelings of the heart. The boy, Robert—that mother's boy—had really discovered the indications which led to the discovery of the lode, and was willing to share, with his companions, according to the terms of their partnership. He was about thirteen when his mother died, leaving him to be buffeted by heartlessness and injustice, and to pick up associates whose influence was far from beneficial; but the sense of right, the yielding of self for the benefit of others, so early impressed by her, had not been crushed out.

To the two men hardened at the prospect of enriching themselves, he seemed a character easily influenced. They dared not cheat each other, but combined to cajole the poor boy out of his expected portion of golden hopes. When they found however that day after day he worked on, insensible to all hints to "go higher up the mountain, and prospect a little," and quietly insisted, in spite of their assertions to the contrary, that he had been the first to discover the lode, and meant to maintain his right to the share of the gold—the lust of avarice tempted them to threatening words, and finally to ruffianly blows.

"Do you s'pose a boy like you's going to lay down the law to us? take that for your share," and the speaker hurled a large piece of quartz at the lad. The boy dodged it, but in so doing his foot slipped and he fell, striking his head violently upon the projecting point of a rock. There he lay insensible and out of the way at last.

"Good enough for him," said the man. "He'll hold his tongue now, I reckon."

"Shut up," said the other. "I didn't come here to be a murderer. Curse the gold and you, too!" Throwing down his pick, he hastened to the prostrate boy and endeavored to bring back consciousness. After a time he was partially successful. Then compelling his companion to assist, they made a rough hurdle, and laying the boy upon it, took him to the comfortless cabin.

He soon roused out the stupor following the blow, but not to sanity. He lay for a few days in the delirium of fever. In his gentle, dreamy wanderings, his memory carried him back to the home group, gathered about their mother, in the twilight of long years gone by. "Little children, love one another," he would murmur, with such a peaceful smile about his lips, that the rough nurse grew tenderhearted at the sight.

"Don't quarrel, Ben," he would say, as a half consciousness of the present came over him—"forgive one another in love, —she said that; so—Jesus told her—and when He comes we shall be like Him—love, all love." And at length, as he faintly whispered these words, the Savior called him away.

They buried him in a shady grove that lay behind the hut, beside a little stream that came leaping down from the mountain. The man, Ben, hewed a sapling for the grave, in a rude resemblance of a cross, cutting upon it, in uneven letters, the one word "Love;" and when, in after years he told the story with his own children clinging about him, he always added, "and, what ever else you forget, boys, never let go that verse."

JOB PRINTING.
ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

AN EXCUSE FOR SMOKING.—In the reign of James the I., of tobacco-hating notoriety, the boys of a school acquired the habit of smoking, and indulged it night and day, using the most ingenious expedients to conceal the vice from their masters, till one luckless evening, when the imps were all huddled together round the fire of their dormitory, involving each other in vapors of their own creation, lo! in burst the master and stood in awful dignity before them.

"How now," quoth the dominie to the first lad; "how dare you be smoking tobacco?"

"Sir," said the boy, I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain."

"And you? and you? and you?" inquired the pedagogue, questioning every boy in his turn.

One had a "raging tooth;" another colic; the third a cough; in short they all had something.

"Now, sirrah," bellowed the doctor, to the last boy, "What disorder do you smoke for?"

Alas! all the excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe, after a farewell whiff, and looking up in his master's face, said in a whining, hypocritical tone, "*Sir, I smoke for corns!*"

* * *

SOJOURNER TRUTH.—This old colored woman, now living in Michigan, recently visited Milton, Wis., where she was the guest of a Mr. Goodrich, who was an out-and-out temperance man, and a noted hater of tobacco. One morning she was puffing away with a long pipe in her mouth, when her host, Mr. Goodrich, approached her, and commenced conversation with the following interrogatory:

"Aunt Sojourner, do you think you are a Christian?"

"Yes, Brudder Goodrich, I speck I am."

"Aunt Sojourner, do you believe in the Bible?"

"Yes, Brudder Goodrich, I b'leeve the Scriptures; though I can't read them as you can."

"Aunt Sojourner, do you know that there is a passage in the Scriptures which declares that nothing unclean can enter the Kingdom of Heaven?"

"Yes, Brudder Goodrich, I have heard tell of it."

"Aunt Sojourner, do you believe it?"

"Yes, Brudder Goodrich, I b'leeve it."

"Well, Aunt Sojourner, you smoke, and you cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven, because there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker. What do you say to that?"

"Why, Brudder Goodrich, I speck to leave my breff behind me when I go to Heaven."

* * *

A few days ago, an agent of the accidental insurance company entered a smoking car on a Western railroad train, and approaching an exceedingly gruff old man, asked him if he did not want to "take out a policy." He was told "to get out with his policy," and passed on. After riding about an hour, an accident occurred to the train, and the smoking car ran over the sleepers, causing much consternation among the passengers. The old man jumped up, and seizing a hook at the side of the car to steady himself, called out, "Where is that insurance man?" The question caused a roar of laughter among the passengers, who for the time forgot their danger.

* * *

"Pa, did you tell lies when you were little?"

The father, perhaps a conscience smitten, endeavored to evade the question. But the child persisted.

"*Did* you tell lies when you were little?"

"Well, no," said the father. "But why did you ask?"

"Did ma tell lies when she was little?"

"I don't know, my son; you must ask her."

"Well," retorted the hopeful, "one of you must have told lies, or you could not have had a boy that would do it."

* * *

An urchin unconsciously perpetrated a great joke at the expense of his teacher, the other day. The lady was announcing to her pupils the holiday on the 22d of February, and asked them, some questions concerning its observance—namely, the reason why the birthday of Washington should be celebrated more than that of any one else. "Why," she added, to a little fellow eager to explain, "Because," he exclaimed with great vivacity, "because he never told a lie."

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors

Plainfield, N. J., April 9, 1868.

To Correspondents.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write briefly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the Constitutionalist will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The Constitutionalist may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertable on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls.

No monopolists or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Outside of the Constitution.

"Some members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution *which they had just repudiated*. AND WHOLLY OUTSIDE OF WHICH ALL AGREED WE WERE ACTING; was one whole WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION WAS UNDERTAKEN?"

[Letter of Thad. Stevens, Aug. 28, 1866.

Object of the War.

AS DECLARED BY CONGRESS, JULY, 1861.

"*Resolved*: That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or for interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired.

National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day, at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., in the city of N. Y. The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment. Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Frederick O. Prince, Secretary.
Washington, Feb. 22, 1868.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic electors of the State of New Jersey will meet at their several Counties, Townships or Wards, at such times and places as may be designated, and appoint one delegate for every one hundred Democratic votes, and one for every fraction over FIFTY votes polled at the last Gubernatorial election within said Counties, Townships or Wards, to represent said electors in a State Convention, to be held at TRENTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing Fourteen Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to be held in the City of New York, on the 4th day of July next, to nominate Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

By order of the State Central Committee,
DAVID NAAR, Chairman.

H. F. W. Vroom, Secretary.

Democratic Association.

An adjourned meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, April 8th, at 7½ o'clock. General attendance is requested.

JAMES CLARK, *Pres't*,
Wm. L. Force, Sec.

Democratic Ticket.

Town Clerk,
Edward F. Thorn,

Assessor,
Warren Green,

Collector,
John T. Lee.

Chosen Freeholder,
David Thickston.

Surveyors of Highways,
James E. Martine,
France Lee, Jr.

Commissioners of Appeal,
John Simpson,
James M. Dunn,
John H. Dunning,

Justices of the Peace,
Jacob Manning,
John B. Brown.

Town Committee,
John H. Evans,
Peter Hoagland,
Voorhees Van Fleet,
Martin Dietrich,
John G. Voorhees.

Overseers of the Poor,
Warren Green,
John T. Lee,

Constable,
Firman Campbell.

Overseers of Roads and Pound Keepers,
Dist No. 1.—Asa Vail,
" No. 2.—Jerome B. Pack,
" No. 3.—Casper Dolliver,
" No. 4.—France Lee, Jr.

For School Trustee,
Jacob Kirkner,

By notice issued by the Town Clerk, the polls will open at 8 o'clock, a. m. and close at 4. p. m.

HUZZA! HUZZA!

Democracy Triumphant!

CROW! CHAPMAN! CROW!

Grant Thrown from his Black Horse.

Impeachment Impeached!

In spite of unprecedented bribery and corruption, in defiance of patronage and threats, in contempt of Radical orators, swarming from the quarters of Negrodom, in repudiation of Grant, Wade, Colfax, Sumner and Stevens, and regardless of the fifty thousand dollars spent by the Radical nominee for Governor, "Cranberry patch" frauds, and New York Tribune falsehoods—

CONNECTICUT

re-elects Governor English and the Democratic State ticket by a largely Increased majority.

HUZZA! HUZZA!

The White Man Victorious!

Let the Eagle Scream!

Our Ticket.

The ticket we hoist to-day, as the Democratic nominees for Township officers, is one we can with pride and pleasure endorse. It is composed of gentlemen not only distinguished for personal worth, but each stands eminently qualified for the faithful discharge of assigned public duty. We ask the voters of Plainfield to scan the names thus presented thoroughly, and on Monday next, ratify at the polls, nominations so deserving of suffrage. Vote the Democratic ticket!

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Plainfield, held on Saturday evening, April 4th, 1868, the following resolution was submitted by Mr. Harper, unanimously adopted, and directed to be published in the Constitutionalist:

Resolved: That the Democracy of Plainfield, without fear or affection, hereby proclaim it as an inherit right of the Tax-payers, that the expenditure of every dollar of the public money should be, by all officials, great or small, made known to the people, *through authentic, detailed and regularly published statements*, and that, as Democrats, now assembled for the purpose of nominating a ticket for Township officers we pledge our best exertions to inaugurate and maintain a reform so needed and proper.

Impeachment.

Of all the flimsy trash that was ever dedignified with the name of evidence, that produced before the "High and solemn Court" by the head impeachment Manager, the low and farcial hero of Fort Fisher, is the most worthless. There has not been sufficient proof adduced to condemn a negro for stealing a bottle of ginger pop, let alone convict a constitutional President of the United States of crime and misdemeanor. If the Radical Senators, *for mere partisan ends*, are prepared to blacken their own characters and the honor of the country, by removing President Johnson, or any other officer, on such frivolous charges, the sooner they plunge into the slimy pool the better. The people are quiet, but they are not asleep. A calm oft times precedes the leveling whirlwind. The patriot blood of 1776 has not yet become so adulterated as to permit the land of Washington to be either Africanized or Mexicanized.

A Likeness.

The Chaplain of the Senate at Washington recently prayed that the issue of Butler's Impeachment trial might "establish the government on its only true basis, liberty and equality." *Negro equality with white men and women* was of course what the Radical prayed for—

For him we preach, for him we pray,
For him we convince a Congress day by day,
That perfumed son of Africa.

The Jacobins of the French Revolution shouted loud and long for "liberty and equality," and succeeded in overturning law and order, drenching the land with blood, executing or banishing intelligence and worth, abolishing religion, and establishing profligacy as a shrine for worship. The *similitude between* certain of the Radical leaders in Congress and the Jacobin Chiefs, Danton, Marat and Robespierre, is most remarkable. "Danton murdered to glut his rage; Robespierre, to avenge his injured vanity, *or to remove a rival whom he envied*; Marat, *from* the same instinctive love of blood, which induces a wolf to continue his ravage of the flocks long after his hunger is appeased." The likeness is perfect.

A Happy Era.

Our land was once the honored of the earth. The people, yielding implicit obedience to organic law, both State and National, enjoyed peace and prosperity, while the Republic stretched her mighty arms forward from sea to sea, adding star to star in the constellation of Union, and guarding with jealous care the safety, rights and welfare of all—high and low, rich and poor. There was no clashing of the sections in those happy days, no hate and crimination between citizens of one country—children of one noble ancestry. Charity then sat enthroned and Justice swayed the councils of the people. It was a political Eden, and history attests that it was the natural effect of Democratic principles and measures administered by Democratic statesmen. To bring that blissful era back should be the aim of every patriot.

Our Platform.

Read the resolution passed at the Democratic meeting last Saturday evening.—That is the right talk and the true platform. On it every Democratic candidate stands, and if elected, will insist upon giving the tax-payers of Plainfield what they should long since have had—*light!* Light!! LIGHT!!! Vote the Democratic ticket and by so doing vote for

Reduced Taxation,
Economy,
Accountability,
and
Public Exposition.

What do the tax-payers of Plainfield know about detailed expenditure of money raised every year for Township, School and Fire purposes. Their tax bills evidence the payment of a large aggregate amount, and there the proof ends. They whose right it is to know everything, are by their servants told nothing. Let those who love darkness cling to the idol. We go for broad day-light in all public affairs. Broader the better.

Stanton has been named as the Radical nominee for Vice President. Some of the party object thereto, as they are afraid if he once gets in it will be impossible ever to get him out.

A colored chaplain of the Georgia Constitutional Convention is charged with robbing a negro woman in Atlanta of money and a gold watch. Butler won't impeach him. He is "truly loil."

Chief Manager Butler arraigns the President for "indecency of language."—About two years ago, the same Butler made a speech in the city of New York, wherein he used language towards free white citizens so insulting and obscene as to make even the Five Points blush. He's a beautiful specimen.

A North Carolina paper gives forth this cheering call to White Americans;

"Fall in," white men of North Carolina, under a Negro Captain of Militia!—Answer the roll-call of a Negro Orderly Sergeant! March out to guard duty under a Negro Corporal! Sleep in the same tent with Negro Privates.

"George, you am de most 'telligent colored pusson in Plainfield, what you tink about de peachmint ob President Johnsing?"

"Why, Bill, I thinks dat peachmint business is just like you, or any oder nigger, wid pockets stuffed full ob stolen spoons, runnin up de street and hollerin stop thief! stop thief!"

Bill immediately went over to the corner to see a man.

The Radicals are in a stew. Stanton will probably be summoned as a witness before the High and Solemn Court of Impeachment, and while absent from the War Department, they are afraid somebody may slip in and take possession. As Grant re-instated Stanton through subterfuge, he will, no doubt, employ means quite as disreputable to keep the intruder where no honorable man would under like circumstances, for a moment remain. The renowned lecturer who once undertook to travel from New York to Jerusalem would unquestionably add—"Grant it may be so."

"I supported the Republican party all through the war, *but now I am done with them*, because I believe they have failed to carry out the object for which the war was fought, and besides, I cannot see this effort to impeach the President in any other light than partisan malice." Such were the words of a citizen of New Jersey in a car of the Central Railroad within the past week, and they express the judgment and determination of a multitude of others.

The reply of a legal gentleman of New Jersey the other day, when questioned as to what he thought of Butler's long harangue on the opening of the impeachment trial, was full of meaning. He said—"If any of those Republican Senators possessed a grain of self respect, they must have felt as one would at hearing a culprit pleading at the bar of justice."

Greeley advocated secession, went bail for Jefferson Davis, and is now in hot haste to impeach Andrew Johnson.

Disloyalty to the Constitution is the same offence North or South. It matters not a straw whether committed by Jefferson Davis or Thaddeus Stevens.

Accumulate all powers—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—in the same hands, whether of few or many, and that is the very definition of tyranny.—*Madison.*

Remarks of Mr. Bingham, head manager of impeachment, in the Lower House, March 28, 1868:

Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that the managers on the part of the House, anticipating the answer of the President to the articles of impeachment, are prepared, as soon as Mr. Boutwell comes in, to present to the consideration of the House a general replication to the answer of the President:

Remarks of King Solomon, the wisest man that ever lived (Proverbs, 18th chapter, 13th verse):

He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him.

An exchange, speaking of the National finances, and the question of currency and bonds, says that if the Radical party succeeds in its revolutionary designs, the Constitution and the National bonds will go down in the dust together, *and neither will be worth the paper on which they are printed.* Is not this the financial question in a nutshell?

A few days ago the Radical journals announced with great glee that they had elected their candidate for Mayor in Memphis, Tennessee. But how? In the first place, over four thousand white men were disfranchised by order of Brownlow and the Radical Legislature. In the next, negroes were brought into the city from all parts of the State and their votes counted for the Radical candidate. A glance at the result will show how the white and the negro vote was distributed. Wickersham, the Radical nominee, received 402 white and 4,213 negro votes. Woodward, the Democratic candidate, was voted for by 2,340 white men, and 93 negroes. This conflict between the races, at all the elections, with the victory in favor of the negroes, is thought by the Radicals an excellent way to secure union and harmony.

Impeachment of Governor Ward.

The Trenton *True American* justly remarked the other day:

Our excellent governor is fast travelling in the footsteps of Andrew Johnson, so far at least as the veto of measures passed by the Legislature is concerned. If the President ought to be impeached for "obstructing" (for that is what they call a veto) measures of Congress, why does not the same rule apply to the Governor of the State? He has vetoed some of the reform measures promised by the Democrats, and upon which they carried two elections by some 15,000 of the popular vote, such, for instance, as the act withdrawing the consent of New Jersey to the amendment to the Constitution compelling the State to adopt negro suffrage, and the law limiting the hours of voting, commonly called the "sunset law," and then we understand the act repealing the Registry law is threatened with the same fate. Why don't our Republican friends, to be consistent, call for his impeachment?

Local and State Items.

☞ Hon. James W. Wall delivered his grand address on the Constitution, Tuesday evening, before a highly respectable audience. We must defer a full review of this matchless effort to another issue.

☞ Winter has returned. Snow and ice have been plainly visible in this region since Saturday, doubtless the effect of heavy snow storms which raged over the Western States on that day.

☞ The Legislature proposes adjourning on Friday next.

☞ During the "blow" we had last Thursday afternoon, the large building, used as a hay press, at New Market, was unroofed.

☞ An adjourned stated meeting of "Mechanics' Base Ball Club" will be held at the Mansion House, Wednesday evening, April 8th. A full attendance is desired.

☞ Accident.—Our respected townsman, Mr. George Vermeule, met with an accident on Saturday morning last, which came very near being a serious one. He was engaged in repairing a house at Greenbrook, when the scaffolding upon which he was at work, gave way, precipitating him to the ground and injuring him severely. We understand he is getting along as well as can be expected.

☞ A laborer, engaged in working at the stone quarry in Washington Valley, met with a serious accident one day last week. He was engaged in hoisting stone from the quarry by means of a derrick, when by some means, the crank flew from his hand and struck him on the shoulder, breaking his shoulder bone.

☞ Mr. John Darsh, has re-opened the Bakery on Second Street, formerly kept by A. Warnock. He is an enterprising young man, and a good workman. Give him a call.

☞ The Citizens' Building & Loan Association will meet at Laing's Hotel on Monday evening, April 13th, for the purpose of receiving installments.

☞ The delegates of "Zephyr Hook and Ladder Co." and of the Fire Engine Companies of Plainfield, met in Convention at "Gazelle Hall" on Monday evening of this week for the purpose of nominating Officers, &c., for the Plainfield Fire Department, to be held at Laing's Hall on Monday, April 13th, commencing at 2 p.m. Also to nominate Chief and Assistant Chief Engineers.

The Convention was called to order by Capt. J. F. Hubbard. Col. Wm. F. Bailey was elected Chairman and R. F. Case, Sec.

The following nominations for managers of the Fire Department were made:

For President.—Elias R. Pope,
" *Secretary.*—Alex. Titsworth,
" *Treasurer.*—Joseph B. Coward,
" *Directors.*—J. H. Platt, J. W. Murray.

The following nominations for Chief and Assistant Chief Engineers were agreed upon:

For Chief Engineer.—Wm. F. Bailey,
" 1st *Ass't.* " —W. H. Voorhees,
" 2d " " —Thos. Boyle.

The election for Engineers will be held at "Gazelle Hall" on Wednesday evening, May 6, 1868, from 6 o'clock until 9 o'clock. The Foremans of the respective Companies will act as Judges of Election.

J. H. Platt, T. J. Gillies and C. H. Andrews, were appointed a committee to have tickets printed and distributed.

The following Resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Firemen of Plainfield be, and hereby are tendered to Chief Engineer John Roselle, for the energy, perseverance and zeal which has characterized his administration.

☞ We were shown a letter a few days ago from our friend, John Linbarger, Esq., of San Jose, Ill., in which he makes mention of a shooting party in the vicinity of his place killing *one thousand and sixty* geese, brant and duck in three days.—How is that "Uncle Bill." That beats Porter's Pond! We understand that our old friend Lyman C. Spencer, who went out West on a shooting tour a few weeks since, proposed visiting San Jose. We hope he has got there in time to participate in the sport, before the game is gone.

☞ We happened to be going past the new Public School House one day last week, and stepped inside to take a look at it. It is a finely built edifice, and is a credit to the builders; Mr. Morgan Bird being the contractor. It has four large-sized well ventilated rooms on the first floor, for the pupils, with a cloak room, fitted up with hooks, umbrella racks, &c. The 2nd floor is a *fac simile* of the first. On the third floor is a splendid hall for lectures and exhibitions. The room is 62x40 ft, and 16 ft ceiling. Proceeding to the cupola on the top of the building, a fine view is obtained of the surrounding town. The wood work of the building is composed of yellow pine, stout and substantial. The whole structure is heated from furnaces situated in the basement. The contrast from the close, stifling basement of the old school to the large airy rooms of the new house is striking.

☞ Prof. J. White's Literary Entertainment, which was to have taken place next Saturday, is unavoidably postponed until Tuesday evening, April 14.

☞ Foundling.—On Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, our worthy Collector, H. A. H. Martin, found a basket on the sidewalk in front of his house, with a card attached thereto, addressed to him. Upon inspection, the basket was found to contain a fine female infant, about 10 days old, well wrapped up, accompanied by three complete baby suits, and other necessary paraphernalia, appropriate to the nursery. The little one was taken in the house and well cared for, and the following morning it was sent to the Poor House.

☞ An attempt to rob the house of Mr. R. Radford, on Front St., was made about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The robbers were frightened away before they could effect an entrance. It is supposed that the object of the would-be robbers was to steal some of "Harold Bro's Mosaic Alphabet Blocks," a quantity of which Mr. Radford has for sale.

☞ The "Flor de Abril Hat" is something new just out by H. S. Squires, 204 Broad St., Newark, N. J. He has also a fine assortment of Spring styles of Hats and Caps for men and boy's wear. Read advertisement in another column.

☞ Go hear Prof. White at Laing's Hall on Tuesday evening, April 14th.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of "Building Lots for sale at Dunellen." These lots are situated splendidly for building, and rapid improvements are being made in their immediate vicinity. A rare chance is offered to those desiring to purchase. Read the advertisement.

☞ Mrs. G. W. Stanford has just opened a fine stock of Spring Styles of Boots & Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters, Misses and Children's wear, &c. Read advertisement.

☞ Messrs. R. G. Hagaman & Co have moved their Flour & Feed Store to new store next to the Post Office, where can be found a large stock of Flour, Feed, Meal, Grain, Bran, &c. at low rates. See advertisement.

☞ At a Meeting of the Class of 1868 of Columbia College Law School, held April 2, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his divine wisdom, to take from among us our friend and classmate, Edward Summerfield Dow, be it

Resolved, That, while bowing with resignation to His blessed will, we deeply deplore the loss of one who was so highly esteemed by us all, as well for his talents as for that laudable ambition, and diligent application to his studies, which secured to him the high position he held in his class.

Resolved, That in this sad dispensation we, in common with many friends, with society at large, have sustained a heavy loss. A true friend, an honorable, high minded man, a Christian gentleman—such was Edward S. Dow. As such we mourn for him now he is no more.

Resolved, That his career, though brief, has not been in vain; and, beside the impressive lesson which his untimely end conveys, we hope to be stimulated, and bettered by the teachings of the bright record he has left, and which we shall ever cherish among our most sacred memories.

Resolved, That to his afflicted family we tender our heartfelt sympathies, knowing well how great a loss they have sustained in the death of so dutiful a son, and so affectionate a brother.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Jr. }
GEORGE J. FEET, } *Com.*
WM. E. SMALLEY. }

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of J. Newton Honeyman, in another part of this paper. Having dissolved partnership with Mr. C. Dunham, he will carry on the business himself at the old stand in Cherry Street. He has a fine stock on hand, and desires to call especial attention to his custom work, which he guarantees to be the best. Give him a call.

The Great Show of the Times.—The season of circus shows has arrived, and from the announcements made in the Philadelphia and New York papers they would seem this season to turn out in greater force than ever. Among those presenting the strongest claims to public attention is the newly organized equestrian establishment of Messrs. Hemmings, Cooper & Whitby known as the "Great American Exposition of Circus and Trained Animals." The great features of this exhibition are principally displayed in the Zoological Department. Madame Du Nord, the Lion Queen, takes the place of the late Van Amburgh—entering the wild beasts' den and performing with the three African lions, over whom she is said to maintain complete control.—A Baby Elephant, of the most diminutive dimensions, and of a harmless and playful disposition, is exercised by a mere child, Miss Sadie Whitby, with perfect success, in a variety of sagacious tricks. There is a couple of well broke mules also introduced by the clowns, whose antics and practical jokes upon those who aspire to 'mount' them are very amusing. A comic steeple chase, run by Shetland Ponies, mounted by monkey riders in full and dashing jocky costume is also very diverting. The manage or performing horses, under the guidance of Mrs. R. Hemmings and Mr. H. Whitby are represented everywhere to be the perfection of equine trainings and thoroughbred stock. The Riding and gymnastic exercises given by this extensive troup is of the very highest class, by the first artists in the profession.

The Company will give two entertainments in Plainfield on Saturday afternoon and evening, April 11th.

☞ Go hear Prof. White at Laing's Hall on Tuesday evening, April 14th.

☞ Dr. George F. Brown, of Toms River, is probably the most extensive cranberry operator in the State. He has recently purchased 228 acres of cranberry swamp, and is preparing it for vines.

☞ William K. Mcdonald has been reappointed State Comptroller, by the Joint Meeting, for three years from the 1st day of April.

☞ The Dyspeptic.—The trials and sufferings of the Dyspeptic can only be realized by those so unfortunate as to be afflicted by this disease, and yet how many of them suffer, and continue to suffer! Why they do this so patiently it is impossible to tell. It may be from ignorance of any *certain remedy*, or, it may be from prejudice against the use of a Patent Medicine. Hoofland's German Bitters has cured thousands of the worst cases of Dyspepsia, and each day adds new names to the record of its usefulness. Give the Bitters a trial.

☞ Hon. James Parker of Perth Amboy, father of Cortland Parker, died last week in the 93d year of his age. Mr. Parker was born March 1st, 1776, in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, where his father had sought a retreat for his family during the Revolution. He was the son of James Parker, one of the Provisional Council before the Revolution, and a leading member of the Board of Proprietors of the Colony. His mother was the daughter of Rev. William Skinner, for over thirty years the Rector of St. Peters church at Perth Amboy, and father of Cortlandt Skinner, the last Attorney General under the crown. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1793, and soon after entered the counting house of Mr. John Murray, then a leading merchant of New York, but at the death of his father in 1798, he returned to the homestead of his family at Perth Amboy, where he spent his long life.

☞ A young woman, named Margaret Ryan, has been arrested in Hudson City, charged with poisoning her lover, a young man named Michael Otis. He visited her a few evenings ago, when she told him to shut his eyes and open his mouth. He did so, and she put into his mouth a piece of candy, as he supposed, which he swallowed. The day following he was taken sick and the physician called and said he had been poisoned. He then related the circumstance above stated, which was laid before Justice Aldridge. On Thursday night Otis died.

☞ The little daughter of Mr. Simpson, of Camden, N. J., met an untimely end by the mistake made at the drug store of Mr. Test. Mr. Simpson went to the drug store on Saturday, to purchase "Bateman's Drops" for his child; laudanum was given in mistake, a portion of which the child swallowed. She soon showed symptoms of drowsiness, and suffered much agony until death put an end to her sufferings.

☞ A Mrs. Coates, of Trenton was in the last car of a train on the New Jersey Railroad a few days since, returning to her home, when some man shook a handkerchief impregnated with a pungent smell over her face, by which she was instantly rendered unconscious. Her money was taken from her person, and a violent effort was made to pull a heavy gold ring from her finger. Her dress was cut and torn, the bosom and pockets being cut open by the thieves. It is doubtful if she ever recovers from the effects of the chloroform.

☞ The abstract of taxable property in Hudson County, and rates for the year 1867 shows the following figures: Value of real estate, $57,919,780; value of personal estate, $16,580,449; deduction, $1,524,899,25; total net value, $72,930,178; State tax, $46,353,91 county tax, $172,006.

☞ It is said that nearly 300 families will remove to Jersey City from New York on May 1st.

☞ The committee on selecting a site for a new State Prison, consisting of Speaker Evans and Messrs. Atwater and Strong, visited Snake Hill, in Hudson county, last week. The Newark *Journal* says a more disagreeable or unhealthy place could hardly be selected for such a purpose but as the object of a prison is the most effective punishment, we presume that the quantities of mosquitoes on Snake Hill are to be taken into account.

☞ The annual statement of the New Jersey Banks present some curious points. In the matter of specie, we seem to have grown small by degrees and beautifully less. The following is the amount of specie reported to the Legislature now in the vaults of the Banks:

Princeton Bank,	$121 34
State Bank (New Brunswick),	2,281 40
Somerset County Bank,	2,090 12
Bordentown Bank,	1,221 00
	$6,056 10

This is all the specie reported. Several of the banks report "cash on hand," which consists in a legal tenders and in whatever the banks regard as cash.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by F. M. French & Bros. and Freeman & Phillips.

Wheat Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Wheat Flour (Genesee) ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Rye Flour ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour	[illegible]
Buckwheat, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Pork salt	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Turnips	[illegible]

Marriages.

BALL—BOICE—On the [illegible] inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. [illegible], John J. Ball of New York to Frank E., daughter of the late Cornelius Boice. No cards.

JOHNSON—ROSELLE—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, April 8th, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. F. C. Johnson to Miss Mary J. Roselle, all of Plainfield.

Literary Entertainment.

PROF. J. WHITE

WILL GIVE

Readings and Recitations from the British Poets,

AT LAING'S HALL,

Tuesday Ev'ng, April 14,

Doors open at 7. Commence at quarter to 8

Tickets, 50 Cts. Reserved Seats 75 Cts.

[illegible]

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE AT

DUNELLEN.

(Late New Market)

The lots are beautifully situated on elevated ground [illegible]

W. B. STEVENS.

New Market Depot.

ap9tf

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

and

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS *of the* SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28th, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.*
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take any thing else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

SOLD AT
Voorhees' Family Medicine Store.
ap2-y

Annual Report of the Town Committee of Westfield, N. J., for 1867 and 1868.

Cr. By cash paid	Roads.	Poor.	In.	Sheep.
Wm. U. Stanbery			$104 [illegible]	
A. S. Clark			[illegible]	
S. E. Clark			[illegible]	
G. E. Ludlow			[illegible]	
G. Pierson			[illegible]	
Sandford & Moffett			[illegible]	
Plainfield Union			[illegible]	
National Democrat			[illegible]	
N. J. Journal			[illegible]	
Union County Herald			[illegible]	
Hiram Miller			[illegible]	
Stephen D. Hetfield		$202 97		
Benj. Pierson		160 70		
Robert Woodruff				$13
Peter Moore			[illegible]	
J. H. S. Stanbery			[illegible]	
C. W. Pierson			[illegible]	
J. S. [illegible]			[illegible]	
Joel Darby			[illegible]	
J. V. [illegible]			[illegible]	
George [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
John Hatfield	$33 [illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]			
Carlisle Miller	[illegible]			
Joseph Corey	[illegible]			
Stephen Stanbery	[illegible]			
J. H. Woodruff	[illegible]			
Johnst. Osborn	[illegible]			
John Ransom	[illegible]			
J. H. S. Stanbery	[illegible]			
Joel Darby	[illegible]			
J. F. Bradley	[illegible]			
Henry Clark	[illegible]			
S. M. C. Marsh			[illegible]	
Town committee			[illegible]	

Dr. [illegible]
1867 To cash on hand ... Total ... [illegible]
" Bound M. Marsh, collector ... By bal. ... [illegible]

GEORGE SQUIER, Town Clerk.

COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount of duplicate, less school and road tax for 1867	$15,4[illegible]	
To road tax collected	[illegible]	
To unpaid taxes col. from 1866	[illegible]	
To costs	1 [illegible]	
By cash paid County Collector		$12,[illegible]
" " S. D. Hetfield		[illegible]
" " Benj. Pierson		[illegible]
" Town committee		[illegible]
" Com. of Appeal		[illegible]
" Printing tax bills		[illegible]
" Unpaid taxes		[illegible]
" Soldiers' bounty tax refunded		[illegible]
" Remitted by Com. of Appeal		[illegible]
" Balance paid Town Clerk		[illegible]
	$16,[illegible]	$16,[illegible]

GEORGE SQUIER, Town Clerk.
WESTFIELD, April 2, 1868.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

THE LATEST STYLES

Of Ladies', Gents', Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

Have just been received by

J. Newton Honeyman,

at his store in the

MANSION HOUSE BUILDING,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Which he offers at prices that defy competition.

CUSTOM WORK

promptly attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
ap9-tf

THE

FLOR de ABRIL HAT

SQUIER'S,

304 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The Boz.
The Pickwick.
The Lancaster.
The Pedestrian.

a small fine French, Velvet finish, Soft Hat.

Spring Style of Silk Hats

Very light Cassimere [illegible].

☞ Large Stock and full assortment for men & boys

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,

FASHIONABLE HATTER & FURRIER,
[illegible] Newark, N. J.

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

In Cherry Street,

[Next to the Post Office]

where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.
[illegible] R. J. HAGAMAN & CO.

Notice.

To all who are in want of a good head of hair and a thorough renovation of the scalp, try T. S. Smith's

GERANIUM TONIC.

For further particulars, call at T. S. Smith's Shaving Emporium, Cherry Street, one door from Front, Plainfield, N. J.
ap9-3m

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—A valuable farm containing 110 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, good house, containing 13 rooms—house nearly new; good outhouses; also, a splendid young and thrifty orchard with good fruit. Said farm lies within full view of the ocean, and affords a fine view of the same. Connected with the same is four acres of wood land and four acres meadow land. This place affords a fine opportunity for a person wishing to accommodate summer boarders. It contains a spring of never-failing water. For particulars address

BERNARD ARCHIBALD,
Southampton, L. I.
Or enquire at this office. ap9-tf Price, $10,000.

The Great American Exposition.

CIRCUS

And Trained Animals.

Hemmings, Cooper & Whitby ... Proprietors
Business Manager ... Mr. James E. Cooper
Equestrian Manager ... H. Whitby
Director of the Circle ... R. Hemmings
Treasurer ... George H. Russell
Advertising Agent ... Frederick Conklin
Leader of Cornet Band ... M. Kaufman

Opening of the Great Campaign

The Grandest Spectacle of American Enterprise ever presented.

Institution two entire years perfecting its organization.

Resources of both hemispheres brought into requisition!

Trained Animals from every quarter of the Globe!

Equestrian, Gymnastic, Acrobatic Talent selected from the Highest Schools of Art! Exhibiting all the refinements of Athletic Culture, under the direction of the most accomplished masters of the age!

THE GREAT AMERICAN EXPOSITION

IT HAS NO RIVAL ON EITHER CONTINENT!

Will perform

IN PLAINFIELD,

On Saturday, April 11,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

In the Living Tableau which leads the Grand Procession in town on the day of exhibition, is a young and beautifully formed full-sized AFRICAN LION, uncaged, and surrounded by the group of ladies forming the Tableau, under the perfect control of Madame Du Nord, the Lion Queen.

THE TRAINED ANIMAL STOCK.

Conspicuous among the attractions offered in the Trained Animal Department, is the diminutive and intellectual

Fairy Elephant Titania,

The Smallest, Handsomest and most Docile of her species. The little Elephant will be exercised in a variety of curious and amusing feats, by her juvenile instructress, **MISS SUSIE WHITBY.**

THREE BEAUTIFUL

Young African Lions!

Taken from their native wilds while quite young, and thoroughly trained to all those terrible feats and exercises, by the renowned

LION QUEEN, MADAM DU NORD.

This lady will enter the den of these majestic and formidable creatures, where, with a glance of her commanding eye, or a motion of her hand, she holds them in perfect subjection, charmed and spell bound; causing them to perform a variety of appalling gymnastics, with the utmost confidence and security.

The Manage Horses!
Performing Ponies!

Mrs. Hemmings and **Mr. H. Whitby** are at the head of this interesting department. Among the treasures of the Manage is the celebrated trotting horse "Hawkeye State," taught by H. Whitby, and the admirably instructed trick pony "Butterfly," Mrs. Hemmings' superb filly "Cleopatra," the great steeple chaser "Champion;" besides a beautiful stock, supplementary to the foregoing, all trained to perform those beautiful and difficult exercises in waltzing, dancing, marching, forming attitudes, and other wonderful feats of sagacity and training.

THE TRAINED HYBRIDS!

This variously taught mules, DOT AND BUNNEY, will be put through a course of antics by the clowns.—Among the collection of hybrids here exhibited, are two of the smallest specimens of the mule species ever seen. Another curiosity of the mule kind is the jumping hybrid, **SAM PATCH**, who vaults over a whole troop of other mules and ponies without effort.

The Shetland Ponies and their Monkey Riders!

A regular minute steeple-chase will be introduced, costumed and appareled in full jockey style, in which the exciting sports of hurdle jumping and the bar leaping will be performed by the troop of ponies, mounted by their monkey riders in full cry.

MATCH FOR THE CUP!

TOM THUMB, the smallest equestrian living, and *Miss SUSIE WHITBY*, will compete on their dwarf Ponies for the Prize Cup, in a Lilliputian Race.

THE GYMNASTIC CORPS!

Headed by Messrs. Midey, Tumblow and Whitney.

THE TROUPE OF CLOWNS!

Led by John Foster, Whittaker and King, together with numerous equestrian artistes and acrobats.

This Immense Procession will enter town at 10 in the morning on the day of the Exhibition.

DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7, P. M.

Admission 50 cts. Children under 9, 25 cts.

GARDNER & CUTTER,

(Successors to Walker & Moffett)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

Provisions, Flour, &c.

ALSO

FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS

IN THEIR SEASON,

At the old stand of William Dunn,

FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

HAVE constantly on hand, and are delivering around town the best quality of the above in great variety, and are selling them as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

WM. E. GARDNER. ap9-y J. S. CUTTER.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

SPRING STYLES

Just received.

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Cents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.
[illegible]

REOPENING OF THE

Second Street Bakery.

THE subscriber, having re-opened the Bakery on Second Street, (formerly occupied by A. Warnock) is now prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity with

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

All made from the best material and by experienced workmen. He will also supply customers at their residences. A share of public patronage is solicited.

ap9-tf *JOHN DARSH.*

Spring of 1868.

PICKELL & RAMSEY

Will have in a few days one of the

LARGEST

AND

Best Assortment

OF

SPRING GOODS

Ever before offered in Plainfield, which will be sold

CHEAPER

than any other place, as they sell for

CASH ONLY!

1-3m

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well-known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices!

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for	8 00
An Elegant " " "	10 00
Something Superfine for	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided wide) only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine	$6 50
" " —splendid quality	5 00
Black doe vests, from	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through)	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number,

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

ap2-4 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age. ☜

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

[illegible]

FISH, POULTRY

AND

VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep in

CHERRY STREET,

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS,

A Good Assortment of

FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

ISAACE PARKER.
[illegible]

Sleepless Nights

OF AGONY,

PAIN AFTER PAIN

Running like lightning along the nerves

PROMPTLY RELIEVED,

and forever banished by using

Dr. Russell's

MAGNETIC OIL,

The unfailing remedy for

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,

And Pain of any sort and from any cause.

This Valuable Preparation

Has proved of incalculable benefit in affording immediate relief in thousands of cases of painful and distressing attacks. Its capacity for doing good is unequalled, and it is conceded by the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, to be the most valuable Medicine of its class. It will absolutely cure Rheumatism in its worst forms after all other remedies and treatment has failed. Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Earache and Nervous Headache succumb to its wonderful power immediately. If applied on the chest when retiring, for the night, it will cure the worst cough by morning. It will allay the most severe attack of cramps in a few minutes. In fact, its power to subdue pain is wonderful, and needs but a trial to prove its worth.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Full Directions accompany each Bottle.

☞ To be obtained of all Druggists.
[illegible]

Special Announcement!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO BUYERS OF

CARPETS!

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 315 Canal and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,

NEW YORK,

Have just received a large stock of new and elegant patterns of Carpets, which will be sold at Great Reductions from former prices, to wit:

ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, 3-4 & 6-4 wide
" BRUSSELS "
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS,
EXTRA FINE CARPETS, ALL WOOL,
STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS,
MATTINGS, (White and Colored)
RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, RODS, &C.,

With a large stock of

OIL CLOTHS,

New Designs, from 3 to 18 feet wide.

☞ The above was purchased for CASH, which enables us to offer

EXTRA BARGAINS to CASH BUYERS

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,

315 CANAL and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,
mar23-[illegible] One block from Bro'way.

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. Store in the town of 2,000 inhabitants, new buildings, three story gothic French roof and double front. Enquire of

LANON & MARSH,
Westfield, N. J.
feb27-tf

DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS,

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our Superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on getting a

Stylish & Well Fitting Garment!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule; we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, (which will average full fifteen per cent;) buying directly after the quantity of material taken by our own cutters, and have each garment made, at the LOWEST PRICE, consistent with having them well made, thus sell our stock at the small advance of ten per cent., which brings our prices fully 20 per cent. below any other house in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, are an elegant stock of

Fine Black Dress Suits,

(Coat, Pants and Vest complete) beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of **$19.**

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits,

Complete, very durable and stylish, manufactured during the last 30 days, now selling at the extreme low figure of **$12.**

EXTRA FINE

All Wool Cassimere Suits,

(Coat, Pants and Vest complete), made up very tasty, and well trimmed, at the low price of **$10.**

Remember this is for the entire suit

Price List of Coats:

Superfine Black Dress Frock Coats (our best)	$[illegible]
Superfine Black Dress Frock Coats	$[illegible]
Extra Fine and Heavy Black Dress Sack Coats, edges finely braided, and very elegant in style	$[illegible]
Silk Mixed Cassimere Sacks, of tasty cut	$[illegible]
Brown Mixed all wool Cassimere Sacks, new style	$7
Black and White Silk Mixed Cassimere Sacks	$[illegible]
Grey Mixed all wool Cassimere Sacks	$[illegible]
Stylish Tweed Sacks, at the low price of	$[illegible]

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best Black Doeskin Pants	$7 [illegible]
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade	$6 [illegible]
40 different styles of All wool Cassimere Pants at	$4 00
A splendid assortment of new style All wool Pants	$[illegible]
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear	$2 50
Now making—5,000 pair new style Cass. Pants, at	$3 [illegible]

Price List of Vests.

Our Finest and Best Black and Fancy Silk, Cashmere and Velvet Vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of ... $3 50

Black Doeskin Vests, braided edges, at $2 50, 3 and 4

[illegible] different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty, from ... $[illegible]

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment, and our system is so complete that no defective garment can be found in our stock, and by selling the immense amount of goods to which our trade has grown, we are enabled to keep a stock of every kind and size, and sell our clothing at from 10 to 20 per cent. less than other firms.

N. B.—Tailors having garments to make to order can purchase the same ready made from us, at our low rates and make a fair profit on the same by charging what other firms sell their goods at, and at the same time give their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our Clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing.

316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

[illegible] [illegible]

Manure and Fertilizer Depot,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

(First door from West St. and Central R. R. Depot)

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, (direct importation.)
PURE BONE DUST, (all grades and flavours)
CONCENTRATED MANURES,
Super-phosphate of Lime, (all brands)
Fish Guano, (Dry and Wet)
Rotted Bone Manures.
Land Plaster,
POUDRETTE, (of an extra superior quality—"My Own Make") and all other Fertilizers and Manures, which I guarantee to sell LOWER than any other party in the trade, and all *Warranted as Represented*. Address or call on

ALONZO F. MAYHER,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.
mar6-1m North River side of city.

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE,

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.
1-3m LESLEY B. GARDNER.

An Old Fashioned Teacher.

"Patrick, do you know your letters?"

"Yis, sir."

"I know them by sight, sur; but I don't know their names."

"Well, that is A."

"How are you, A?"

"You must not speak in that way."

"In what way shall I speak thin, sur?"

"Say what I say."

"This is B."

"Sure, an is that B? I thought it was an ox-yoke."

"What was that last letter I showed you?"

"I can't remember, sur."

"What bird is it that lays honey and stings?"

"Is it a wasp, sir?"

"No; it is a bee."

"So it is; and looks like an ox-yoke."

"What letter is that third one on the page?"

"I don't know, sur."

"I want you to tell me."

"I am afraid you will lick me, sur."

"Tell me what I do when I look at you?"

"Well, sir, you squint."

"Can't you say C without the squint?"

"Yis, sir."

"Say it then."

"C without the squint."

"What is the name of the next letter?"

"I don't know, sur, I never saw it before."

"Well, it is D, for dance: just like yourself. Say that."

"D, for dance; just like yourself."

"Take your seat, and the spelling class will come up and spell. Spell cat."

"C-a-t—cat fish."

"Tain't right. Now spell tub."

"T-u-b—wash-tub."

"Tain't right. Now spell frog."

"F-r-o-g—bull-frog."

"Tain't right. Now go to your seat and study, and the geography class will come up and say their lessons. James, where does the sun rise?"

"I don't know, sur. We never get up in time to see the performance at our house."

"Next. Where does the sun rise?"

"Down in our lot, sur."

"Next. Where does the sun rise?"

"In the east, sur."

"What makes the sun rise in the east?"

"Yeast will make anything rise, sur."

◆

THE TERRIFYING SCHEME.—Nothing but the truth of God's word can give comfort and true peace, either living or dying. Whilst living, if men are not resting on the word, they can at least have no rest in denying it. The very fear lest the Bible be true is enough to mar all enjoyment. A celebrated infidel said one day to a friend of his who had imbibed the same principles, "There is one thing that mars all the pleasures of my life." "Indeed," replied his friend. "What is that?" "I am afraid the Bible is true! If I could know certainly that death is an eternal sleep, I should be happy; my joy would be complete! But here is the thorn that stings me. This is the sword that pierces my very soul. If the Bible is true, I am lost forever."

◆

"India, my boy," said an Irishman to a friend on his arrival at Calcutta, "is jist the finest climate under the sun; but a lot of young fellows come out here, and they drink and they eat, and drink and they die; and then they write home to their friends a pack of lies, and say its the climate as has killed them."

◆

A Berkshire paper says that a fellow in that vicinity went courting his girl on Monday evening, and wishing to be conversational, observed: "The thermometer is twenty degrees below zero this evening." "Yes," innocently replied the maiden, "them kinds of birds do fly higher some seasons of the year than others."

◆

How he got them. "I say, sambo, where you get de shirt-studs?" "In de shop, to be shure." "Yay, you just told me you hadn't no money." "Dat's right." "How you get dem, den?" "Well, I saw on a card in de window, 'collar studs,' so I went in and collared dem."

◆

Two negroes in South Carolina were drawn to serve on a jury. The intelligent voters were so frightened at it that they took to the swamp and have not been seen since.

◆

A small boy said to a man who was expressing his surprise that a baker's horse did not start at the explosion of crackers around him on the Fourth: "Why, sir, that horse has carried crackers this forty years."

◆

"Never listen to flatterers," said a mother to her daughter. "Why mother, how shall I know that they flatter without I listen," was the quick retort of the young miss.

◆

Klopstock engraved on the grave of his wife two sheaves of wheat, thrown, as it were, carelessly together, with the words: "We shall ripen in Heaven."

A cultivator was espied by a party of Nashville negroes, when one said: "A man can jist sit on dat ting 'an ride while he's plowing." "Golly," said another, "de rascals wat too sharp to sink o' dat 'fore we was sot free."

◆

"What makes your cows so cross?" said an old lady to the milkman, the other day. "Cross, madam? they are the gentlest things in the world." "Well, the milk is always sour," the matron replied sharply.

◆

A provincial divine lately preached in the morning from the text "Ye are the children of the Devil," and in the afternoon from "Children obey your parents." Certainly a logical sequence.

◆

The finest street in the city of Constantinople is only 20 feet wide.

◆

The Chemistry of Furniture.

Young housekeepers do not always understand the theory of the chemical and mechanical actions of different substances on articles of furniture. The substances from which furniture is chiefly exposed to injury are water, oils, alcohol, and acids.

Acids act on marble. Marble is itself composed of carbonate of lime; that is, it is a compound of carbonic acid and lime. Now, the carbonic acid has a comparatively weak affinity for lime, and most other acids will prevail over it and take its place when brought in contact with it; thus destroying the texture of the stone, liberating the carbonic acid, and leaving nitrate of lime, or muriate of lime, or sulphate or acetate of lime—as the case may be—in the form of a white powder, in its place. But oils, alcohols, and water produce no effect on marble.

All varnished or polished surfaces of wood, on the other hand, while not injured usually by acids, are attacked by alcohol. Varnishes are composed of different gums and rosins, which are generally soluble in alcohol. Many of them are made by dissolving the material in alcohol so as to liquify them, and then, when they are applied, the alcohols evaporates, leaving the gum of rosin in a thin, even coating, over the whole surface. If now only alcoholic substances comes upon such a surface, whether it be alcohol itself, as used for lamps, or spirits of any kind, or even wine, which contain but a small percentage of alcohol, the varnish is attacked, a portion of it is dissolved, and the brilliancy of the surface is destroyed.

Oils will not attack either marble or varnished surfaces, and will do no injury except to naked wood or other porous substances which admit them into the pores, from which they cannot afterwards easily be expelled.

Water affects no substances except such as have open pores exposed, in which case it enters and causes the substance to swell, or such as are soluble in water, as glue in joints and mucilage or gum arabic, used sometimes for attaching superficial ornaments to fancy work.

◆

WASHING TREES.—Lye from wood ashes or from potash, makes the best wash for trees. It should not be applied till May or June, when it will kill the moss and the insects that adhere to the bark. There is a small animal resembling a louse to be found on most young trees. They never appear to move excepting in the month of June, and then they are not great travellers. The lye above named, if put on in June, effectually clears the trees of this insect.

◆

TINCTURE OF ROSES.—Take the leaves of the common rose, place them, without pressing them, in a bottle; pour good spirits of wine upon them, close the bottle, and let it stand until it is required for use. This tincture will keep for years, and yield a perfume little inferior to otto of rose: A few drops of it will suffice to impregnate the air of a room with a delicious perfume. Common vinegar is greatly improved by a very small quantity being added to it.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues the Boot and Shoe business at the old stand

ON FRONT STREET.

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

st-tmj

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,

Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

REFINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Pairs & Wandy's, and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

fe3-3m

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

100 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and designs, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; [illegible] Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution; all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE C. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unexcelled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 48, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone-nature are as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John N. Pattison,	Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz,	Wm. K. Bassford,
A. Daniel,	Charles Fradel,
Alfred A. Pease,	C. J. Hopkins,
William Mason,	Theo. Eisfeld,
Gustav Stoeckel,	Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

$15. Something Entirely New. $15.

THE $15 NOVELTY

Sewing and Embroidery Machine.

Can be run by Hand or Foot.

Agents wanted, male or female, to sell the Novelty Sewing and Embroidering Machine, the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It will do all kinds of work that can be done with the high priced machine. It makes the famous Elastic Lock Stitch, that will not rip or break, even if every third stitch is cut. It is durable and will last a lifetime. We want agents, both local and traveling, to introduce this machine throughout the United States. It can be sold in almost every family, including a great many who have the high-priced machines, for its embroidering, in which it excels all others. Send for circulars.

All machines warranted and kept in order for one year, free of charge.

FRENCH, BROOKS & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States,
604 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most celebrated judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous other State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the FLORENCE is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

The Perfection of Art!

A Silver-Frosted Metal Medallion

of the world renowned surgeon

Dr. Valentine Mott.

By the great American Artist,

J. Q. A. WARD.

THESE Medallions are finished in the highest style of art, in oval gilt lined, walnut frames, 16 by 19 inches, covered with French convex glass, with metal backs, hermetically sealed, making a

MOST ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENT.

The celebrity of the artist, and the fact that the work was executed under the eye of the family and nearest friends of Dr. Mott, who furnished every facility of the artist, warrants the assurance that this is the most perfect likeness in existence of this celebrated physician.

Every Physician in the Country

and every citizen who appreciates the achievements of Dr. Mott, will feel proud to possess a copy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $25

☞ Agents Wanted. Address

G. ERBSON & CO.,
95 Liberty Street, (Room 10) New York.

To Hardware Dealers

AND

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

"The Little Vulcan."

A beautiful and convenient little article of FIRESIDE FURNITURE, for

HANDLING STOVE DOORS,

Covers, and all manner of Hot Utensils, removing Hot Flowers from Grates, manipulating Flatirons, Clothes, &c, in washing, water, and perfectly protecting the hand from heat.

No family will be without one after once seeing it. Orders promptly filled. Address the

"LITTLE VULCAN,"

(Room 36) 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

Retail price $1 each.
Liberal discount to the trade.
Expressage in all cases to be paid by purchaser.
Mar7y

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $35 to $250. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers, made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Pictures hung. Fancy Pictures. Handsome Bead [illegible]

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and remake Hair and Husk Mattresses. All repairing work when done delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and examine, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Practical and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. jan16-ly

GUANO,

No. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at MAYHER'S (New Store) 144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

3-6m

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINES' BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PACE, POTTER & COS'

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP.

H. S. SQUIER,

FURS Fashionable Hatter FURS
FURS AND FURS
FURS FURRIER, FURS

304 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

Special attention is called to the

Fur Department,

In which the Ladies can choose from the most Elegant and Richest selections ever offered to the people of Newark, and from the different qualities to suit both the judgment and the pocket of the purchaser, and from as Large a Stock as can be found in the State. Now is the time for bargains in Furs. We are closing out our entire stock at cost.

Spring Style of Silk Hats

A full and complete assortment of all the New Styles and Qualities of the season for Men and Boys.

N. B.—Furs Re-modeled and Repaired.

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
febmy Newark, N. J.

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(next to 2d Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES.

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.

Jan 9, m3

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

y-feal

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

st-tmsl

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

MANNING'S ROW.

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

Jan1y. S. C. CONKLIN.

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob B. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof—10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J., 5 minutes walk of the depot. Enquire of J. B. MARSH, Westfield, N. J.

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections [illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Jan 11, 1869.

[illegible]

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass Ag't. J. F. KNEER, Sup't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

[illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

[illegible]

South Bound Brook

LUMBER, LUMBER,

Coddington, Tappen & Co.,

Having connected with their yard a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

are prepared to

DRESS,
FACE,
RE-SAW,
& MANUFACTURE

LUMBER

In any desired shape.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

[illegible]

Our Lumber is Seasoned,

and we are now selling at REDUCED PRICES.

TIMBER CUT TO ORDER.

All Lumber and Timber delivered, FREIGHT PAID at any depot on the Central Railroad of N. J.

WE ARE NOW

Selling Lower

Than any other Yard in the county. Call and examine our stock and be convinced of this fact.

AYRES CODDINGTON,
CHARLES TAPPEN,
D. J. DOBBINS.

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

1-26tf STANLEY B. GARDNER.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 16. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 16.

The Constitutionalist
is published weekly at
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vandenbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
Editors & Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year.............$2 00
six months.............1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) [illegible] insertion, [illegible] cents; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr
One square........	2 00	2 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares........	2 50	5 00	7 00	[illegible]	12 00
Quarter of a column..	5 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	[illegible]
Half a column......	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	[illegible]
One column.........	15 00	20 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop over Townsend's Tannery—rear of 1st National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
Front Street, opposite Cherry,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSESHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT.
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Gaston & Sutphen's Drug Store,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7½ to 8½, a.m.; 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 p.m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Shop in Mechanic Street, opp. Steam Mill,
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Shop in Church Street, bet. 2d and 3d,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, North Plain, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. Thorn, Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
Office with J. B. Coward,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK

ROGERS & HUBBARD,
STEAM
FLOURING, MOULDING & PLANING MILL,
Cor. R. R. Avenue & Mechanic St.
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Meal, Bran and Feed,
Manufacturers of
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Planing, Re-sawing, Slitting, Turning & Scroll Sawing

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
Cor. Front & Somerset Streets, Plainfield, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jan1tf

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
and dealers in
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
Front Street,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
1-6m1

T. M. PAFF,
Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, New Jersey.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
and dealer in
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in the drug stores of N. Y. City.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
59 FULTON STREET, N. Y.
will be at
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

He has been trained as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt the true most appropriate to restore the vision to its original sight.

He manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees, not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.

All his optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES:
PLAINFIELD, April [illegible], 1868.
Having used Eye-glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aids to sight as a most skillful Optician and an obliging and reliable man.
J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., "
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D., "
AUG. GIRAUD, D. M. "
GEO. NICHOLS, M. D. "
ALFRED BERRY, "

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 18, 1867.
Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for some time past, to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adapted to the sight, and recommend him to the public.
E. R. VREDENBURGH. Somerville.
CALEB MILLER, "
NELSON YOUNG, "
DAVID M. VOORHEES, "

An Imposter!
$50 REWARD!
The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is travelling about the country, representing himself to be him.
M. SCHWAB.

READING
AND
BILLIARD ROOM

The subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by R. C. Ross

ON FRONT STREET,
(Opposite Laing's Hotel)

And has re-modeled the place in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,
WINES AND CIGARS,
Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.
L. DeKLYN.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.

Having new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish

Sash, Blinds and Doors

At very low rates.

VANDERBEEK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
H. F. Vanderbeek. marly H. C. Fisher.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale in Brooklyn.

House and Lot on Tompkins Avenue.
Desirable lots on Lafayette Avenue.

For Sale in Plainfield.

House and Six Acres on Front Street, New House and Barn, and five acres on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
20 acres land, Front Street and Green Brook.
45 acres land on Green Brook and Mountain Avenue.
This property lies in the centre of the improvements made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq. Terms Easy. Enquire of
[illegible] JOHN RAYMOND, on premises.

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Dealer in
Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.
Jan 1-y

Poetry.

The Dew Drop.

A little brilliant dew drop shone
In colors beautiful and bright;
An autumn leaf its damask throne,
The morning sun its life and light.

Too pure for earth's polluted breast,
It rose in yonder cloud's blue fold;
There to reflect its loveliest
Transparent hues of [illegible] gold.

Gay sparkler, with thy passing form
[illegible] into a pearly shine?
Perchance thou wert a lover's tear,
Soon to become an amethyst.

Gem of the morning! could I sing!
So frail a breath unfolds thy wings;
Yet thou dost nature's laws obey
In all thy airy wanderings.

Dew-drop, or orb, or starry way,
One arm alone upholds them all;
Directs the comet where to stray,
The plaid blaze, the sparrow fall.

Miscellaneous.

Susie Brown's Experiment.

BY MAY HARDESS.

"What in the world are you thinking of Susie, that you could not hear me calling; or are you deaf? Here I have been running after you for the last half a mile, screaming like one mad, and still I could not attract your attention," said a beautiful, bright young creature, running, all glowing and out of breath, to the side of a young girl who was walking leisurely along by the roadside, with bowed head, and, to all appearances, in a profound study.

"Really, Emma, I am very sorry I made you run so hard, but I was thinking—"

"Well, Sue, dearest, please do tell me *what* you were thinking. It must have been a grand thought to have so occupied your mind that you could not hear the noise I was making, which was, I am sure sufficient to wake the dead," interrupted the laughing girl, with parted lips and heaving bosom, still panting from her recent race.

"Why, I was thinking," continued Susie, speaking slowly and with evident embarrassment, "I was thinking, Emma, that is—no, I was not thinking, I was wondering—"

"Oh! don't hurry yourself, dearest; I have, I assure you, a very large share of Job's great quality."

"Now, Emma, do not look in that way, or I shall not tell you at all," interrupted Susie, with pouting lips, as she marked the demure look of mock resignation that her companion had now put on.

"Well, well, dear, I will not do so if you do not wish it; so now, come tell me of what you were thinking. I have half divined the bent of your thoughts already; they referred, I am sure, in some way, to Harry Montague, did they not? Come, you will not refuse to give your confidence to your nearest and dearest friend, will you Sue?" said the fair girl, as she twined her arm around her companion's slight waist and bent to watch the wavering blushes that came and went upon her companion's face at mention of that name.

"I will give you my confidence fully and freely, Emma," said she, looking up with a bright smile; "but, first of all, I must ask you a question, and will you promise to give me a truthful answer? Will you, Emma? Much may depend upon it—perhaps all my future happiness in life," a more serious expression dwelling in her dark eyes. "You recollect last Tuesday night, at Ella Ray's party, how attentive Harry—that is, Mr. Montague, was to you, and how very much pleased you appeared to receive those attentions; well, Har—Mr. Montague has not been to see me since and I thought—"

"So now, the murder is out," interrupted Emma, laughing heartily; "and so it was jealousy that so very much occupied your thoughts; and you were thinking perhaps, how happy I should be when Harry pays his addresses to me and wondering how soon he would propose, and when we would be married, and whether I would ask you for my bridesmaid, and—but, forgive me, dear Susie," exclaimed the impulsive girl, as she suddenly perceived the large tears coursing slowly, one by one, down the poor girl's cheeks. "I have hurt your feelings, but I did not mean it. I know I am a wicked, tantalizing creature, and not worthy to talk to such an angel as you are. But did you really think I was pleased with Harry Montague's attentions? Do you know that all those attentions proceeded from pique, because Charles Duval was so very assiduous toward you all the evening and you several times rewarded that assiduity with a bright smile?"

"Do you really think so?" exclaimed Susie, all the brightness and animation returning to her face. "Do you really think that Harry loves me?"

"I thought I could bring a smile to that sober looking face again. Why, certainly he loves you. So, now that you are convinced, I will tell you what I was going to say when I at last caught you, but which your lackadaisical looking face drove entirely out of my mind. You know I told you the other day that when Elsie Duval's party came off I was going to find, to a certainty, who was going to be my better half, and that I intended to adopt the heart method to discover the lucky individual. Do you know what that is, Susie?"

"The heart method, Emma? Why, no; what is it? do tell me."

"Well, it is to swallow a heart whole, and the first one that kisses you will be your husband."

"Swallow a heart whole! Why, Emma, what kind of a heart?"

"Why, a chicken's heart, to be sure; you could not think I meant a human heart, for, though that is very often stolen, it is very rarely swallowed," said the roguish girl, laughing heartily as she spoke at Susie's simplicity.

"Well," she continued, "I have changed my mind now and intend making you swallow it to-night before we go to Elsie's party. But we must hasten home, for, see, it is almost dark."

And the two fair girls quickened their pace, and, with light hearts and smiling faces, hastened toward their homes.

It was evening, and the large, old-fashioned parlors of the Duvals were brilliantly lighted to receive their guests, already assembling for the party. At the early hour of eight o'clock the rooms were already full. There was Eliza Duval, a tall, queenly looking girl, with hair as dark as midnight, braided plainly back from her high, pure forehead, and with her bright eyes and smiling lips bidding a welcome to her friends. Then there was Emma Stanley, who looked charming in her pink silk, made low at the neck, with a deep fall of Brussels lace reaching to the waist; and there was a hidden meaning in her smile whenever she looked toward Susie Brown that was quite incomprehensible to all but her.

Susie, sweet Susie Brown, who was more beautiful than them all, with her large, deep blue eyes, and beautiful brown hair, waving in bright, graceful curls upon her bosom.—Her dress was a white lace of gossamer-like texture, fitting tightly to her exquisite form, fully displaying her white neck and rounded arms. A wreath of white rosebuds was placed lightly upon her head and were scarce whiter than the alabaster brow they graced. She was paler than usual and there was something of sadness in the smile with which she received the salutations of her friends.

And among the gentlemen there was that tall, slim, awkward Israel Simpkins, whom all the girls so hated, and handsome Harry Montague, whom all the girls so loved, Charles Duval, and a host of others too numerous to mention. The tea was over and all the company were on the *qui vive* of expectation for the games, which were, in those good old days, the principal amusement at all the parties, in place of the piano-rattling and Indian caterwauling which is *a la mode* at the present day.—"Disappointment"—was the first proposed as the leading game, but some one, who had more than a sufficient share of modesty, objected to it, as there was "too much kissing in it." A number of others were proposed and rejected, until it was decided that "forfeits" should take the lead. Forfeit after forfeit was sold and redeemed, amid roars of laughter, caused by some extraordinary feat which, alternately, some one of the unlucky individuals were obliged to perform. Poor Susie! how her little heart beat with fear and expectation at every forfeit that was held up. She had only one among the number which had been collected, a plain gold ring, which was the only jewelry she wore.

At length the precious ring was shown with a great increase of attention, particularly in Emma, who was bending eagerly forward to see to whom the separate forfeits belonged. Even Harry Montague, who had been provokingly cold in his deportment toward her during the whole evening, displayed a greater degree of interest in spite of himself.

The all-important "heavy, heavy, what hangs over?" was pronounced, the succeeding questions and answers alternately given and returned, and it was at length determined the owner should "measure yards of love ribbon with Israel Simpkins." Poor Susie! She started from her seat and with a bound was behind Emma's chair, protesting against such a thing and declaring she "never would do it."

Israel was delighted beyond measure at his good fortune, yet almost too bashful to take advantage of it. His poor victim stood with one hand convulsively grasping the back of Emma's chair and the other pressed tightly upon her fluttering heart, looking as if she wished the earth would open and engulf her where she stood. One moment and Israel's great, brawny hand was upon her shoulder. With a quick movement, she turned one last, imploring look toward Harry, as if to say, "will you not save me?" and was about submitting to her fate, when, with a bound, Harry, who had interpreted her look, sprang before poor Israel, released her shoulder from his grasp, and placing his arm around her waist, bent and lightly pressed her lips, at the same time saying—

"Now, Mr. Simpkins, I have relieved you of your task, which I inferred, from your reluctance in the performance, was anything but agreeable to you."

And with a gay smile he led Susie, blushing and confused, yet indescribably happy, back to her seat. Israel Simpkins said nothing, but there was that in his countenance as he looked so smilingly toward Harry which boded anything but good to that now happy individual.

Emma was now in a perfect transport of delight and, now that Susie's experiment had had such a happy result, insisted upon telling it to the company, and in spite of Susie's entreaties to the contrary, told the whole story.

Harry Montague said nothing, but there was a look of deep, intense love in his dark eyes, as he gazed upon the beautiful girl, which told plainly his feelings; and half an hour after, when they were both missed from the room, none asked where they were; but far down the green lawn that fronted the house might have been seen the faint fluttering of a white dress in the distance, and the dim, indistinct outlines of a manly form bending toward it as if in earnest conversation. And when they returned to the room—it was very strange—they must have made a sad mistake, for Susie's plain gold ring was upon Harry's little finger and in place of it a handsome diamond was sparkling upon her white hand.

Three months from that day Susie became a bride; and even now Emma Stanley, who is Mrs. Charles Duval, congratulates herself as the principal cause of the happy result of Susie Brown's experiment.

A Wedding Night-Shirt.

It wasn't hardly the fair thing that the boys did to Joe Tompson the night he was married, but the temptation was irrisistable. They couldn't have helped it to save their lives. I'll tell you how it was.

Joe was the most finely dressed buck in the town, over nice and particular—a regular Miss Nancy in manners, always putting on airs, and more dainty and modest than a girl. Well, when his wedding night came he was dressed to kill, and his pants, especially, fitted him as if they had been molds and his legs candles, and run into them. Tight was no name for them.—Their set was immense, and he was prouder than half a dozen peacocks.

"Aren't them nice, boys?" he asked of the two who were to be groomsmen and see that he threw himself away in the most approved fashion.

"Stunning! gorgeous!" replied Tom Bennet. "Never saw anything equal to them. But, I say, Joe, aren't they just the least bit tight? It strikes me that you will have some difficulty in bending, won't you?"

"Pshaw, no! They are just as easy as an old glove. See!"

To prove the matter he bent down so as to touch his patent leathers, when crack! crack! followed like the twin reports of a revolver.

"Thunder!" exclaimed Joe, as he clapped his hands behind, and found a rent in the cassimere from stem to stern. "Thunder! the pants have burst, and what shall I do?"

"I should rather think they had," answered Tom, getting purple in the face as he endeavored to control his laughter. But there is no time to get another pair. It only wants a half an hour of the standing up time and we have got a mile to go. Carriage waiting, too."

"What shall I do? what shall I do?"

"I'll tell you what, Joe, if mine would fit you, you should have them and welcome, but they are a mile to big—would set like a shirt on a bean pole. I see no way but to have them mended."

"Who can I get to do it, Tom?"

"Well, I am something of a tailor, and can fix them so they won't show. Hold on a minute and I'll get a needle and thread."

"Can you? May heaven bless you!"

"Off with your coat!" commanded Tom, as he came back.

"Now lay yourself over on the bed and I will fix you in short order."

The command was obeyed—the pants mended—the coat tails carefully pinned over, so as to conceal the "distress for rent," and all went merry as a marriage bell, until Joe followed his blushing bride to the nuptial couch.

There was only a dim light in the room, but it enabled Joe, as he glanced bashfully around, to see the sweetest face in the world, the rosy cheeks and ripe lips, the lovely and loving blue eyes, and the golden curls just peeping out from the snowy sheets and he distinguished it altogether, and hastened to disrobe himself. Off came coat, vest, fancy necktie and collar, boots and socks in a hurry, but somehow the pants stuck. The more he tried, the more they wouldn't come, and he tugged vainly for half an hour.

"Thunder!" muttered Joe.

"What is the matter, dear?" came in the softest of accents from the bed, where somebody was wondering if he was ever going to come to her arms.

It was a moment of desperation; Joe was overcome by the situation, and, forgetting his accustomed bashfulness, blurted out:

"*Molly, that cursed Tom Bennet has sewed my pants, drawers, shirt and undershirt all together!*"

"It is too bad. Wait a moment, dear."

A little stockingless foot peeped out first, then a ruffled night dress, the lamp was lighted, a pair of scissors found, Joe released and although he denies it, Tom Bennet swears that his wedding shirt was of the shortest possible length.

Glycerine.

A Chicago dentist, temporarily resident in La Crosse, being excessively fond of milk (a habit contracted in his infancy), was accustomed to have two quarts a day taken taken around to his office by a milkist, who supplied the dwellers on the south side with imitation lacteal. This arrangement was satisfactory to a well grown Thomas kitten, the untaxed property of a neighbor, who occupied gorgeous apartments in an adjacent sky parlor. The tooth "jerker" submitted to the predatory raids of the velvet-footed beast until forbearance ceased to be a virtue; when he fell back on his vested rights and "set" a trap for the enemy.

He left a pan of milk in a tempting situation, having previously loaded it with liquid nitro-glycerine, which is tasteless and colorless. The gentleman feline, he came, he saw, he imbibed, fell over into the grate and exploded with a detonation that shook the Arcade block to its centre.—The air was filled with mince cat, the walls beautifully frescoed with the same, the glass cases, specimen jars, etc., of the maker of "chaney grinders" were smashed to "smithereens." The jaw-twister sent for a man to gather up the lightning bolognas, and vows that he will no more play tricks on felines.

* * *

During one of the college vacations, Daniel Webster and his brother returned to their father's, in Salisbury. Thinking he had a right to some return for the money he had expended on their education, the father put a scythe into their hands and ordered them to mow. Daniel made a few sweeps, and then resting his scythe, wiped the sweat from his brow. His father said, "What's the matter, Dan?" "My scythe don't hang right, sir," he answered. His father fixed it, and Dan went to work again but with no better success. Something was the matter with the scythe—and then it was again tinkered—but it was not long before it wanted fixing again, and the father said in a pet, "Well hang it to suit yourself." Daniel with great composure hung it on the next tree; and putting on a grave countenance, said, "It hangs very well now; I am perfectly satisfied."

* * *

A good life does not silence calumny, but it certainly disarms it.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BILL-HEADS, BALL TICKETS, &c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch.
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

Every man cherishes in his heart some secret divine which he worships.

* * *

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

* * *

The name of the Malay prince visiting England is Dato Tumongong Abubakar Sri Maharajah of Johore.

* * *

A man in Chicago has been held in $500 bonds for beating his neighbor with his wooden leg.

* * *

"Mynheer, do you know what for we call our boy Hans?" "Do not, really." "Well, I tell you. Der reason we call our boy Hans, that ish his name."

* * *

If we would have powerful minds, we must think; if we would have faithful hearts, we must love; if we would have muscles we must labor.

* * *

A traveler breakfasting at an Arkansas hotel, requested the waiter to take his cup of coffee out into the yard, and pump some of the water out of it.

* * *

A Calvinistic old lady, on being asked about the Universalists, observed, "Yes, they expect that everybody will be saved; but we look for better things."

* * *

On the occasion of an eclipse, a colored individual in Norfolk, Va., became greatly elated. "Bress de Lord," said he, "nigger's time hab come at last—and now we gwine to hab a black sun."

* * *

A little girl walking one day with her mother in a church-yard, reading one after another the praises of those who slept beneath, said:

"I wonder where they bury the sinners?"

* * *

A housemaid who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using a tooth brush. "Well, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the servant returned. "Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply, "he's jist sharpening his teeth."

* * *

In the depth of the sea the waters are still; the heaviest grief is that borne in silence; the deepest love flows through the eye and touch; the purest joy is unspeakable; the most impressive prayer is silent; and the most solemn preacher at a funeral is the silent one whose lips are cold.

* * *

A fellow coming from the top of the Alleghanies to New York, in winter, was asked whether it was as cold there as in the city. "Horribly cold," said he; "for they have no thermometers there, and, of course, it gets just as cold as it pleases."

* * *

A school mistress, while taking down the names and ages of her pupils, and of their parents, at the beginning of the term asked one little fellow, "what's your father's name?" "Oh, needn't take down his name; he's to old to go to a school to a woman," was the innocent reply.

* * *

He who shaves himself, and desires to make the operation as comfortable as possible, will sharpen his razor immediately after using it. This is an idea of Sir Humphrey Davy, and when that philosopher was asked why that time is better than any other for the act, he replied, "Because you then know how much sharpening it wants."

* * *

"Persevere, persevere," said an old lady to her maid; "its the only way you can accomplish great things." One day eight apple-dumplings were sent down stairs and they all disappeared. "Sally, where are those dumplings?" "I managed to get through them, ma'am," replied Sally.—"Why, how on earth did you manage to get through so many dumplings?" "I persevered, ma'am."

* * *

An Irishman being on a visit to some relatives a little more polished than himself, was requested, on going to bed, to be careful to extinguish the candle; he was obliged to ask the meaning of the word, when he was told it was to put it out. He treasured up the term, and one day when he was sitting at home in his cabin with his wife, enjoying his praties and buttermilk, the pig unceremoniously walking in, he said (proud of his bit of learning) "Judy dear, will you extinguish the pig?" "Arrah, then Pat honey, what do you mane?" inquired Judy. "Mush then, you ignorant cratur," replied Pat, "it manes put it out to be sure."

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors

Plainfield, N. J., April 16, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write *briefly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet.* The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of *co-equal* States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Redemption of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small: National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertable on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privileges of voting.

Loyalty to law and to person or position.

Object of the War.

AS DECLARED BY CONGRESS, JULY, 1861.

"*Resolved:* That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest, or for interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to *defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution,* and to *preserve the Union* with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired."

National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day, at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., in the city of N. Y.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.
Washington, Feb. 22, 1868.

Democratic State Convention

The Democratic electors of the State of New Jersey will meet in their several Counties, Townships or Wards, at such times and places as may be designated, and appoint one Delegate for every two hundred Democratic votes, and one for every fraction over fifty votes polled at the last Gubernatorial election within each Township or Wards, to represent said electors in a State Convention, to be held at TRENTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing Fourteen Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in the City of New York, on the 4th day of July next, to nominate Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

By order of the State Central Committee,
DAVID NAAR, Chairman.

G. D. W. VROOM, Secretary.

Town Elections.

Town meeting passed off very quietly, resulting as usual in the election of the entire Republican Ticket by 110 majority—a reduction, however, of the majority of last spring. The following figures will show the number of votes received by each Democratic candidate and the majority for each Republican candidate—363 votes being polled:

DEMOCRATIC. *No. of Votes Received.*	REPUBLICAN. *Majorities Received.*
Town Clerk. Edward P. Thorn.......250	*Town Clerk.* Nelson Runyon.......[illegible]
Judge of Elections. William R. Gardner....250	*Judge of Elections.* William C. Ayres.......113
Assessor. Warren Moore.......250	*Assessor.* Joseph A. Hubbard.......114
Collector. John T. Lee.........254	*Collector.* Henry A. D. Martin.......104
Chosen Freeholder. David Thickstun.......251	*Chosen Freeholder.* Zacharias Webster.......111
Surveyors of Highways. James E. Martin.......[illegible] Francis Lee, Jr.......[illegible]	*Surveyors of Highways.* William M. Jennings.......[illegible] Andrew Vanderbeek.......[illegible]
Commissioners of Appeals. John Simpson.......[illegible] James M. Dunn.......[illegible] John D. Dumning.......[illegible]	*Commissioners of Appeals.* Joseph B. Coward.......110 John Harris.......106 Manning Steele.......110
Justices of the Peace. Jacob Manning.......[illegible] John B. Brown.......[illegible]	*Justices of the Peace.* John Harris.......[illegible] Peter F. Gossel, Jr.......[illegible]
Town Committee. John R. Emons.......[illegible] Peter Hoagland.......[illegible] Voorhees Van Vliet.......[illegible] Martin Dietrich.......[illegible] Josiah Vorhees.......[illegible]	*Town Committee.* Wallace Vail.......[illegible] Elias R. Pope.......[illegible] Oliver Hearing.......[illegible] Randolph Runyon.......[illegible] Theodore J. Gillies.......91
Constable. Firman Campbell.......[illegible]	*Constables.* Henry J. Hankinson.......[illegible] Jacob Lacy.......[illegible] Israel Buckaw.......[illegible]
Overseers of Roads. No 1—Lee Vail.......[illegible] No 2—Jacob G. Laing.......[illegible] No 3—Cutter Dolliver.......[illegible] No 4—Frazer Lee, Jr.......[illegible]	*Overseers of Roads.* No 1—Asa Vail.......118 No 2—G. M. Angleman.......109 No 3—John C. Mosher.......114 No 4—Edwin Terry.......111

$1,500 for making and repairing Roads.
$1,200 for making and repairing sidewalks.
25 cents per hour per man for making roads.
60 cents per hour per double team for working roads.
50 cents per hour per single team for working roads.
Township School Tax, $1.00 per scholar.
Money voted was for support of the poor.
$100 for Constables—being $20 each; and an additional fee of $5 for each prisoner taken by them on commitment to the County Jail.

Jacob Kirkner, Democratic candidate for School Trustee, was elected by 220 majority.

The following officers were elected to the Plainfield Fire Department:

For President,—Elias R. Pope,
" *Secretary,*—Alex. Titsworth,
" *Treasurer,*—Joseph B. Coward,
" *Directors,*—J. H. Platt, J. W. Murray.

In Warren Township the Democratic ticket was elected by 115 majority.

In Westfield Township the Democratic ticket was elected—there being no opposition.

Connecticut.

The result of the recent election in Connecticut fell with stunning force upon the Radicals throughout the country. They *confidently expected* the defeat of Governor English and the Democratic State ticket, founding their calculations upon the supposed potency of a corruption fund counted by hundreds of thousands of dollars and disbursed by partisans utterly unscrupulous. It was a matter of vital necessity for Radicalism to carry Connecticut, because, the placing of General Grant's name at the head of the ticket alongside of Jewell's, the Radical nominee for Governor, rendered the success of Jewell essential to prove the popularity of Grant as a Presidential candidate, and besides, the triumph of Radicalism in Connecticut was required to manufacture some public endorsement of the revolutionary action of Congress towards the President and Supreme Court. Cruel disappointment to Butler and Boutwell!—Happy event for civil liberty and a white-man's government! The gallant Democrats and Conservatives of Connecticut could not be cowed down like slaves or bought up as sheep at the shambles, but rallying as became freemen, they spurned the bribes of untaxed shoddy millionaires, rebuked the traitorous designs of Stevens *and Sumner, exposed the shallow pretensions* of Grant, and vindicated the honor of American citizens by re-electing Governor English and *nearly doubling the Democratic majority of last year.* Ten thousand cheers for Connecticut! Under the glorious banner of Democracy, she marches straight onward to do battle for an unimpaired Constitution and a restored Union next November. She leads the Grand Army of Democratic White men. Their coming tramp can now be heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Cranberry Patch Party.

In order to decoy Democratic voters out of the State and defraud them of suffrage, the Radicals in Hartford, Connecticut, posted up the following notice:

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!
200 LABORERS,
TO WORK ON
CRANBERRY LANDS, TURNPIKES,
STREETS, ETC.,
AT THE NEW CITY OF
"TOM'S RIVER,"
DOVER TOWNSHIP, OCEAN CO., NEW JERSEY,
Good Wages and cash every Saturday night. Apply to
BLAKESLEY & POMEROY,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 13 Pearl street, Room 7.

It was a dodge as ingenious as disreputable, but, being started rather too soon, failed of producing an effect up to the "moral idea" standard, as some of the intended victims got back before election day and ventilated the cheat. Radicalism has fairly earned another appellation—the "Cranberry Patch party."

The Prostrated South.

A private letter from Eufaula, Alabama, dated 4th inst., to one of our friends, speaks thus—"The trade of this section would soon revive if we could be trusted to enjoy equal rights in the Union, but from the steady and unrelenting persecutions of Congress, we have no immediate prospect of the kind."

The war was fought and victory won that Alabama, *with rights unabridged,* should remain in the Union. Yet she languishes *outside of the Union,* bound hand and foot by semi-barbarian negroes and shiveling mercenaries from abroad. Who keeps her so degraded? Not the soldiers and sailors, not the Constitution adoring Democracy, not her own white citizens, but a band of vindictive conspirators in Congress, who to enforce the cruel exactions of Puritanism and perpetuate partisan sway, disregard alike the statutes of God and man.

Had the Southern States been permitted to resume their just places in the Union, as the surrender of Lee and Johnston guaranteed, capital would have gone to the relief of their people, and ere this, tended greatly to the restoration of national prosperity and the reduction of taxation. *Capital will not go to a State threatened with negro domination.* You might as well attempt to turn back the thundering flow of Niagara as to force money into such a certain peril. Consequently, the prolific South remains paralyzed, and her prostration adds to the tax-paying burdens of every citizen North, South, East and West. To treat the Southern States as Radicalism has done and continues doing, is a crime against free institutions, against individual right, against national welfare, and deserves speedy impeachment before that highest of earthly tribunals, the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

◆

A majority of the High and Solemn Court on Monday last *refused to hear* the testimony of General Sherman regarding Impeachment. That will damage the Radical party more than anything the leaders have yet done in their wicked crusade against President Johnson. When such a witness as General Sherman is *denied a hearing,* the people begin to think seriously.

◆

Since the Connecticut election, Grant stock has fallen fifty per cent.

◆

It was Horace Greeley who said (he will say anything) the Democrats "love rum and hate negroes." Facts attest that the Michigan Radicals, by an overwhelming majority, thrust colored *men from the* ballot box, and keep at Washington a Senator who is notoriously enamored with something besides cold water. When Greeley tells the truth and Radicalism practices consistency, look out for shooting stars. The millennium will then be near at hand.

◆

Sec. 6 of the act to incorporate the Plainfield Fire Department, approved March 3, 1854, *obliges* the Managers to give notice of each annual meeting, and the sum of money they deem it expedient to raise, and of the purposes to which said sum is to be applied *in the newspapers published in said village,* and by handbills posted up in five of the most public places. Has that been complied with? The law says they SHALL do so and so. The law must be obeyed.

◆

The Radicals in the United States Senate last week passed a bill declaring "that no person shall be held to be incompetent to act as a juror by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the accused." Such an attack upon the good old fashioned system of impartial jury trials is consistent action on the part of men who, sitting as sworn jurors, propose impeaching a constitutional President whether he be proven guilty or innocent of alleged crime.

◆

The most violent Jacobins in the Senate are Chandler and Howard, of Michigan. They want to impeach the President, destroy the Judiciary, disfranchise, impoverish and hang Southern whites, and force negro suffrage upon all the Northern States, yet their own State repudiates the black monstrosity to the tune of over twenty thousand majority. According to Mr. Frelinghuysen's theory, Michigan, like New Jersey, is minus a Republican form of government.

◆

The immense majority in Michigan opposed to negro suffrage is another for the Radicals. They begin to find out that the white men of America will not swallow the black dose of Doctor Sumner. There is a point where "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and that point is fast rising into view.

◆

Sergeant Bates, of Wisconsin, who has been walking through the Southern States carrying unfurled the "Flag of the Union," for which he fought, reached Richmond, Virginia, last Wednesday afternoon. A speaker in the Convention refused to give way for the purpose of allowing the gallant Sergeant to be invited in, saying "he did not wish to see the flag introduced under copperhead auspices." That patriot is "truly loil." He no doubt shouted bravo when Greeley sang—

"Tear down the flaunting lie—
Half mast the starry flag,
Insult no sunny sky
With hate's polluted rag."

◆

Wendell Phillips don't believe in the Dodge and Wilson certificates as to Grant's sobriety. He intimates that the whole trio are of small calibre. It is bad when Radical brethren suspect each other. Better send for Stanton's bottle.

◆

We commiserate with those of our Radical friends who bet and lost on the Connecticut election. In that campaign virtue proved stronger than vice and true loyalty invulnerable to greenbacks. There is hope for the Republic.

◆

If the influence of Grant's name added ninety per cent to the Democratic majority in Connecticut, what will our gains sum up next November?

◆

The evidence of General Lorenzo Thomas before Butler's "High and Solemn Court" revealed the startling fact, that the *only force* used to gain possession of the War Department was a *bottle of whiskey,* and that came forth at the bidding of Stanton. What a country! What a people!

◆

"The colored troops fought nobly, "Sumner and Company" say. So did the white soldiers for the Democratic ticket in Connecticut, April 6th, 1868.

◆

Wonder whether the government tax is paid on the whiskey drunk in the War Department? "Grant it may be so."

◆

The Fire Department Managers report paying

E. R. Pope, services as Sec. 6 years $60,00
J. Van Winkle " " 1 year $10,00

The act of incorporation expressly provides: "That the Board of Managers shall not appropriate any of the funds of the corporation to the payment of the salary of any officer of the corporation, or as a remuneration for services by such officer, unless the by-laws or resolution under which such appropriation is made, be first presented and approved by the members of the corporation at their annual meeting."

Was such authority obtained and when?

If so, all right, if not so, all wrong.

Who has the record?

◆

The majority in Michigan against negro suffrage is still going up. At last accounts it was likely to approach 40,000! That will raise the price of whiskey in Congress and cause Sumner to "*hear a lion roar.*"

Correct Legislation.

Notwithstanding the veto of Governor Ward, our Democratic Legislature very properly repealed those oppressive and obnoxious Radical enactments known as the Registry and Sunset Laws. Now, we are restored to our rights, as the Constitution of New Jersey *declares* "every white male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote, five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are or may be elective by the people."

On the final passage of the anti-Registry bill in the Senate, Mr. Little, of Monmouth said—

"He regarded the law as unnecessary, burthensome and oppressive. The right of suffrage ought not to be set about with so many obstructions so that it will take a man three weeks to establish his right to vote. He proceeded at length to show that it had cost the State some $40,000. He showed the difficulties it created, and contended that it deprived more legal voters of their rights than it prevented illegal voters. A man has to watch the list to see that his name is not stricken off—for they may strike it off—a man who may be sick cannot vote because he cannot go and have his name registered. This law might suit cities, but it is not suited at all to rural districts.

Democratic Thunder.

It has during the present month been thundering all around the political horizon real constitutional thunder. All over the country, from Connecticut, Michigan, Wisconsin, Cincinnati, St Louis, Louisville, and towns throughout New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, have come up glad tidings of Democratic gains and victories, in many places the first of the kind for years. The change of political sentiment from Radicalism to Democracy is widespread and positive. It argues well for the preservation of free government. It is the only hope for civil and religious liberty. Success of the Democratic party is life and health to the Republic.

◆

The people of Michigan, acting in their sovereign capacity, have declared against negro suffrage. It is their undoubted privilege to allow or refuse suffrage to negroes within the limits of the State of Michigan, and no other State, or Congress, can justly interfere with that prerogative. With as much propriety Congress might dictate to Queen Victoria what she shall eat for breakfast. Alabama, under the Constitution of the United States, and she was never legally outside of it, *possesses the same rights as Michigan,* and to deprive her of a single one thereof is to commit treason against the Constitution.

Huzza for Trenton.

On Monday last the Democracy carried almost every officer in the city of Trenton by over 400 majority. The Democratic candidate for Mayor received a majority of 430, and the Receiver of Taxes 476. The good work goes bravely on. The people are arousing to danger. It is time. It was at Trenton where Washington defeated the cohorts of tyranny and saved American Independence. Nine times nine for Trenton!

◆

The Radical plan of districting Connecticut explains how they retain control of the Legislature, and illustrates the contempt of that party for an honest representation of the popular voice. One example will suffice—the City of New Haven, polling 9,301 votes and giving a heavy Democratic majority, elects but two Representatives, while Cheshire, with only 461 votes also elects two.

◆

Sumner has proposed another amendment to the Constitution. It reads as follows:

No person elected as President or Vice-President, who has once served as President shall afterwards be eligible to either office.

Tennessee.

The Radical Governor of Tennessee has issued the following command;

"The undersigned would recommend to the railroads in Tennessee to pass those who are to attend the General Conference or the National Convention, both of which meet in Chicago in May, at half fare.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 25, 1868."

The State where Gov. Brownlow lives and reigns is reconstructed on the Congressional plan, and in Fayette Co, where Conservative men are squarely and fairly elected, it is authoritatively announced that the Commissioner of Registration for that county, (Wilson, *one of Brownlow's* minions,) has determined to throw out the votes of all the Conservative precincts in the Co. counting only those which gave Radical majorities, in order to declare elected all the Radical candidates.

This is the kind of reconstruction for the white men of the South and which Radicals insist shall be thrust down their rebellious throats.

Greeley a Secessionist.

We have in the columns of this paper given unimpeachable evidence of the *secession* advocacy of Horace Greeley. We now quote the opinion of a Republican editor upon the same topic. The N. Y. *Commercial* says:

"The Tribune advocated, invited, and defended Secession. Secession culminated in a Rebellion which made our rivers red with the blood, our own soil reek with the remains of the slaughtered Sons of the Union. When Jefferson Davis, the Chief of Traitors, was arrested, the editor of the Tribune rushed to Richmond and set his Secession Colleague Free. There is no punishment for Greeley and Davis, the "foremost" Northern and Southern champions of Secession.—Davis is free. Greeley sustained and cherished by Union men, is leading them into fresh excesses. Yes, the man who drew the Slave-States into Rebellion, and who set the Head of that Rebellion Free, now resorts to this incendiary device (Grant for Impeachment) to brace the Senate and the People up to the work of destroying a Loyal President whose real offence consisted in a want of tact and temper.

Impeachment.

Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts, in opening the President's case before the Court of Impeachment, delivered one of the clearest arguments that ever came from the lips of man, and showed beyond a doubt that the charges preferred were totally destitute of truth. Still, we expect partisan malice will stifle the convictions of justice in that Radical body. The *Journal of Commerce* remarks:

"Curtis addresses the Senate in their high and true character of a court. He trusts to their intelligence, their justice, their generosity, *even.* He cannot bring himself to think that a body of men, representing, as they are supposed to do, so much of all that is wisest and best in the land, can fail to follow his lofty line of argument, and to be influenced by considerations directed solely to their minds and consciences. He speaks to them as if they were his peers intellectually—which is a compliment to the Senate. Butler harangues them as if they were no better than himself—which is an insult to the Senate. Curtis reasons at the Senate from his level; and Butler makes a stump speech at them from *his* level; and there is just the difference between the two men and their speeches.

As the senators decide upon the question of impeachment, so will they take their place in history upon the low plain with Butler or upon the high table land with Curtis.

Disgusted.

The New York *Times* (Republican) is disgusted with the pettifogging of Butler as an Impeachment Manager. Hear what it says:

"It was an adept in these practices that Mr. Butler first distinguished himself in the criminal courts of Massachusetts; and now that, in this great case, he has the opportunity of displaying his powers unchecked before the Senate, it appears that time has only intensified the characteristics of his earlier years. We suppose that in permitting him to manage the prosecution as he has thus far managed it, his colleagues have concluded that his style would prove most effective, and that it afforded the best means for securing the verdict which they desire. * * * * *

We should have liked to have seen the case conducted differently. Perhaps it would have been all the worse for the President. Perhaps it would have been better for him. But whether better or worse, we are sure it would have been more creditable to the Senate, more creditable to the country, more creditable to the cause of justice, and more worthy of the admiration of mankind, here and everywhere, now and hereafter."

Hear a Union Soldier.

Gen. F. P. Blair, in the course of a speech in Connecticut last week, said:

"We are preparing another Ireland in this country, with this addition—that instead of putting our Southern people under their own race we are subjecting them to the ignorance and barbarism of an inferior race. We are *sowing dragon's teeth for our* children. We are doing that which will forever preclude the possibility of any permanent peace or prosperity in our country. We are fast making it impossible for the South to avoid a war of races. Shall we take the opinions of the empirical philosophers of the day, rather than the whole testimony of history, which teaches that it is impossible to produce harmony or prevent a war of races in the South under the circumstances in which it is now placed. But the subjection of the South to the negro is not the only evil to be feared, but also that the people of the North will in time be subjected to their control. These Southern States, when under negro suffrage sway, will send seventy members to Congress, and these, with a minority of the North, will control the whole country. The Radicals are saying here that they are opposed to negro suffrage in the State of Connecticut, but what matters that if the negro's vote in Alabama counts for making him your ruler here and throughout the Union?"

◆

In nine cases out of ten, says "Mack," a man is a statesman because he is a senator; in one case out of ten he is senator because he is a statesman.

◆

The storms of the past winter have caused such an accumulation of sand at the mouth of the Chicago river to make a through dredging necessary for the passage of heavy vessels. An additional pier is to be constructed to prevent futher obstructions. The harbor of Milwaukee has also filled up considerably during the winter, the water being only 8 feet 4 inches deep at one point in the channel.

◆

We have received the first number of the *Constitutional Democrat,* published at Clinton, N. J., by our friend Schenck. It sounds the right kind of music, and we welcome it as a co-laborer in the great and glorious cause of constitutional liberty and white man's supremacy. Here's our ☞

Local and State Items.

☞ We rarely had the pleasure of listening to a more attractive and instructive discourse than that delivered by Hon. James W. Wall at Laing's Hall, on Tuesday evening of last week, on the "*Constitution.*" The subject in most hands would have proven a dry one, but, draped as it was by him in the gorgeous beauty of language and presented with the commanding force of truth and oratorical ability, it enlisted the close attention of an appreciable audience. The distinguished ex-Senator, step by step portrayed the mighty work of establishing our present Constitution, pointed out its inestimable worth, raised the warning cry of danger, and denounced with just emphasis any and all attempts to curtail its blessings and undermine its stability. This production of Mr. Wall's should be heard by the American people everywhere, for there is no study of equal importance to that of knowing the Constitution, its origin and intent, and we regret to add, none so much neglected.

☞ BOLD ROBBERY.—The store of Messrs. Pickell & Ramsey was entered by burglars on Wednesday night of last week, and goods to the amount of $1,500 stolen therefrom. The thieves broke one of the large glasses in the front window, first besmearing it with paste to prevent any sound, and thus gained entrance to the inside. No clue to the robbers has been obtained.

☞ Both branches of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn on Friday, the 17th.

☞ The annual meeting of the New Jersey Association of army officers was held in Trenton on Thursday last, Major General G. Mott in the chair.

☞ The Union County Court commenced its session last week. Plainfield was represented on the Grand Jury by John Simpson, A. Bonnel and George R. Pound.

☞ The Legislature last week elected Robert S. Green, Law Judge, and David Mulford, Common Pleas Judge for Union county.

☞ The late Presbyterian Convention at Morristown passed resolutions in favor of the union of the two branches of that Church.

☞ We would suggest to the ladies, if they want a good pair of scissors to go straightway to Berry & Thorn's hardware store, where they will find a large assortment of them. We were the recipients of a nice pair the other day from "Dan," and they answer our purpose admirably.

☞ BASE BALL.—On Thursday evening of last week the "Plainfield Base Ball Club" and the "Mechanics' Base Ball Club" of this place became one. This was brought about by the united efforts of both clubs, and with the two clubs consolidated together, we may expect to have one of the best amateur nines in the State. The new club will be called the "Union Base Ball Club of Plainfield, N. J." The following are the officers:

President—Alex. Titsworth,
Vice President—Wm. H. McMahon,
Recording Secretary—C. H. Andrews,
Financial Secretary—C. W. Boughton,
Corresponding Secretary—John T. Lee,
Treasurer—E. P. Thorn,
Board of Directors—Fred Graham, Jerome Phillips, Joseph Vail, Geo. D. Morrill, T. J. Gillies, Alex. Titsworth and Wm. H. McMahon.

We understand that the new club have secured grounds for playing, of Clark Rogers, Esq., corner of Eighth and Centre Sts., and propose erecting a club house for the use of the members; stands are also to be erected for the accommodation of ladies, so we may look for a renewed interest in base ball matters this season. Success to the "Union."

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the above club at the Mansion House, on Wednesday evening, April 22d, at half past 7 o'clock. A full attendance of the members is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

☞ CALL.—Rev. S. C. Rogers, for the past 11 years pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist Church of New Market, has accepted a call from the Seventh Day Baptist Church of Leonardsville, Madison County, N. Y.

☞ The Citizens' Building & Loan Association met at Laing's Hotel on Monday evening last, to receive installments. Shares $2,000 was sold at 16 cts. premium.

☞ Read the advertisement of L. E. Parker & Co., in another column. They keep a fine assortment of everything in the market line, such as fruits, vegetables, poultry &c.; also "Parker's Excelsior Bluing," for the laundry. Give it a trial.

☞ Read Dunham & Co's advertisement.

☞ The bill amending the act incorporating the Washington Monument and Historical Association has become a law.

☞ We learn from the *Union County Herald* :—A collision took place on the Central Railroad on Friday morning between an oil train and a coal train. The oil train leaving Plainfield at eight o'clock, was following the coal train very closely, and at a higher rate of speed, and when between Westfield and Cranford ran into the caboose car of the coal train, smashing it and many of the coal cars, almost demolishing the locomotive of the oil train. The debris delayed the passenger trains nearly three hours. No one was injured. This running trains so near each other is a great cause of complaint on the Central Railroad, and should be stopped.

We also learn from the same source that Thomas Carran who was so severely injured last week by being run over by a Central railroad train, died on Tuesday last, at the Alms House from the effect of the injuries then received.

☞ Attention is directed to the card of Corra Ryno. Those in want of a well fitting Boot or Shoe, should give him a call. He has a large assortment of the best of material on hand, and knows how to do good work.

☞ The State Agricultural Society have decided to hold the following exhibitions this year, on their grounds between Elizabeth and Newark:

First—an exhibition or sales fair, to be held on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of May.

Second—A strawberry and floral exhibition in June.

Third—a trial of reaping and mowing machines in July, at which the gold medal of the Society will be contended for.

Fourth—The regular fall fair in September.

The sales fair in May is considered as an experiment, and the Executive Committee have undertaken to give the farmers of New Jersey an opportunity to bring their fine horses, cattle, sheep and swine to a market. In Europe they have regular market fairs, and the people buy and sell their stock and produce at these gatherings. The spring on many accounts is the proper time to hold an exhibition, as that is the time when gentlemen search for carriage and driving horses, and when farmers are buying and selling their cattle and other stock.

☞ Ho! every hungry soul! go buy your butcher meats of L. D. TenEyck, who has opened a new butcher shop on the corner of Cherry and Second Sts. Read his card in another column.

☞ We learn from the *Union County Herald* that a murder was committed at the Port about nine o'clock on Saturday morning. The captain of a vessel unloading coal at one of the docks had a dispute with one of his men and stabbed him fatally.

☞ By reference to the time table of the Central R. R. of N. J., it will be seen that the Spring arrangement takes effect April 13th.

☞ The Cheyenne (Dacota Territory) *Leader,* of the 22d of March says Major H. W. Dodge, formerly of Elizabeth, and of the well known firm of Dodge, Bird & Co., was shot and almost instantly killed by a man named A. G. Burns, with whom he had been on unfriendly terms.

☞ Charles S. Olden has been confirmed as one of the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey, Rev. Wm. H. Green, D. D., was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the late resignation of Rev. Dr. Maclean. Dr. Green is son of George S. Green, of Trenton and a nephew of Hon. H. W. Green, late chancellor of this State, and is at present a professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton.

☞ Among the patents issued to citizens of New Jersey during March, was one to John M. Perkins, of Plainfield, for compound fabric for covering walls, &c.

☞ While Mr. Henry DeGraw, of Montague, Sussex county, was burning brush a short distance from his house, having occasion to leave the fire a few moments, his little child three years of age, fell in the flames and was burned to death.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by [illegible]

Wheat Flour, ₩ cwt	[illegible]
Wheat Flour (Southern, ₩ cwt)	[illegible]
Rye Flour ₩ cwt	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat, ₩ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour ₩ cwt	[illegible]
Buckwheat, ₩ bushel	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Sugar, ₩ pound	[illegible]
Butter, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Pork salt	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Tongues	[illegible]

Deaths.

THORN.—In this place, April 5th, [illegible] Thorn, aged 79 years.

CARROLL.—In this place April 9th, [illegible], aged 18 years.

Political Clergymen.

We ask a careful perusal of the following communication taken from the New York *World*. It rebukes in fitting terms those who play the politician under a clerical garb, and assembling ostensibly to consider the affairs of the Church, undertake to regulate those of the Nation, and not stopping there, presume even to impeach Presidents:

You have several times recently referred to the fact that "The New York East Conference" (of the Methodist Church,) now in session in Brooklyn—adjourned over Monday (yesterday,) to enable its members to go to Connecticut and vote for "Grant, Jewell and victory."

This body of political clergymen preach to congregations located on Long Island, parts of New-York City, Westchester County, and all of Connecticut.

It is due to a small minority of this conference to say that all are not politicians, there are those who "preach Christ," and who, if they vote at all, do not seek to influence the votes of the laity.

A large majority of the members of the Methodist Church are either Democrats or Conservatives, and it is at all times a source of sorrow to them to see the zeal with which the modern Methodist preachers enter into the arena of partisan strife.

This evil is a growing one, and as a result the thoughtful members of the church are losing confidence in, and respect for the clergy. In many instances they absent themselves from church, or else attend those of other denominations where political matters are preached less from the pulpit.

This New York East Conference contains a large number of unsophisticated, fanatical Englishmen, who, as long as they preached the gospel, might be endured, but when they make a trade of politics, will, like water soon find their level.

The membership of the Methodist churches of New York, Brooklyn, Hartford and New Haven, contain prominent and influential citizens of both the political parties of the day. Without a single exception, they condemn the partisan zeal that causes a professedly religious body of men to stop legislating for Christ, and adjourn to another State to vote either the Radical or Democratic tickets.

If these gentlemen could hear a tenth part of the disgust and censure expressed for them by the laity of *both parties*, they would hesitate to stand again in the sacred desk.

It is reported, and believed to be true, that the "Republican State" or some other "Committee" of Connecticut recently appropriated *$400* to pay the travelling expenses to Connecticut and back of all the members of the Conference who had votes in Connecticut if they would vote for Jewell & Co.

It is also reported and believed that the Rev. Moses L. Scudder, of Hartford, Conn. engineered this appropriation, and distributed the electioneering funds. If a Democrat in his zeal pays a laboring man for half a day's *time* which he would lose in voting the Democratic ticket, at once he is impeached. But in this case, the conference adjourned from Saturday to Tuesday, and received from $8 to $10 per head to vote for "Jewell," truly they sold themselves cheaply.

Judas Iscariot sold his master for thirty pieces of silver. These partisan priests barter him away at a less price.

A METHODIST.

New York, April 7, 1868.

The Negro in Mauritius.

When Great Britain emancipated the slaves of her colonies, Mauritius had a large slave population. After that event these people, like their compeers in all other countries, either ceased to work or worked only at intervals. The production of the island was greatly diminished and it became evident that its cultivation would dwindle away and its wealth disappear. The emancipated slaves were content to squat in the forest and live as in the Southern States. Large numbers of them perish in epidemics. It was expected that education would remedy these evils by giving higher aims and greater practical intelligence to the class in question; but it only made him worse. He had always disliked continuous labor; education only made him despise it, and he became more than ever before addicted to petty theft.

Mauritius being near the southeastern coast of Africa, was not far remote from India, and thus possessed a resource of which the West India islands could not avail themselves. Already suffering, and seeing inevitable ruin in the not distant future, the land-owners endeavored to obtain a supply of laborers from the poorly paid and ill-fed population of India. The first experiment failed. It also aroused the philanthropists of Exeter Hall, who imagined they saw in it an attempt to institute a new system of slavery under another name. They were aided by the local Government, who endeavored to prevent the new immigration. At last, under the direction of Lord Grey, immigration from India was placed on such footing as satisfied the scruples of all who were at once humane and reasonable, while an adequate amount of reliable labor was supplied to all planters who could pay moderate wages for it. The code of laws under which these affairs were regulated is one of the greatest triumphs of modern legislation. The result of these proceedings is that the production of sugar—the chief staple of the island—has been more than doubled since the war, and the annual exports have enormously increased, but the most striking fact of all is that the population of this African island has become Asiatic, the population of East India origin being nearly or quite double that of all the other inhabitants, including the negro.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change, and but one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Region.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Spring Arrangement—Commencing April 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] a.m. [illegible] p.m.

Leave New York at [illegible] a.m., 12 m., [illegible] p.m.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible] a.m., [illegible] and 7:40 p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] a.m., [illegible] p.m.

Leave Somerville at [illegible] a.m. [illegible] p.m.

The [illegible] a.m. train from N. Y. connects at Easton with train for Mahanoy City, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre.

The [illegible] a.m. train for Junction. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, arriving there at 11:20.

The [illegible] a.m. train for the West direct, without change of cars to Pittsburg and Chicago.

The 12 m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading, Columbia, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

The [illegible] p.m. train runs to Somerville.

The 4:10 p.m. train runs to Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk and Scranton.

The 5:00 p.m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, Williamsport, Corry and Erie.

The [illegible] p.m. train runs to Somerville and connects for Flemington.

The [illegible] p.m. train runs to Junction.

The 7:30 p.m. train runs to Somerville.

An Express train leaves N. Y. at 5:00 p.m., but does not stop at Plainfield. Passengers going West can take the [illegible] p.m. train from N. Y. as far as Somerville.

All baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the Agent of the Company, and checks given therefor.

Freight trains are run daily, and freight transported on liberal terms.

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

The Most Popular

PUMP!

ATLANTIC

WATER ELEVATOR!

FIRST PREMIUM OF THE

N. J. State Agricultural Society

Also First Premium of the

Central Agricultural Society

Of Trenton.

CALL AND SEE IT!

For sale by

L. DeKLYN,

Opposite Laing's Hotel, Plainfield, N. J.

ap16-tf

NOW IS THE TIME

FOR NEW THINGS!

I. E. PARKER & CO.

ARE adding to their stock of Fruits, Vegetables and Poultry, everything in that line they can find in the New York markets, and having sold out their Fish business to Messrs. Hassler & Weeks, they intend to enlarge their business, and keep on hand a good assortment of

FRUIT,

Vegetables and Poultry.

They also manufacture

"Parker's Excelsior Blueing,"

For the laundry. Give it one trial and satisfy yourself. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuation of the same.

I. E. PARKER,
A. DAVIS.

ap16-tf

CORRA RYNO,

FINE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

CHERRY STREET,

Opposite Post Office, Plainfield, N. J.,

Continues to make to order in the best manner and in the latest style.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,

Patent Leathers, Ladies' Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap16y

---

I. D. TENEYCK,

Had every hungry one go [illegible] their butcher meats at

TENEYCK'S NEW SHOP

One door South-east corner Cherry & Second Sts.,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of fresh meats, which he will warrant to be as good as the best, and which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Give him a call and see for yourselves.—Meat delivered to any part of the town. ap16y

---

Notice.

To all who are in want of a good head of hair and a thorough renovation of the scalp, try T. S. Smith's

GERANIUM TONIC.

For further particulars, call at T. S. Smith's Shaving Emporium, Cherry street, one door from Front, Plainfield, N. J. ap16-6m

---

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE AT

DUNELLEN,

[LATE NEW MARKET]

The lots are beautifully situated on elevated ground, between the mountains and the railroad. The streets and avenues are broad, and intersect each other at right angles. Those wishing to make immediate improvements, can now purchase at favorable prices and on EASY TERMS. For particulars, apply to

W. S. STEVENS,
New Market Depot.

ap16tf

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA
FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

and

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16TH, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take any thing else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

ap16y

GARDNER & CUTTER,

(Successors to Walker & Moffatt)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

Provisions, Flour, &c.

ALSO

FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS

IN THEIR SEASON,

At the old stand of William Dunn,

FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HAVE constantly on hand, and are delivering around town the best quality of the above in great variety, and are selling them as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

WM. E. GARDNER. ap6y J. S. CUTTER.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

SPRING STYLES

Just received.

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Cents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

ap16y

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

In Cherry Street,

[Next to the Post Office]

where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices lower, before offered in this place. All orders delivered to any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

ap16-tf M. J. HAGEMAN.

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE,

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

Manure and Fertilizer Depot,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

(One door from West St., and Central R. R. Depot)

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, direct importation.

PURE BONE DUST, all grades and fineness.

CONCENTRATED MANURES,

Super-phosphate of Lime, all brands.

Fish Guano, (Ground Fish.)

Rotted Bone Manure.

Land Plaster,

POUDRETTE, (of an extra superior quality—"my own make") and all other Fertilizers and Manures, which I guarantee to sell LOWER than any other party in the trade, and all Warranted as Represented. Address or call on

ALONZO F. MAYHER,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.
North River side of City.

mar18-1m

E. DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on

STYLISH AND WELL-FITTING GARMENTS!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock

Cheapness

Has always been our rule; we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, (which will average full fifteen per cent), [illegible] after the quantity of material taken by our cutters, and have each garment made at the LOWEST PRICE, consistent with having them well made, then sell our stock at the small advance of ten per cent, which brings our prices fully 20 per cent. below any other house in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, are all elegant stock of

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,

(Coat, Vest & Pants complete) beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of - - - - - - **$18**

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits!

Complete, very durable and stylish, at the extreme low figure of - - **$13**

Extra Fine all wool Cassimere Suits,

Coat, Pants and Vest complete, made up very tasty, at the low price of - **$10**

REMEMBER THIS IS FOR THE ENTIRE SUIT!

Price List of Coats:

Superfine black dress frock coats, (our best)	*$15*
" " "	*12*
Extra Fine heavy black dress sack coats, edges finely braided,	*10*
Silk mixed cassimere sacks, of tasty cut,	*8*
Brown mixed all wool cassimere sacks, new style,	*7*
Black and white silk mixed cassimere sacks,	*6*
Grey mixed all wool do.,	*5*
Stylish tweed sacks, at the low price of	*4*

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best ***Black Doeskin Pants,***	*$7*
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade,	*5*
10 different styles of all wool ***Cassimere Pants*** at	*4*
A splendid assortment of new style all wool pants,	*3*
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear,	*2 50*
Now making—2,000 pair new style Cassimere Pants, at	*2 00*

Price List of Vests.

Our finest and best black and fancy silk, cassimere and velvet vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of	*$5*
BLACK DOESKIN VESTS, braided edges, at	*$2 50, 3 & 4*
200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty,	*$2 to 3*

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment, and our system is so complete that no defective garments can be found in our stock, and by selling the immense amount of goods to which our trade has grown, we are enabled to have a stock of every kind and size, and sell our clothing at from 10 to 20 per cent less than other firms.

N. B.—Tailors having garments to make or under can purchase the same ready made from us, at our low rates and make a fair profit on the same by charging what other firms sell their goods at, and at the same time give their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our Clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing
316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Directly opposite Mechanic Street.

mar26-3m

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well-known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices!

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for	8 00
An Elegant " " "	10 00
Something Superfine for	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided widely only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine	$6 50
" " —splendid quality	5 00
Black doe vests, from	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through)	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number,

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J,

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

ap2-4 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age. ☜

Spring of 1868.

PICKELL & RAMSEY

Will have in a few days one of the

LARGEST

AND

Best Assortment

OF

SPRING GOODS

Ever before offered in Plainfield, which will be sold

CHEAPER

than any other place, as they sell for

CASH ONLY!

9-6md

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

THE LATEST STYLES

Of Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

Have just been received by

J. Newton Honeyman,

at his store in the

MANSION HOUSE BUILDING,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Which he offers at prices that defy competition.

CUSTOM WORK

promptly attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. ap9-tf

---

THE

FLOR de ABRIL HAT

SQUIER'S,

304 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The Box,
The Pickwick,
The Lancaster,
The Pedestrian,

(a small size French, Velvet finish, Soft Hat.)

Spring Style of Silk Hats

Very light Cassimere body

☞ Large Stock and full assortment for men & boys

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,

FASHIONABLE HATTER & FURRIER,

ap16-y Newark, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—A valuable farm containing 170 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, good house, containing 14 rooms—house nearly new; good outbuildings also, a splendid young and thrifty orchard with good fruit. Said farm has within full view of the ocean, and affords a fine view of the same. Connected with the same is four acres of wood land and four acres meadow land. This place affords a fine opportunity for a person wishing to accommodate summer boarders. It contains a spring of never-failing water. For particulars address

BERNARD ARCHIBALD,
Southampton, L. I.

Or enquire at this office. ap16-6t Price $[illegible]

A Good Mother.

She is a good mother who brings up her children to work—to work in the kitchen, if you please. We shall never have good puddings and pies, chowders and fricassees, while the ladies are taught that it is a disgrace to learn to cook. The time may not come when the daughters of wealth shall be obliged to take their stand in the kitchen—but should they not know how to bake and wash? What is a young woman fit for whose mother allows her to lie in bed till ten, and who, when she does, sings a song or two, and sits down to the last new novel? She may answer for the wife of a wealthy fop; and a miserable life—miserable indeed—will she live. Far better for her, no matter what her condition in after life may be—whether she marries a fortune in gold or a fortune in real worth—if she is brought up to work. Her life, in comparison to one brought up in idleness and folly, would be a season of real enjoyment, and the influence she exerted would be glorious indeed. What mother will be so unwise as to teach her daughters that to work is degrading, while lying in bed, dressing in fashion, and reading the trash, is elevating and dignifying?

A Household Necessity.

A household where woman reigns alone freed from the dominion of her natural enemy—an entirely female establishment, [illegible] by no admixture of the masculine element—is a very dreary thing. The man of a family may be, and often is, a very inferior animal to his womankind; made of infinite poorer, commoner clay. He may be a coarse, surly brute, all body and no soul worth speaking of, or a soul wrapped up [illegible] in swine and turnips, or in [illegible] and brown sugar, or [illegible] and [illegible]. Even so, the sound of his heavy boots on the stairs, or his gruff, untuneful voice, mixes harmoniously and healthily with the woman's noiseless, catlike footfalls and shrill treble pipes. Good is his unbeautiful face at dinner; good are his dull wonders, that yet bring a whiff of the outer world with them; yea, good are his very hat and dreadnought in the hall. Woman's minds are apt to get narrowed, shallowed, soured (the best women's have an undeveloped tendency that way) if they have not some male intellect to rub against, and be wholesomely jostled and belittled and sweetened by.

Fancy Diseases.

"Diseases is very various," said Mrs. Partington, as she returned from a street door conversation with Dr. Bolus. "The Doctor tells me that poor old Mrs. Haze has got two buckles on her lungs! It is dreadful to think of, I declare. The disease is so various. One day we hear of people's dying of hermitage of the lungs; another day of the brown-creatures; here they tell us of the elementary canal being out of order, and there about tumors of the throat; here we hear of neurology in the head; there of an enlargement; one side of us we hear of men being killed by getting a pound of tough beef in the sarcofogus; and there another kills himself by discovering his jocular vein. Things change so, that I declare I don't know how to subscribe for any disease nowadays. New names and new nostrils takes the place of the old, and I might as well throw my old herb bag away."

Fifteen minutes afterwards Isaac had that herb bag for a target, and broke three squares of glass in the cellar window in trying to hit it, before the old lady knew what he was about.

* * *

The Boy and the Bricks.—A boy hearing his father say, "Twas a poor rule that wouldn't work both ways," said, "If father applies this rule about his work, I will test it in my play."

So setting up a pile of bricks, he tipped over the first, which, striking the second, caused it to fall on the third, which overturning the fourth, and so on until all the bricks lay prostrate.

"Well," said the little boy, "each brick has knocked down his neighbor. I only tipped one. Now I will raise one, and see if it will raise its neighbor." He looked in vain to see them rise.

"Here, father," said the boy, "'tis a poor rule 'twill not work both ways. They knock each other down, but will not raise each other up."

"My son, bricks and mankind are alike made of clay; active in knocking each other down, but not disposed to help each other up."

"Father," said the boy, "does the first brick represent the first Adam?"

The father replied: "When men fall, they love company; but when they rise, they love to stand alone, like yonder brick, and see others prostrate before them."

* * *

Two good-natured Irishmen, on a certain occasion, occupied the same bed. In the morning one of them inquired of the other "Dennis, did you hear the thunder last night?" "No, Pat; did it really thunder?" "Yes, it thundered as if heaven and airth would come together." "Why in the divil, then, didn't ye wake me, for ye know I can't slape when it thunders."

* * *

The Right Hon. Geo. Edward Thickness Touchet, is the name of an English nobleman.

A Sagacious Scotch Dog.—A dog near Inverness was in the habit of going regularly every morning to a baker's shop in the town for a roll. One morning, instead of the customary halfpenny, a large smooth horn button was given to it. For some time it declined taking it; but finding that none other was forthcoming, it took it between its teeth and trotted off. The baker, seeing it coming, threw down the roll and picked up what he supposed was a genuine coin of the realm; for the animal, suspicious in the artifices of deceitful man, would never part with the money until it had received its full value. On finding out his mistake, he turned round to see if the little swindler was there; but was not a little amused to see it, on lookout of the window, scampering home along the street with the bread between its teeth instead of remaining as it was wont, to eat it in the shop.

* * *

About Horses and Stables.—A correspondent of the *Turf, Field and Farm* makes some suggestions in regard to stable architecture and management in connection with the development of the horse. In regard to these he says mankind generally evince a most serious want of knowledge—a want which entails serious losses. Many places dignified by the name of stable are sinks of filth and rottenness, located in some low, dark, damp alley, with little room, less light, nearly devoid of air, and surrounded with mounds of reeking filth. What the horse especially wants to secure a perfect development of his powers is cleanliness, exercise, warmth, light and pure air. This is true, and the farmers would do well to heed the hints here given, if they have not already done so, in the management of their stock—especially the horse.

* * *

Some time ago, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon preached a sermon on the text—"And Mary wept." In the midst of a stream of earnest eloquence that drew tears from many of those present, in describing the character of the tears shed by Mary over the feet of Jesus, he broke suddenly off, and turning to his congregation exclaimed; "The tears that Mary shed were not such tears that many of you pour out when you come to this altar. They came from her heart—they was tears of blood—and not the poor stuff that you present as an offering to an offended God." Then, leaning over the pulpit, and looking earnestly in the sea of upturned faces, he exclaimed: "There are some of you for whose tears I would not give a farthing a quart."

FISH, POULTRY
AND
VEGETABLE MARKET.

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues at his old stand in

CHERRY STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

A Good Assortment of

FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES

Having lately purchased the interest of Mr. ANDREW HOFF in the

Fish & Oyster Business

I am enabled to supply the citizens of Plainfield with Fresh Fish, Oysters, Clams, &c., fresh every morning.

ISAAC E. PARKER.

JAMES M. DUNN,
Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.
ALSO
PROVISIONS.
HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PRUNES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,
100 BLEECKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and [illegible], and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner, the [illegible] of [illegible]—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—[illegible] in their construction. They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of [illegible].

[illegible] all our Cages are stamped with our name. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. BRITON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'
Celebrated and Perfected
Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal
FOR
Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute.

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which [illegible] from it, superiority [illegible] of all the elements which constitute a perfect Piano, we declare No. 00, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano, on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE
OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. Its tone comes out as rich and noble as that of a Grand Piano. I have found it as I would a Grand Piano [illegible] of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pattison,	Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz,	Wm. K. Bassford,
A. [illegible],	Charles Fradel,
Alfred A. Pease,	J. J. Hopkins,
William Mason,	[illegible],
Gustav Satter,	Chas. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,
(One block west of Broadway)
NEW YORK.

$15. Something Entirely New. $15.
THE $15 NOVELTY
Sewing and Embroidery Machine.
Can be run by Hand or Foot.

Agents wanted, male or female, to sell the Novelty Sewing and Embroidering Machine, the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It will do all kinds of work that can be done with the high priced machines. It makes the Elastic Chain Lock Stitch, that will not rip or break, even if every third stitch is cut. It is durable and will last a lifetime. We want agents, both local and traveling, to introduce this machine throughout the United States. It can be sold in almost every family, including a great many who have the high-priced machines, for its embroidering, in which it excels all others. Send for circulars.

All machines warranted and kept in order for one year, free of charge.

FRENCH, BROOKS & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States,
[illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.
Louis Berge & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
First-Class Agraffe Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES,
Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent Judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE
Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season:

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

The Perfection of Art!

A Silver-Frosted Metal Medallion

of the world-renowned Surgeon,

Dr. Valentine Mott.

By the great American Artist,

J. Q. A. WARD.

THESE Medallions are finished in the highest style of art, in their gilt [illegible], walnut frames [illegible] by [illegible] inches, covered with French convex glass, with metal backs, hermetically sealed, making a

MOST ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENT.

The celebrity of the artist, and the fact that the work was executed under the eye of the family and nearest friends of Dr. Mott, who [illegible] every facility to the artist, warrants the assurance that this is the most perfect likeness in existence of this celebrated physician.

Every Physician in the Country

and every citizen who appreciates the achievements of Dr. Mott, will feel proud to possess a copy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $25

Agents Wanted. Address

C. EBBSON & CO.,
26 Liberty Street, (Room 10) New York.

To Hardware Dealers
AND
HOUSE FURNISHERS.

"The Little Vulcan."

A beautiful and convenient little article of FIRESIDE FURNITURE, for

HANDLING STOVE DOORS,

Covers, and all manner of Hot Utensils, removing Hot Plates from Ovens, manipulating China, Cloths, &c. in washing water, and perfectly protecting the hand [illegible].

No family will be without one after once seeing it. Orders promptly filled. Address the

"LITTLE VULCAN,"
(Room 20) 26 Liberty St., N. Y.

Retail price $1 each.
Liberal discount to the trade.
Expressage to all parts to be paid by purchaser.
Mar[illegible]

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms
North side of Front Street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $00 to $000. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattresses

on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up at short notice.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Fixtures, Handsome Head Cloths.

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and remake Hair and Husk Mattresses. All furniture [illegible] when done delivered [illegible]. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They will attend to Prompt and Furnishing.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night.

G U A N O.

No. 1 Pure Peruvian Guano at FIRST PRICES, at
MATHER'S
144 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINE'S BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte

is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class Instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

Something New.

LEATHER PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,
Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Page, Faber & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

RE-OPENING OF THE
Second Street Bakery.

THE subscriber, having re-opened the Bakery on Second Street, formerly occupied by A. Warnock, is now prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity with

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

All made from the best material and by experienced workmen. He will also supply customers at their residences. A share of public patronage is solicited.

JOHN DABEN.

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,
Front Street,
(next to 2d Pres. Ch.) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and dispatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,
Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths
Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTELS,
192 BROAD STREET,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Fronts complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

S. C. CONKLIN.

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob B. Laing in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof—10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within five minutes walk of depot. Enquire of

J. N. C. MARSH,
Westfield, N. J.

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price!

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg, without change of cars, and one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Regions.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Jan. 12, 1869.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] and [illegible] p. m.

Leave New York at [illegible] p. m.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible] p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND WESTWARD.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p. m.

Leave Somerville at [illegible] p. m.

The [illegible] a. m. train from N. Y. connects at Easton with train for Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre.

The [illegible] a. m. train for Junction—Connects at Junction for Flemington, arriving there at [illegible].

The [illegible] a. m. train for the West connects, without change of cars to Pittsburg and Chicago.

The 12 m. train runs to Easton, [illegible], Allentown, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, [illegible] and Harrisburgh.

The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Somerville.

The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Easton, Mauch Chunk, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, [illegible], Curry and Erie.

The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Somerville and connects for Flemington.

The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Junction.

The [illegible] p. m. train runs to Somerville.

An Express train leaves N. Y. at [illegible] p. m., but does not stop at Plainfield. Passengers going West can take the [illegible] p. m. train from N. Y. to [illegible].

All baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the agents of the Company, and checks given therefor.

Freight trains are run daily, and freight transported on liberal terms.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York [illegible] a. m.; [illegible] p. m.

For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at [illegible] a. m.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West at [illegible] a. m.

For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and intermediate stations, at [illegible] p. m.

A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at 7:25 a. m. to take orders for and return goods same day.

Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.

All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered direct from each train.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

C. Ryan, Driver.

Sleepless Nights
OF AGONY.
PAIN AFTER PAIN
Rushing like lightning along the nerves
PROMPTLY RELIEVED,
and forever banished by using
Dr. Russell's
MAGNETIC OIL,
The unfailing remedy for
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, EAR-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE, STIFF AND PAINFUL JOINTS,
And Pain of any sort and from any cause.

This Valuable Preparation

Has proved of incalculable benefit in affording immediate relief to thousands of cases of painful and distressing attacks. Its capacity for doing good is unequalled, and it is conceded by the Medical Faculty and all who have used it, to be the most valuable Medicine of its class. It will absolutely cure Rheumatism in its worst forms after all other remedies and treatment has failed. Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Ear-ache and Nervous Headache surrender to its wonderful power immediately. If applied on the chest when retiring for the night, it will cure the worst cough by morning. It will allay the most severe attack of cramps in a few minutes. In fact, its power to subdue pain is wonderful, and needs but a trial to prove its worth.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Full Directions accompany each Bottle.

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Special Announcement!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO BUYERS OF
CARPETS!

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 315 Canal and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,
NEW YORK,

Have just received a large stock of new and elegant patterns of Carpets, which will be sold at Great Reduction from former prices, to-wit:

ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, 3-4 & 6-4 wide
BRUSSELS
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS,
EXTRA FINE CARPETS, ALL WOOL,
STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS,
MATTINGS, (White and Colored)
RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, RODS, &c.

With a large stock of

OIL CLOTHS,

New Designs, from 3 to 12 feet wide.

The above was purchased for CASH, which enables us to offer

EXTRA BARGAINS to CASH BUYERS

E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
315 Canal, and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,
One block from Broadway.

The Old Meat Stand
ON THE CORNER OF
Front and Cherry Streets,
IS THE PLACE TO GET THE
BEST MEAT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

INSLEY B. GARDNER.

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. Store in the town of Westfield, [illegible], new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Enquire of

LAMSON & MARSH,
Westfield, N. J.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 17. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 17.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year..........$2 00
" six months..........1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One square	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	20 00
Half a column	10 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column	15 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORRA RYNO,
FINE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
CHERRY STREET,
opposite Post Office, Plainfield, N. J.,
Continues to make to order in the best manner and in the latest style,
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
Patent Leathers, Ladies' Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap1y

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop on Second Street one door east of Peace,
Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

I. D. TENEYCK,
Bid every hungry one go buy your butcher meats at
TENEYCK'S NEW SHOP
One door Southeast corner Cherry & Second Sts.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of fresh cut meats, which he will warrant to be as good as the best, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Give him a call and see for yourselves.—Meat delivered to any part of the town. ap1y

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front st., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7½ to 9½ a.m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m.
Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Somerset Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MADISON STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D. AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Westfield, N. J.
Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
S. F. Toome, - - - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. jan1y

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
1-9m

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, Opposite Laing's Hotel,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first class stores of N. Y. City.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
52 FULTON STREET, N. Y.
WILL BE AT
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

HE has been trained as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt the lens most appropriate to restore the vision to its original sight.

He manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees, not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.

All his Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES:

PLAINFIELD, April 25, 1867.

Having used Eye glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aide to sight as a most skilled Optician and an obliging and reliable man.

J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., "
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D., "
AUG. GIRAUD, D. M., "
GEO. NICHOLS, M. D., "
ALFRED BERRY, "

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 12, 1867.

Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for some time past, to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adapted to the sight, and recommended to the public by

L. R. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER, "
NELSON YOUNG, "
DAVID M. VOORHEES, "

An Imposter!
$50 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is traveling about the country, representing himself to be him.
mar20y M. SCHWAB.

Special Announcement!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO BUYERS OF
CARPETS!
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 315 Canal and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,
NEW YORK,

Have just received a large stock of new and elegant patterns of Carpets, which will be sold at Great Reduction from former prices, to wit:

ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, 3-4 & 6-4 wide
" BRUSSELS "
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS,
EXTRA FINE CARPETS, ALL WOOL,
STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS,
MATTINGS, (White and Colored)
RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, RODS, &C.,
With a large stock of
OIL CLOTHS,
New Designs, from 1 to 18 feet wide.
The above was purchased for CASH, which enables us to offer
EXTRA BARGAINS to CASH BUYERS
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
315 Canal, and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,
mar19-3 One block from Bd'way.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.

HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish
Sash, Blinds and Doors
At very low rates.
ONDERDONK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
D. F. Onderdonk. mar1y R. C. Fisher.

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.

JOBBING
Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.
AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing are asked to introduce this in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.
jan 9, m3

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at this office.

Poetry.

I've Been Thinking.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,
What a glorious world were this,
Did folks mind their business more,
And mind their neighbors' less,
For instance, you and I my friend,
Are sadly prone to talk
Of matters that concern us not,
And others' follies mock.

I've been thinking, if we'd begin
To mend our own affairs,
That possibly our neighbors might
Contrive to manage theirs.
We've faults enough at home to mend—
It may be so with others;
It would seem strange, if it were not,
Since all mankind were brothers.

Oh! would that we had charity,
For every man and woman;
Forgiveness is the mark of those
Who know "to err is human."
Then let us banish jealousy—
Let's lift our fallen brother,
And as we journey down life's road,
"Do good to one another."

Miscellaneous.

The Fatal Card.

Some years ago the Mississippi river was famous for its floating palaces, as the large steamers plying between New Orleans and the ports above, were called. Now the railroads have driven nearly all the fine boats off the river, and left the field to the freight boats, whose accommodations for passengers are by no means palatial. The former class of steamers were in many respects delightful, but they never ceased to be the objects of dread to timid people, for if the racing, which on that stream was reduced to a system, did not result in the loss of the boat there was sure to be one or more encounters between the more lawless portion of the travelers, in which pistol bullets would fly rather too thick for the comfort of steady-going people. The cause for such disturbance was generally a quarrel over the gaming table. The regulations of the boats usually required that all such amusements should be conducted in a saloon provided for that purpose in the "Texas" "officer's cabin," situated on the hurricane deck, but the sporting gentlemen were by no means careful to observe this rule, and the gaming was most commonly carried on at the dining table, in the main saloon on the steamer to the great annoyance of two-thirds of those on board.

Many professional gamblers used to make these boats their home, traveling back and forth with them, fleecing all who were foolish and verdant enough to fall into their hands. So well, indeed, was the system managed, that the various members seemed to have their different steamers marked out for them by common consent, so that no one would trespass upon the domain of the other. Of course these men were warm friends of the officers of the boat, who were either too sincere in their friendship to put a stop to the practice, or too much afraid of the gamblers to care to provoke a quarrel with them, for in those days it was a common affair for such men to resent any fancied insult with a pistol shot.

One of the most remarkable men of this class was named Daniel Sturdivant a Frenchman, the son of a broken down scion of nobility who had settled in New Orleans before the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Sturvidant had been raised a "gentleman" by his aristocratic father, but on coming of age, and finding his fortunes very bad, had taken to cards as a means to better them. His success in this field was so great that he was induced to continue it, until the time of which I write he was one of the most notorious gamblers between St. Louis and New Orleans. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and of great physical strength. He was also noted for his personal courage. As a gambler he was most expert and successful.—There were dark stories of deeds which he had committed while under the influence of play and liquor, and it was said by some that he had killed half a dozen men in his life-time. Yet no one dared to speak of these stories openly, for no one cared to bring upon himself the anger of such a man. There were few who knew him that really cared to play against him, but they learned that a refusal to do so might involve them in a quarrel with him, and rarely declined his invitation.

About fifteen years ago, the time of which I write, he had attached himself to one of the magnificent steamers plying between New Orleans and Vicksburg, and had publicly announced his determination to shoot any man who encroached upon his scene of operations. Of course this left him in undisputed possession of the field, and he reaped a golden harvest during the one brief year he conducted his operations there.

It was my lot at that time to be compelled to make frequent trips between New Orleans and Vicksburg, being heavily engaged in cotton speculations. I preferred the steamer of which Sturvidant had taken possession, inasmuch as it was not only the most comfortable, but also the swiftest, and time was of the utmost importance to me. It was known that I carried large sums of money, and I was always apprehensive lest Sturdivant should ask me to play. I had made up my mind to refuse him, and if he attempted to draw me into a quarrel, to shoot him without mercy, as I knew that the only chance of my life lay in getting the advantage of him. Strange to say, he did not make any such proposition to me; and I gave no chance to do so.

One night we had started out from Vicksburg and were heading merrily down the river, when Sturvidant came to the group which had gathered around the stove. He had been drinking and was smoking a fine segar as he approached. All made way for him.

"Well, gentlemen," he said in an unsteady tone, "you seem to be terrible dull. Who wants to play for twenty dollars ante?"

There was no reply. All present seemed to know the man, and no one cared to volunteer to place himself in his clutches.

"Umph!" he exclaimed with an expression of contempt, "afraid to try your luck with Daniel Sturvidant, eh! Or may be you want a little coaxing. Some of you must play with me. I can't stand such treatment. Come, let's see who it shall be."

He glanced around the crowd as if to select his victim. For the first time I noticed the gaze of one of the group fixed steadily upon him. He was a stranger to me, and was dressed in a plain homespun, and his face was partially concealed by a broad brimmed sombrero, which was drawn down over it. He was a small but powerfully made man, and in the decided expression of his well shaped head I read an unusual firmness and intensity of purpose.

"Are you Daniel Sturvidant, the gambler?" he asked in a calm tone, without rising.

Sturvidant flushed darkly, and gave the stranger a dark glance.

"Some persons call me so behind my back," he said, insolently, "but no one would care to apply that term to me before my face."

"Nevertheless," said the stranger, quietly, "I want an answer—yes or no."

"Well, then, I am," said the gambler, angrily, "what of it?"

"Simply this" replied the stranger, "I have heard it said that you claim to be the best card player in the southwest. I have come two hundred miles to prove you a liar."

Sturdivant strode forward a step or two, and thrust his hand into his breast, as if to grasp a weapon.

"Stop," said the stranger. "If you shoot me you will simply prove yourself afraid of me. Take your seat at the table, and I will make my words good."

There was something in the calm, stern manner of the stranger that seemed to render the gambler powerless. He hesitated a moment, and then said, bullyingly:

"I never play with a man whose face I cannot see."

"Never mind my face," said the stranger. "If you are not afraid of losing, you shall see it when I am done with you."

"But how do I know that you have money for such sport?" persisted Sturvivant. "You look seedy enough, my fine fellow."

"There," said the stranger. "I have ten thousand dollars there. If you can win it you shall do so."

With an oath Sturdivant placed himself at the table and bade his challenger to do likewise. Those of us who had listened to this singular dialogue now gathered around the table, expecting to see a scene of more than usual interest. The stranger had not raised his hat brim, and none of us had seen his face; but we all felt from his general air and manner that Sturdivant had at last met his match. It did not take long to show us that the stranger was an unusually good player. For an hour or more the playing went on in silence. The stakes were high and the contest marked with rare skill. Sturvidant exerted himself as he had never done before, but in spite of all his efforts he lost steadily. By the expiration of the time indicated above, he had lost over two thousand dollars. I noticed the flush upon his face deepen, and a strange light come into his eyes. At last with an exclamation of triumph, he drew towards him the heap of notes.

"That was well done," said the stranger. "You are an expert in cheating. But go on, I can beat you whether you play openly or dishonestly."

Sturdivant said nothing, but dealt the cards again. The hand was played, and Sturdivant was about to seize the stakes again, when the stranger laid down a card and checked him.

The gambler uttered a sharp cry and sat motionless with his eyes fixed on the card; a worn and faded "ace of hearts," with a dark stain across the face. Sturdivant's face worked convulsively as he gazed at it, and the spectators gathered more closely around the two, wondering at the strange scene.

"In God's name, who are you?" asked Sturdivant, with his eyes still fixed on the card.

"Look at me," said the stranger quietly.

As if powerless to resist, Sturdivant raised his eyes to the speaker.

The stranger had raised his hat and sat looking at the trembling man with eyes which fairly blazed with fury. Sturdivant uttered a groan and sank back in his chair with his face white and rigid. The stranger with one sweep gathered the money from the table and thrust it in his bosom.

"The ace of hearts is an unlucky card for you, Daniel Sturdivant," he said coolly. "You played it once when you thought it to your advantage. Now, God help you, for that play is returned."

As he spoke he raised a pistol which we had not seen, and before we could stop him aimed it deliberately at the trembling man and fired.

The gambler fell heavily upon the table a corpse; and the bright blood streamed over it hiding the fatal card from sight.

"Gentlemen," said the stranger, rising to his feet as we stood paralyzed with horror at the dreadful scene; "that man ruined my wife and tried to murder me,—I have been hunting him ten years."

He walked slowly by us down the stairway to the lower deck. Just then as the steamer touched at a landing, he sprang ashore and vanished in the dark woods.

I never learned the history of the mysterious affair, for the dead gambler was beyond human questioning; and I never saw the stranger again; but I shall not soon forget the impression made upon me at the time.

Trades Carried on by Birds, Beast and Insects.

"Please tell me something to amuse me, uncle, will you?"

"Well, if I am to talk to amuse you, it must be about something entertaining. Suppose I tell you of the trades which are carried on by the lower creatures?"

"Trades! Why, how can they carry on trades? Do you mean to say that beasts and birds and such like carry on trades?"

"You shall hear. The fox is a dealer in poultry, and a wholesale dealer too: as the farmers and the farmers' wifes know to their cost."

"That is true, certainly."

"Not satisfied with chickens and ducklings, he must needs push his trade among the full-grown cocks and hens; and many a good fat goose is conveyed to his store house in the woods."

"And what other creature carries on a trade besides a fox?"

"The otter and the heron are fishermen, though they never make use of a line or a net. It is not very often that we catch sight of the otter, for he carries on his trade for the most part under the water; but the heron is frequently seen standing with his long thin legs in the shallow part of the river, suddenly plunging his bill beneath the surface, and bringing up a fish. You cannot deny that the otter and the heron are fishermen?"

"No, that I cannot, but I never would have thought of it, if you had not told me."

"Ants are day laborers, and very industrious, too, in their calling; they always seem industrious at their work. Catch them asleep in the daytime, if you can. They set us an example of industry."

"Go on, uncle; I am not half so tired as I was."

"You seem all attention, certainly, Henry. The swallow is a fly catcher; and the number he catches in a day would quite astonish you. Often you have seen him skimming along the surface of the brook and pond."

"Yes that I have; and the swallows are as busy as ants, I think."

"The beaver is a wood-cutter, a builder, and a mason; and he is a good worker at all these trades. He cuts down the small trees with his teeth, and after he has built a house, he plasters it skillfully with his tail."

"Well done, beaver! He seems to outdo all the rest."

"The wasp is a paper maker, and he makes his paper out of materials which no other paper maker would use. If ever you should examine a wasp's nest, you will find it all made out of paper."

"How many curious things there are in the world that I never thought of!"

"Singing birds are musicans, and no other musicans can equal them in harmony. Hardly can we decide which has the advantage—the lark, the blackbird, the thrush, or the nightingale."

"I am afraid that you are coming to the end."

"O, never fear. The fire-fly and the glow worm are lamp-lighters. The fireflies are plentiful in this country, and at night light up the air, just as the glow-worms do the grassy and flowery banks in other countries."

"Yes, I have seen them. I shall not forget the lamp-lighters soon."

"The bee is a professor of geometry; for he constructs his cells so scientifically, that the least possible amount of material is formed into the largest spaces with the least waste of room. Not all the mathematicians of Cambridge could improve the construction of his cells."

How the Monkey is Caught.

A very ingenious mode of catching monkeys, as sometimes done in Africa, will be explained for the children:

The monkey-catcher, walking through the dense woods, spies a tree which is well filled with the sprightly animals. After attracting their attention, he walks up and down, alternately pulling off and on his boots. After the animals have gazed on this for some time, he deposits a number of small boots on the ground. They are very heavy; and after filling the inside bottom with tar, he retires out of sight. Presently the monkeys come down, and each one trying on a boot, intending to imitate the man, gets fast caught in the trap. The man seeing that each boot has its prisoner, comes forth and catches them, while they screech and scratch and give utterance to many cries of disapprobation. A boy then drives up in a wagon, and the prisoners are lodged in a cage, destined for their special use.

As an illustration, showing the remarkable trait of imitating the various actions of man, I will relate the following incident:

A peddler, worn down with fatigue, resolved upon taking a nap beneath a huge tree, and was soon unconsciously snoring. Now this tree was inhabited by a large number of monkeys, who, seeing the sleeping peddler, at once descended, and began investigating the contents of his pack. They drew forth a number of stockings, combs and brushes, ribbons, nightcaps, &c., which they duly placed on their bodies; and finished by ornamenting themselves with various ribbons, of different colors.

Having finished arraying themselves, they ascended to their places at the top of the tree, where they commenced a series of screeches in a very loud key.

The peddler soon awoke by this continued noise; but what was his consternation at discovering his wares on the bodies of the little imps! They presented a very ludicrous sight withal; but the peddler soon determined on a plan of recovering his goods.

First he took his hat and threw it violently to the ground. The monkeys immediately followed his example, and down came hats, bonnets, and various other head coverings. Then he threw off his coat, which was accordingly imitated by the monkeys; and so on, he finally recovered every article, even to the veriest ribbon. The peddler rejoicing over this bit of strategy and at his own ingenuity, proceeded on his way.

On the Track.

The other day, I heard a mother ask a little son to do something. "In a minute," he replied. She spoke again. But it was one, two, three, four, five times before he minded her.

It makes me think of the switch-tender's boy. What if *he* had waited a minute before minding his father! A switch-tender in Prussia was just going to move the rail, in order to put a coming train of cars on a side-track, when he caught sight of his little son playing on the track. The engine was in sight, and he had not a moment to spare. He might jump and save his child; but he could not do that and turn the switch in time; and if it were not done, the on-coming train would meet another train, and a terrible smash and crash take place. The safety of hundreds of lives depended upon his fidelity. What could he do? What did he do? "*Lie down! lie down!*" he called, with a loud, quick voice to the child; and seizing the switch, the train passed safely on its proper track.

Did the heavy train run over the boy? Was he killed? Was he crushed to pieces? No, for he did just as his father said, and did it instantly. He fell flat between the rails and the cars went high over his head, and when the anxious father sprang to the spot, there he was alive and well: not a hair was touched. It was his quick obedience, you see, that saved his life. He did not stop a minute. Even a moment's hesitation would have been to late.

◆

An elderly lady in Vermont, a farmer's wife, called out to the foreman, who was superintending the setting of telegraph poles and stretching of the wires across her husband's farm, to ask as follows: "Say, sir, do the letters go *inside* or *outside* of the wires?" "Inside, ma'am," replied the workman. "I knowed they must go inside," she said, "for I watched the wires so close that I was sure they did not go outside."

◆

"That is probably the oldest piece of furniture in England," said a collector of antique curiosities to a friend, pointing to a venerable-looking table as he spoke. "How old is it?" asked the friend. "Nearly four hundred years." "Pshaw, that is nothing. I have an Arabic table over two thousand years old." "Indeed?" "Yes, the *multiplication table*."

◆

It is related that a clerk of a rural church in England recently made the following announcement to the congregation: "You are desired to attend a meeting in the vestry, at four o'clock, to consider on the means of "eating the church and digesting other matters."

◆

A little girl, showing her little cousin, about four years old, a star in the firmament, one clear night, said: "That star you see up there is bigger than this world." "No it ain't," said he. "Yes, it is." "Then, why don't it keep the rain off?"

◆

To an indigent person who was perpetually boasting of his ancestry, an industrious successful tradesman of humble origin observed. "You, my friend, are proud of your descent; I am proud of my ascent."

◆

I don't believe the women care much about being enfranchised. The only kind of polls they trouble their minds with are hoop poles; and they care more for the band-box than they do for the ballot box.

◆

The way they weigh hogs in Kansas is as follows: They first tie the hog to one end of a rail, balance the rail on a fence with rocks tied to the other end, and then guess how much the rocks weigh.

◆

We should like to ask the musical instrument dealer who says his "drums cannot be beat," what they are good for.

◆

"Nigger, who am de first man dat introduced salt perwisions into the navy?" "Dar, now you's too hard for dis colored individual." "It was Noah, nigger, when he took Ham board his ark."

◆

"Vegetable pills!" exclaimed an old lady—"don't talk to me of such stuff. The best vegetable pill ever made is an apple dumpling. For destroying gnawing of the stomach there is nothing compared to it."

◆

A certain fop, who was arguing with Diogenes on the immortality of the soul, asked him. "Now where do you think I shall go after death?" "Wherever your tailor goes," was the reply.

◆

It is stated, upon authority of those who have heard, that a cat, when her tail is pinched between a door, utters the vowels a, e, i, o, u, with great distinctness.

◆

A Humorous apothecary in Boston exposes a cake of soap in his show window with the inscription, "Cheaper than dirt."

◆

A wag says that once on a journey, he was put into a sleigh with a dozen or more passengers, and not one of whom he knew, but on turning a short corner the sleigh upset, and then said he, "I found them all out."

JOB PRINTING.
ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors

Plainfield, N. J., April 23, 1868.

To Correspondents.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write briefly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the Constitutionalist will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The Constitutionalist may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or untitled.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Object of the War.

AS DECLARED BY CONGRESS, JULY, 1861.

"*Resolved:* That this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest, or for interfering with the *rights* or established institutions of those States, but to *defend* and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired."

Outside of the Constitution.

"Some members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution which *they had just repudiated*, AND WHOLLY OUTSIDE OF WHICH ALL AGREED WE WERE ACTING; [illegible]"

(Letter of Thad. Stevens, Aug. 26, 1866.

National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day, at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., in the city of N. Y.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Frederick O. Prince, Secretary.
Washington, Feb. 22, 1868.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic electors of the State of New Jersey will meet in their several Counties, Townships or Wards, at such times and places as may be designated, and appoint one delegate for every one hundred Democratic votes, and one for every fraction over FIFTY votes polled at the last Gubernatorial election within such Townships or Wards, to represent said electors in a STATE CONVENTION, to be held at TRENTON, on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing Fourteen Delegates to the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in the City of New York on the 4th day of July next, to nominate Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

By order of the State Central Committee,
DAVID NAAR, Chairman.
G. D. W. Vroom, Secretary.

The Presidency.

The day set apart for the choice of a Democratic candidate for the Presidency is fast approaching, and whoever the New York National Convention of July 4th may select as the standard bearer of Democracy, shall receive our hearty and undivided support. Several distinguished gentlemen have already been proposed through the public journals for that nomination, either of whom would do honor to the party, and if elected, advance and protect the best interests of the country.

Without disparaging in the least the claims of any other Democrat, and advocating as we shall do the success of the nominee of the Convention, there is one, we think, deserving of especial consideration, and that one is our eminent fellow Jerseyman, Ex-Governor Joel Parker.

Governor Parker possesses every qualification for the Presidential chair, unblemished character, abilities of the highest order, executive talents and experience, affability of manner, and sincerity of patriotic purpose, we speak truthfully when we declare that there cannot be found a more fitting man for the position than Joel Parker, of New Jersey, or one that will more energetically and faithfully administer the duties of that high office, uphold the dignity of the American Union, and preserve unharmed the blessings of the Constitution. We shall again refer to the subject.

◆

Sergeant Bates and his flag were denied admittance into the National Capitol, but a hundred vagabond negroes were at the same time ushered in with respectful consideration. That is Puritanical Radicalism. What think you of it, Boys in blue? *Did you fight for the flag or the darkey?* We have a faint recollection that you made the welkin ring with

"Rally round the flag, boys!"

Radical action would now imply that you sing—

"Rally round the negro, boys!
Woolly head and whitened eye.
Thrice glorious 'tis for him to die.
Then rally round the negro, boys!"

Impeachment.

Butler's impeachers are evidently sick of the job on hand and wish they had never commenced it, but being in, they cannot get out. The President's counsel, day after day, pile proof upon proof that Andrew Johnson, instead of violating, has been actuated by a fervent desire to defend and preserve the Constitution. That, in the eyes of revolutionists like Stevens, Ashley, Butler, Boutwell and Logan, is crime, but with all patriotic and honest men, it is positive virtue. Terminate as it may, this Impeachment conspiracy must work damage to the Radical party. To remove a President without evidence of guilty intent, and they have none whatever, will be committing the heinous offence of assassinating the Constitution and overthrowing Justice to gratify partisan malice and the lust for power, while his acquittal, will show none the less clear the dangerous and vindictive character of the present House of Congress, and what desperate measures Radicalism will resort to for the end of consolidating tyrannical sway. The impeachment managers are doomed to be hoisted with their own petard, and the higher they are blown the better for free government.

Huzza for Rahway.

At the election last week Rahway went WHITE all over. The Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor, John F. Whitney, Esq., by a majority of 175, and carried nearly everything else. So we go all over the land, the *bleaching* process is in active operation, the American people are determined that white shall be the ruling color. A hundred guns for Rahway.

Flunkeyism.

It is stated that a mounted orderly, drawing government pay and rations of course, escorts *General Grant's son to school every* day. That we denounce for two sufficient reasons:

Firstly:—Such apish imitation of regal style is at war with the simplicity of Republican institutions:

Secondly:—It is a fraud upon the people to spend one dollar of the public money for any kind of flunkeyism.

Let young Grant go to school in a becoming manner, like other American boys. We are not ready for a Prince Imperial.

Taxation.

Plainfield paid last year for State, County, Township, School and Fire taxes about *forty thousand dollars*, which capitalized at seven per cent interest would make a principal of nearly $600,000. When to that is added the heavy contribution each citizen has to make, either directly or indirectly, to the Internal Revenue, we think it will be accepted as a truth, that the people generally in this section have about as much taxation as they can stagger under and pick up bread to eat.

Democratic Honor.

A striking illustration of the difference between Democratic and Radical treatment of minorities is before us. In the House of Representatives at Washington, the Democrats are largely in the minority, and there the conduct of the dominant party towards them has been a uniform course of despotic arrogance. At Trenton, the House of Assembly, just adjourned, was overwhelmingly Democratic, and there the minority received such fair and impartial recognition throughout the session, that one of their number, Mr. Nixon, in reply to the parting remarks of Speaker Evans, said:

"He and his advocates, though largely in the minority, had been treated with every respect and courtesy, and he was happy to feel that we parted without one single bitter feeling one to another."

That is as it should be, and confers merited honor upon the Democratic party.

Municipal Corporations.

Municipal corporations are an expensive luxury, as the people who indulge therein find out. Hoboken is a small city, yet the appropriations there for the present year aggregate the large sum of *eighty-eight thousand dollars.* Here are the items:

Salaries and Contingencies	$1[illegible],000 00
Fire Department	5,000 00
Public Schools	25,000 00
Poor	5,000 00
Police	25,000 00
Lamps and Gas	8,000 00
Cleaning Streets	3,000 00
Repairing Streets	3,000 00
Water rents	2,000 00
Militia	1,000 00
	$88,000 00

It is wise to calculate the cost of a journey before taking a seat in the car. If you cannot afford dainty viands, be content with plain pork and potatoes.

◆

It is an easy thing to issue local Public Bonds, but a severe task for the mechanic, laborers, and people of moderate incomes to provide means for their redemption. Every citizen possesses rights deserving of respect, no matter whether he lives in a hut or a palace, whether he earns two dollars per day at hard work or receives thirty thousand a year from untaxed five-twenties.

◆

The *Independent*, Radical, abuses Chief Justice Chase and formally reads him out of the party. At that the *Evening Post*, also Radical, retorts by saying:—"A party *has need to be rich in statesmen which* can drum out a man like the Chief Justice."

The Hartford Radicals thought they were doing a "cute" thing when they bought up the Fenian Head Centre with the design of influencing votes against Democracy. They might as well undertake to sponge out Long Island Sound as to induce our naturalized citizens to support the pet principles of Radicalism—*negro suffrage and negro equality.* That card will not play, Messrs. Radicals. The negro is all right in his place and on his proper level, but the white man, no matter where born, was by nature designed and shall by public opinion remain the dominant race in the American Republic. You may buy a thousand Head Centres, but you cannot turn white black, or black white.—How many greenbacks did that experimental investment cost you!

◆

Sergeant Bates and his flag reached Washington 14th inst. The Radicals would not willingly permit that gallant soldier to unfurl the banner of Union upon the dome of the Capitol, and he therefore very appropriately displayed it from the statue of Washington. Sergeant Bates, in walking from Vicksburg to Washington, bearing aloft the "Old Flag," met with nothing but hospitality, and has incontestably proven the falsity of an oft repeated charge made by Radicals against the white men of the South.

◆

The Radical members of the Pennsylvania Legislature recommended to "President Wade" the appointment of Stanton as Secretary of the Treasury, whereupon that disinterested patriot, Stanton, addressed a letter to another beautiful specimen, Cameron, declining the proposed honor, and signifying his determination to retire from the public service. If that is really his intention, which we do not believe, every honest and honorable man in the land should rejoice with exceeding great joy.

◆

Additional troops have been sent South by order of General Grant to aid in trampling down civil liberty and upholding with bayonets negro supremacy. The country is at peace, no large standing army is required, yet the tax-payers are forced to bear the enormous weight of over one hundred million dollars per annum and for the purpose of waging hostilities against free government and humiliating our white fellow countrymen. It is piling insult upon injury.

◆

Chief Justice Chase, in presiding over the Court of Impeachment, has steadily refused to throw aside the spotless robe of an impartial jurist and don the soiled habiliments of a mere partisan. Therein abides the secret of that bitter animosity now manifested towards him by such malignant Radicals as Butler, Sumner, Howard and Company.

◆

The High and Solemn Court of Impeachment has a clerk by the name of Forney, who publishes two papers, both daily, filling them with scurrility towards the President of the United States and urging his conviction. How degenerate must a majority of those Senators be, to tolerate for a single moment conduct on the part of an employee so repugnant to common decency!

◆

Benjamin F. Butler voted throughout the Charleston Convention for the nomination of Jefferson Davis as President of the United States, and Horace Greeley declared secession to be warranted by the Declaration of Independence. Now those two beauties are so "trooly loil" that every dog in the defunct Confederacy would bark at their patriotic visages.—What is the price of such loyalty?

◆

Some of the respectable Radical Senators express themselves disgusted with the buffoonery of Chief Manager Butler. We should think they would all require medical prescriptions. For a decent white man to listen to such a pettifogger is worse than the ague. Butler is enough to nauseate an ostrich.

◆

Had Abraham Lincoln lived and honestly carried out his matured plans regarding the South the whole Radical pack would have been ere this yelping at his heels as they now are at Andrew Johnson. That is truth, and even impeachment cannot eradicate it.

◆

The Cranberry crop promises badly.—All the laborers Radicalism so kindly engaged to work the fruitful fields of New Jersey returned to Connecticut in season to vote the Democratic ticket.

◆

A standing argument in Greeley's *Tribune* is as follows:—"liar," "lies," "you lie." Choice expressions for the oracle of a party claiming to monopolize all the christianity and morality of the present day.

◆

Why don't Frelinghuysen offer a resolution about anti-republican Michigan. She won't allow his higher-type of manhood (Sambo) to vote.

◆

Brownlow would like the Radical nomination for Vice President. With Fred Douglass on the ticket for President, no more appropriate selection could be made.

The only insult given to the "Flag of the Union" in the hands of Sergeant Bates, was by the Radical Impeachers in Washington. Do you call that loyalty?

◆

The House of Representatives charged President Johnson with intending to violate the Constitution, and the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, *refused* the counsel of the President any opportunity of proving what his intentions really were. If that be justice, chalk is cheese.

◆

It is reliably stated that one of the most disgustingly *profane* men in this country is Benjamin Wade, and he is the *worthy* whom professedly moral and christian Radicals are longing to elevate into the Presidential chair over the prostrate forms of truth and decency. What a sad commentary!

◆

The fire on Friday night evinced the fact that we are in need of water and hose. Had there been occasion to use the fire engines, there is not enough hose in the whole department to have reached the flames from the nearest cistern, (Fifth & Cherry). We have no doubt the Board of Managers will have this remedied.

◆

A terrible accident occurred on the Erie Railroad on *Wednesday of last week*, resulting in the killing and wounding of seventy persons. The disaster was caused by a broken rail, which threw the cars down an embankment, lined with jagged rocks. The sleeping car took fire and was entirely consumed, burning seven bodies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For "The Constitutionalist."

MESSRS. EDITORS:

In your issue of April the 2nd, there is a communication in regard to "Zephyr Hook & Ladder Company," which we, as members of that company, feel called upon to reply to. In our capacity as Firemen we know no distinction between the different political parties of the day, and through the same medium desire to emphatically disclaim being brought into contact with any political party, as it is liable to be construed under present circumstances.

Very respectfully, yours,
ZEPHYR HOOK & LADDER CO.

◆

For "The Constitutionalist."

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I notice in your issue of April 16, 1868, a question asked in relation to the Sec. of the Plainfield Fire Department receiving pay of ten dollars a year, for his services. Allow me as a member of the Board to say they obtained their authority by a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Fire Board held at Laing's Hall, on Tuesday, April 6th, 1858, at two o'clock, when the following resolution was offered by C. Boice, (deceased):

Resolved, That the Secretary of this corporation receive the sum of ten dollars for his services, and the same sum annually hereafter.

Which after discussion was adopted.—So says the record.

ONE OF THE BOARD.

◆

For "The Constitutionalist."

The Elephant.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I was down in Washington a few days since, and whilst standing with the expectation of gaining admission to the Impeachment show, a jolly looking old farmer came along and asked to go in, saying, "I only want to see Ben Butler and John Logan, the trunk and tail of the elephant, my imagination will then enable me to make up the carcass."

They would not let him in. He was a white man. C.

Scotch Plains, April 21st.

Local and State Items.

☞ If any of our readers happen to hear an unusual noise about the time they receive their paper, they need not be frightened, as it will only be our "devil," who has adopted Gabriel's plan of "sounding his trumpet" to let our patrons know he is around.

☞ LECTURE.—The distinguished and deservedly popular lecturer, S. M. Hewlett, will give his great lecture—"The curse and the cure," at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening April 30th. Tickets may be obtained after Friday of this week of the following persons, Wm. H. Williams at the Post Office, C. H. Bryan at the Express Office, and of A. D. Mallison, at Voorhees' drug store. Further notice next week.

☞ BASE BALL.—A meeting of the State Convention of Base Ball players of New Jersey was held at the rooms of the Eureka Club of Newark on the 15th inst., for the adoption of a Constitution and to receive application from Clubs who wished to become members of the same. The "Union Base Ball Club" of this place was represented by T. J. Gillies and Wm. H. Williams.

The "Unions" are going to commence work on their ground immediately, and by the middle of May the club will be in full operation for the season.

The interest taken in base ball matters in this place this season, will, no doubt, make the "Union" one of the largest clubs in the State, and their being members of the State Convention makes them eligible to play any club belonging to the National or State Association, and as there is material enough to form a *first class* amateur nine, we may expect to see the beauties of our National Game fully developed by the "Union Base Ball Club of Plainfield, N. J."

We understand that T. J. Gillies, Esq. has been selected as one of the Judiciary Committee of the Convention. This being one of the most important Committees, the appointment of Mr. Gillies may be considered an honor to the "Union's," of which they may justly feel proud.

☞ FIRE.—On Friday evening last, about 9 o'clock, a barn on the corner of Fourth and Mechanic Sts, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given, and our ever ready Fire Department was promptly on hand, but found that their services were not needed, as the building was burned to a complete skeleton when the fire companies arrived. "Gazelle Engine Co., No. 1," who was first on the ground, took suction from a well near the fire, but could get no water. Shortly after, "Zephyr Hook & Ladder Co. No 1" pulled the burning building to pieces, and so rendered it unnecessary to throw water upon the flames, as there was no danger of the fire spreading. The Steamer, "Plainfield, No. 2," was not brought into requisition although promptly on hand.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, (reports of children playing with fire in the barn to the contrary) as there was a strong smell of oil or kerosene about the burning building, which, together with the fact that when the fire was first discovered, the flames burst out, enveloping the whole building in an instant, the roof falling in a few moments after, plainly shows that the inside must have been saturated with some kind of inflammable substance. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our indefatigable "Chief," John Roselle, who with Mr. J. F. Layton, remained at the fire all night. The wind rising during the night, they were compelled to carry water and throw on the re-kindled flames, in order to subdue it. The Fire Companies will lose a valuable officer when he retires.

☞ It was suggested at a meeting of the Plainfield Fire Board, held April 20th, at Gazelle Hall,

"That we request the sextons of the different churches to ring the bells of said churches at every fire or alarm of fire, as we have no alarm bell that we can hear."

We think this a grand idea, and hope the sextons will cheerfully comply with it.

☞ Mr. Thomas Boyle, our candidate for 2nd Assistant Engineer of the Plainfield Fire Department, has been, we learn, one of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Jersey City for five years, acting as President of said Board his regular term—previous to which he was an exempt member of said Department, and was highly esteemed as such.

☞ Professor Dunn, we are happy to learn, will commence his course of lectures on Chemistry on Thursday evening, April 23, in the Methodist Church, at eight o'clock. Season tickets, $2.50, evening admission, 25 cts., children, 15 cts. See free programmes at Van Winkle's book store, where tickets can also be procured. His second lecture will be on Monday and his third on Tuesday evenings of next week.

☞ PEACH TREES, two years old, good, are selling at $6 per 100 by Denton Bros., (1 mile from the depot). Call on them if you want Nursery stock or *Green House plants cheap.*

☞ "This is awful weather." This has been the stereotyped remark for a week past, and truly, too. The ladies, especially are getting out of all patience, and why not? when such a stock of Spring and Summer Goods await their inspection at Pope, Parse & Mundy's. No doubt when fine weather comes, and we hope it will come along pretty soon, that Temple of Fashion will be crowded with the fair sex. Read the advertisement.

☞ DROWNED.—The body of George Schuler, a German, residing in Union Township, N. J., was found floating in Rahway river, on Sunday, 19th inst., near McVicar's farm, in Cranford. He had been missing since Thursday evening, 16th inst. The supposition is that he has been walking down the railroad track, and to escape a passing train, stepped off the bridge and was drowned, the night being very dark. An inquest was held at Cranford by Coroner Baum, and a verdict rendered—"Accidental death from drowning."

☞ The trial of the Miller bond robbers at Westfield, N. J., was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Union County, on Thursday of last week, Judge Depew presiding. The State was represented by William J. Magie, Esq., prosecutor of pleas, assisted by F. B. Chetwood. The prisoners were ably defended by Gen. Theo. Runyon and James B. English. The trial lasted three days. The jury, after being out five hours, rendered a verdict of guilty against Henry Little, but acquitted Aaron Little and were unable to agree regarding Andrew Keith and David Newning.

☞ The Court of Oyer and Terminer for Union Co. adjourned on Monday 20th inst.

☞ ADVERTISING.—There is no doubt that the great lever in the extension of a business, in these go-ahead times, is advertising; but the immense popularity of that celebrated remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, &c., HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, is not so much owing to the fact that it has been extensively advertised, as it is to the *great merit* of the article.

A worthless medicine may, through publicity, acquire a short-lived notoriety, but it requires the basis of *true merit*, in order to sustain itself for any considerable length of time. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS has been known to the American public for more than twenty years; each day adding some new proof to its virtues and *great curative properties. This Bitters is entirely free from all Alcoholic admixture.*

☞ The Trustees of the Newark M. E. Conference Seminary, met recently at Hackettstown, to determine on the selection of a site for their new building, and to transact other business connected with it. After considering the various offers that had been made, that of the people of Hackettstown was finally accepted. This consists of $10,000 in money and a large tract of land admirably situated. The grounds are located upon rising ground about a quarter of a mile west of the Methodist Church.

☞ The Morris and Essex have made connection with the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, and, hereafter trains will run directly through from Scranton to New York.

☞ The Grand Jury of Union County found thirty four bills of Indictment; that of Passaic fifteen; that of Sussex eight and presented the jail as a nuisance.

☞ Oscar Sanford, keeper of the "Mosquito Hotel," known as the Half-Way House, on the Newark and New York turnpike, was killed while walking on the railroad track Monday night by an engine. He was well known among sporting men of both cities.

☞ The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Friday last, after passing about eight hundred bills.

☞ The Mayor of Newark has issued an edict against dogs.

☞ On Monday night of last week, George Briggs, aged about fifteen, and three other lads, Lake, Connolly, and Roe, got into the engine house of the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad Company, at Freehold, fired up the locomotive used for the passenger train, and at 12 o'clock started up the road. At Jamesburg the water in the boiler gave out, and the locomotive stopped opposite the residence of Mr. James Buckalew. Briggs is small for his age, and is very much inclined to mischief, although not vicious. He had familiarized himself with the mode of starting and stopping the locomotive, but did not know enough about its management to supply its boiler with water. In consequence it is feared that the machinery has been considerably damaged by the action of the fire in the furnace. At Jamesburg the boys abandoned the locomotive. Briggs was found asleep in Mr. Buckalew's barn with a lighted lantern by his side, and was conveyed to Freehold and lodged in jail. The other boys were not found.

☞ Major Armstrong I. Flomerfelt, a well known citizen of Philadelphia, died very suddenly a few days ago. He had been on a gunning excursion for a week past, on the coast of New Jersey, in company with several friends. The party had just landed at Manahawkin beach, and Maj. F. was engaged in pleasant conversation with two of the party, when he suddenly fell dead. The deceased was in his usual apparent good health up to the moment of his sudden demise. Every effort was made by his friends to restore suspended vitality in the body, but he could not be restored to life.

☞ In Somerset county the Board of Freeholders is a tie. The Democrats have the majority in Union, Warren, Sussex, Morris, Hunterdon, Bergen and Mercer, and the Republicans in Essex and Passaic.

☞ The valuation of Real Estate in the city of Trenton is as follows:

First Ward,	$2,403,775
Second Ward,	1,293,425
Third Ward,	1,124,275
Fourth Ward,	791,350
Fifth Ward,	1,215,625
Sixth Ward,	186,825
Seventh Ward,	539,600
Total,	$7,716,875

☞ Princeton College received recently, two gifts, one of $100,000, the other $125,000, raising the fund to $575,000.

☞ At the late term of the Supreme Court, the Hon. George Sykes, ex-Governor Fort and William H. Hendrickson, Esq., were appointed commissioners to run, survey, ascertain and mark a portion of the partition line between the counties of Essex and Union in this State. It is expected that the commissioners will attend to that duty about the 1st of June next.

☞ Bridget Connolly, a servant in the employ of a family named McAlpine, residing near Hudson City, attempted to poison the family by putting arsenic in the teacups. Mrs. McAlpine was absent from the room for a few minutes, and on her return noticed the girl sprinkling some white substance in the cups, which, on being examined proved to be arsenic. When Mrs. McAlpine saw Bridget crying, on being asked what she had been doing, she became alarmed, and went out for some neighbors, but on her return Bridget had packed up her wearing apparel and disappeared. Bridget had been only a few days in the employ of the family.

New York Live Stock Market.

The cattle market trade is fairly active, and the 1,220 head on sale at 100th street, completing 5,591 for the week, were all sold, but at a little decline, though the improved quality tended to keep up the average. Several droves of fine Pennsylvania steers were sold at 17a18c. per lb., and few cattle of any kind ran below 17c. The tendency of the market is downward, with free arrivals anticipated for the mid-week markets. Sheep are dull, especially common stock, and most of the arrivals are common. Prime sheep alone are wanted. A decline of ½c. per lb. is noted, and several cars of the 16,444 for the week remain unsold. Hogs, on the contrary, show an improvement of ½c. per lb., though receipts of 19,825 are in excess of last week. All are selling, but the range is wide, owing to an extreme variation in quality. Some little pigs of 90a100 lbs are selling at 9½c., while prime 190 lb. hogs are worth 10½c.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by F. M. French & Sons, and Brundage & Pilgrim.

Wheat Flour, ⅌ bbl	[illegible]
Wheat Flour (Southern) ⅌ bbl	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ⅌ cwt	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat, ⅌ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, ⅌ cwt	[illegible]
Buckwheat, ⅌ bushel	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, ⅌ dozen	[illegible]
Butter, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Pork (salt)	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Tomatoes	[illegible]

Marriages.

VAIL—[illegible]—At the residence of the bride's parents, April [illegible], by Rev. [illegible], Henry C. Vail of Green Brook, to Mary [illegible], of Plainfield.

McDONALD—[illegible]—In Plainfield, on Saturday, April [illegible], by Rev. William Day, William H. McDonald, to Miss Agnes I. [illegible], all of Plainfield.

LANE—[illegible]—At the parsonage of the M. E. Church, Plainfield, on Saturday April [illegible], by Rev. William Day, William H. Lane, to Miss Mary [illegible], both of Scotch Plains.

Deaths.

KIRKPATRICK—At Newark, [illegible], Walter Kirkpatrick, son of [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age.

Funeral service to be held in the [illegible] Church, Plainfield, on Thursday, the [illegible] inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WOODWARD—At Elk Horn, Wis., April [illegible], Lydia, wife of Stephen Woodward.

FIRE! FIRE!

$100 Dollars Reward!

WILL be paid by the Plainfield Fire Department upon the arrest and conviction of the party or parties that set fire to the barn of Walters Vail, on Friday evening, April 17th, 1868.
By order of the Board.

E. R. POPE, Pres.

Master's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey, between
John W. Brown, Complainant, and James McCalligar, Eliza McCalligar and Samuel Gray, defendants. Fi. Fa. for sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I will expose for sale at Public Vendue on Saturday, the twenty-[illegible] day of May next, at [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, all that tract or parcel of land and premises, [illegible]

[illegible]

Master in Chancery of New Jersey.
Dated March [illegible], 1868.

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office, April [illegible], 1868.

Edward Terry and [illegible], Jr., Executors of [illegible], deceased.

ON application of the above named Executors, it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, or claims against the estate of the said, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the [illegible] [illegible]

ANDREW K. CLARK, Surrogate.

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office, April 13, 1868.

Elias R. Pope & [illegible], Executors of [illegible] Woodruff, deceased.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the [illegible] [illegible]

April [illegible] ANDREW K. CLARK, Surrogate.

A Protest against Jacobinism.

The Legislature of New Jersey, in the just exercise of rightful authority, adopted resolutions withdrawing the assent of this State from a negro suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. A certified copy of such action was presented in the House of Representatives by Hon. Charles Haight, which body, *with deliberate insult to the sovereign State of New Jersey, and the people thereof,* refused to hear the document read through and ordered its return to the gentleman presenting it. The truths recited were too cutting for the Congressional Jacobins, they dared not hear their own infamous acts criticised, and so thought they could deafen the public ear by raising the old stereotyped cry of "disloyalty." That dodge is played out. The people begin to see the masked traitors and to understand the shout of the *deceiver.* On motion of Senator Winfield, our Legislature last week took the following proper action.

"Whereas, a communication has been received from the Hon. Charles Haight, one of the Representatives from this State in the House of Representatives, stating that he had presented to that body Joint Resolution No. 1, as requested by the Legislature of New Jersey, and that they had been returned to him by the Speaker of the said House of Representatives before the reading of the same was concluded, under the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That the Resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey purporting to withdraw the assent of the said State to the Constitutional Amendment, known as the Fourteenth Article, be returned by the Speaker of the House to the gentleman who presented it, for the reason that the same is disrespectful to the House, and scandalous in character, and that its title only shall be referred to in the journal and in the *Congressional Globe.*

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Assembly concurring.

That, the return of the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature, withdrawing the assent of this State to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States entitled Article Fourteen, to the Representative who presented the same, by virtue of the resolution of the House to that effect, and the passage of the said resolution, pronouncing the Joint Resolutions of *New Jersey,* "disrespectful to the House and scandalous in character" when only a portion of the paper had been read, was a violation of the national and constitutional rights of the people of this State, oppressive, arrogant and imperious.

That the manner in which the said Joint Resolutions where received, demonstrates the wholesome truths contained in them. It confirms the statement that "the origin and object of the said proposed amendment were unseemly and unjust, that the necessary result of its adoption must be the disturbance of the harmony if not the destruction of our system of government;" that the object of Congress was to absorb to itself all executive, judicial and Legislative power necessary to secure to itself immunity for the unconstitutional acts it had already committed, and those it has since inflicted on a too patient people.

Resolved, That if it be true as stated by the House of Representatives that the Joint Resolutions sent to them by this legislature were "disrespectful to the House and scandalous in character," they were only disrespectful to the House, inasmuch as they recited its acts and scandalous only because they recited the scandalous proceedings of Congress.

Resolved, That the order made "that the title of the resolution should only be referred to in the journal and *Congressional Globe,*" after a portion of the Resolutions had been read, made the record untruthful and unfaithful. It recorded not what transpired, but what the prevailing faction desired to be recorded. It was an effort to close the ears of the people at large, as they had closed their own to a fair and constitutional statement of grievances; to a recital of their own actings and doings; by despoiling the record and making it only a partial witness of their proceedings.

Resolved, That the statement made by the mover of the resolution on the floor of the House of Representatives, that it was done "*as a rebuke to a disloyal Legislature*" should have been sufficient to have prevented any Representative from this State from voting for said resolution. That we on the part of the Legislature of New Jersey and all the people of the State, deny the truth of the statement that the Legislature is disloyal, or ever has been, but pointing proudly to the record for the evidence of our past devotion to the government of our fathers, and constitutional liberty, we solemnly appeal to the people of this State to maintain unabridged the sacred rights of freedom of speech and petition, so grossly violated by the action of the House in the presentation of these resolutions; and to that end we call on them so to speak at the polls, that the House of Representatives will be obliged to hear, be they never so unwilling, and so to record the protest of New Jersey against the unconstitutional acts of the present Congress; that no resolve of the House of Representatives can mar the record."

* * *

B. F. Butler.

Many years ago, some well-meaning persons in this city covered all available public places with this solemn admonition, "Prepare to meet thy God." They believed, no doubt, that it might arrest and fix the attention of the thoughtless, and thus be the means of good. Some one has perhaps, addressed the same admonition to Benjamin F. Butler; he made a parade of it in the High Court of Impeachment: and the Radical reporters telegraphed to all their newspapers that a secret society (which gives public notice of its intentions!) has doomed Butler to sudden death. No man knows the hour of his death, and instead of trying to make capital out of the admonition, Butler had better heed it. He now presents the most abhorrent moral spectacle this world can show. The spectacle of insolent, triumphant villainy, using every resource of craft, falsehood, and impudence to effect the unjust conviction of an innocent man. For, without being eulogists of President Johnson, we hold him to be as innocent of the crimes charged in the articles of impeachment, as any man, woman or child in this community. This is the great rock of his defense; not his counsel, nor the temper of his judges, nor the rules of law, form the grand obstacle of the impeachers; it is the *innocence* of the man they have accused. The charges have fallen to the ground; all that is left is the outside clamor of venal organs, raising the wicked, hungry cry, "condemn him, for the good of your party." Of this foul conspiracy, a man without conscience, and without shame, is the fit instrument. He has been in turn, the servant of dirty work, in all parties. He was the sycophant of Jefferson Davis; as his star paled, he turned to Mr. Lincoln. He, too, despised him. It was Lincoln, *in fact,* not Grant, who dismissed Butler from the Army of the Potomac; Grant "bottled him up" with a scornful word, and finished him as a humbug soldier. Now he stands up covered with infamy; gorged with ill-gotten plunder; a great moral leper, the compendious embodiment of all rascalities, falsely accusing others, and brazening it out to the last. Let him heed the warning, no matter who gave it, even if his own falsehood invented it. It is not in the Divine dispensation for the moral government of the world that falsehood shall openly, and in the face of day, prevail against the truth. Villainy, when prosperous, is always nearest to its overthrow.—*Phila. Age*

Office Seeking.

There is much good sense in the following remarks of the *Richmond Whig:*

"It is said that in the appointment room of the Treasury Department alone, there are on file at this time between fifteen and twenty thousand applications, each of which has to await its turn. It is suggested that 'if each office-seeker were a farmer, he could in the meantime plant and gather at least one set of crops; if a mechanic, he could build a house or rig a ship; if in the mercantile business, he could earn (instead of spending, as he might in hanging around Washington) hundreds of dollars, and perhaps lay the foundation of a solid competence.'

"It is perhaps a fortunate thing for the young men of the South that they cannot at present look for Federal offices. It keeps them from the waste of time, money and energy, and from the cruel disappointment experienced by nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand office-seekers."

Grand Opening

OF

Spring and Summ'r Goods

AT

Pope,
Parse &
Mundy's

TEMPLE of FASHION

WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE

Largest Assortment of Goods!

Ever before offered in Plainfield, at prices which

Cannot be Beat!

Consisting of all the latest and leading styles of

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
SACKINGS.

A large assortment at low prices.

POPLINS,
DELAINES,
ALAPACAS.

We would call especial attention to our White Goods Department, where will be found a large and complete assortment of

Pique K's,
Jaconets,
Cambrics,
Swiss, &c.

A complete assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HOSIERY, &c.

Oil Cloths, Mats & Matting,

In fact everything kept in a first-class store. Call and be convinced.

Pope, Parse & Mundy,

ap9tf Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.

JOHN A. STATTS,

Agent for some of the best

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK

Insurance Companies

In the United States.

OFFICE WITH J. H. VAN WINKLE,

(Over the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J.)

STILL continues to take FIRE RISKS in good and reliable companies, with good and responsible deposits, among which are

The Niagara, with $1,[illegible] total assets

The North American of N. Y.—their 47th Annual Statement; Net Assets, $[illegible]

Security, of N. Y.

The Home Insurance Co. of New Haven. Net Assets, after paying losses to 1866 of $1,121,204 29—$1,211,214 74, &c.

Also

LIFE INSURANCE

IN THE

HOME MUTUAL of Brooklyn.

Holding out superior inducements also in the

ACCIDENTAL of HARTFORD

which has a capital equal to all others combined in the United States, and a disposition to pay promptly all legal claims. Also for the

Live Stock Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by attending to business as heretofore, to merit a continuance of the same. ap22y

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

SPRING STYLES

Just received.

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

sep3

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

In Cherry Street,

(Next to the Post Office)

where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of this town FREE OF CHARGE.

mar24-y H. J. HAGAMAN.

Manure and Fertilizer Depot,

144 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

(One door from West St., and Central R. R. Depot)

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, (direct importation),

PURE BONE DUST, (all grades and fineness)

CONCENTRATED MANURES,

Super-phosphate of Lime, (all brands)

Fish Guano, (Dry and Wet)

Rotted Bone Manures,

Land Plaster,

POUDRETTE, (of an extra superior quality—"My Own Make") and all other Fertilizers and Manures, which I guarantee to sell LOWER than any other party in the trade, and all *Warranted as Represented.* Address or call on

ALONZO F. MAYHER,
144 Liberty St., N. Y.

mar19-4m North River side of City.

RE-OPENING OF THE

Second Street Bakery.

THE subscriber, having re-opened the Bakery on Second Street, (formerly occupied by A. Warnock), is now prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity with

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

All made from the best material and by experienced workmen. He will also supply customers at their residences. A share of public patronage is solicited.

ap9tf JOHN DARSH.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—A valuable farm containing 110 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, good house, containing 15 rooms—house nearly new; good out-houses; also, a splendid young and thrifty orchard with good fruit. Said farm lies within full view of the ocean, and affords a fine view of the same. Connected with the same is four acres of wood land and four acres meadow land. This place affords a fine opportunity for a person wishing to accommodate summer boarders. It contains a spring of never-failing water. For particulars address

BERNARD ARCHIBALD,
Southampton, L. I.

Or enquire at this office. ap9-tf Price, $1,800

Notice.

To all who are in want of a good head of hair and a thorough renovation of the scalp, try T. A. Smith's

GERANIUM TONIC.

For further particulars, call at T. A. Smith's Shaving Emporium, Cherry street, one door from Front, Plainfield, N. J. ap9-4w

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE AT

DUNELLEN,

(Late New Market)

The lots are beautifully situated on elevated ground, between the mountains and the railroad. The streets and avenues are broad, and intersect each other at right angles. Those wishing to make immediate improvements, can now purchase at favorable prices and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to

W. S. STEVENS,

ap9-tf New Market Depot.

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock and [illegible] 25 per cent. less than they can be bought elsewhere.

JOB PRINTING *of every description neatly executed at this office.*

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA
FROM GERMANY, in 1825.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

and

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28th, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

ap9-y

E. DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our Superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on

STYLISH AND WELL-FITTING GARMENTS!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule: we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, [illegible] look closely after the quantity of material taken by our cutters, and have each garment made at the LOWEST PRICE consistent with having them well made, [illegible] per cent. below any other house in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, are an elegant stock of

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,

(Coat, Vest & Pants complete) beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of - - - - - **$18**

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits!

Complete, very durable and stylish, at the extreme low figure of - - **$13**

Extra Fine all wool Cassimere Suits,

Coat, Pants and Vest complete, made up very tasty, at the low price of - **$10**

REMEMBER THIS IS FOR THE ENTIRE SUIT!

Price List of Coats:

Superfine black dress frock coats, (our best)	$15
" " "	12
Extra Fine heavy black dress sack coats, edges finely braided,	10
Silk mixed cassimere sacks, of tasty cut,	8
Brown mixed all wool cassimere sacks, new style,	7
Black and white silk mixed cassimere sacks,	6
Grey mixed all wool do.,	5
Stylish tweed sacks, at the low price of	4

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best ***Black Doeskin Pants,***	$7
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade,	5
40 different styles of all wool ***Cassimere Pants*** at	4
A splendid assortment of new style all wool pants,	3
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear,	2 50
Now making—2,000 pair new style Cassimere Pants, at	2 00

Price List of Vests.

Our finest and best black and fancy silk, cassimere and velvet vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of	$5
BLACK DOESKIN VESTS, braided edges, at	$2 50, 3 & 4
200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty,	$2 to 3

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment, and our system is so complete that no defective garments can be found in our stock, and by selling the immense amount of goods to which our trade has grown, we are enabled to keep a stock of every kind and size, and sell our clothing at from 10 to 20 per cent less than other firms.

N. B.—Tailors having garments to make to order can purchase the same ready made from us, at our low rates and make a fair profit on the same by charging what other firms sell their goods at, and at the same time give their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our Clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing,
316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MECHANIC STREET.

mar26-m3

The Most Popular

PUMP!

ATLANTIC

WATER ELEVATOR!

FIRST PREMIUM OF THE

N.J. State Agricultural Society

Also First Premium of the

Central Agricultural Society

Of Trenton.

CALL AND SEE IT!

For sale by

L. DeKLYN,

Opposite Laing's Hotel, Plainfield, N. J.

ap16-tf

NOW IS THE TIME

FOR NEW THINGS!

I. E. PARKER & CO.

ARE adding to their stock of Fruits, Vegetables and Poultry, everything in that line they can find in the New York markets, and having sold out their Fish business to Messrs. Rhodes & Works, they intend to enlarge their business, and keep on hand a good assortment of

FRUIT.

Vegetables and Poultry.

They also manufacture

"Parker's Excelsior Blueing,"

For the laundry. Give it one trial and satisfy yourself. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuation of the same.

I. E. PARKER,
A. DAVIE.

fe18tf

GARDNER & CUTTER,

(Successors to Walker & Moffett)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

Provisions, Flour, &c.

ALSO

FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS

IN THEIR SEASON,

At the old stand of William Dunn,

FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HAVE constantly on hand, and are delivering around town the best quality of the above in great variety, and are selling them as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

WM. E. GARDNER. ap9-y J. S. CUTTER.

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE,

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

Spring of 1868.

PICKELL & RAMSEY

Will have in a few days one of the

LARGEST

AND

Best Assortment

OF

SPRING GOODS

Ever before offered in Plainfield, which will be sold

CHEAPER

than any other place, as they sell for

CASH ONLY!

1tmal

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

THE LATEST STYLES

Of Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

Have just been received by

J. Newton Honeyman,

at his store in the

MANSION HOUSE BUILDING,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Which he offers at prices that defy competition.

CUSTOM WORK

promptly attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. ap24f

THE

FLOR de ABRIL HAT

SQUIER'S,

304 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The Box,
The Pickwick,
The Lancaster,
The Pedestrian,

in small fine French, Velvet Rolls, Soft Hat.

Spring Style of Silk Hats

Very light Cassimere body.

☞ Large Stock and full assortment for men & boys

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,

FASHIONABLE HATTER & FURRIER,

Newark, N. J.

Brackets & Hanging Book Stands

In great variety at BOUGHTON'S

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. [illegible] in the town of Westfield [illegible] French roll and double Bread. Inquire of

LARKIN & MARSH,
Westfield, N. J.

A Good Rotation.

The following rotation of crops, adopted by Peter Hodson of Venice, Cayuga County New York, although similar to that in use by some other farmers, is so good a one for retaining or increasing the fertility of land, that we think it worthy of being presented to the consideration of such of our readers as may desire to make improvement in this particular. The soil on which this rotation is used, is a good medium loam, neither very light nor of the heaviest or strongest character.

First year—Corn on sod.

Second year—Barley, followed by clover, not cut nor pastured, but allowed to rot down.

Third year—Clover plowed under when full grown, and after pulverizing the top of the inverted sod with a two-horse cultivator, sowing with wheat.

Fourth year—wheat.

Fifth year—Clover and timothy meadow.

Sixth year—Pasture.

It will be seen that only two tillage crops are allowed in succession, the owner remarking that three always make the land "sleepy." A small crop of oats is raised only for home use. A free use of litter for the stabled cattle and horses, mixing all the materials uniformly together in heaps, enables him to manufacture about four hundred two-horse loads of manure per annum for a farm of about 160 acres. This he usually applies for the benefit of the corn crop the year before it is planted, spreading it broadcast upon the grass about mid-summer or earlier. He finds no detriment from any supposed evaporation of the manure during the heat of summer; the grass manure becomes gradually diffused among the roots and through the soil. He has found the best result when the manure was spread as early as the month of June. By this time the winter accumulations have rotted enough, and the long fibre is broken.

◆

Wholesomeness of Apples.—Raw, mellow apples are digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthful dessert that can be placed upon the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. Leibig says they prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the putrefactive tendencies of nitrogenous food, avert scurvy, and strengthen the power of productive labor.

◆

Where to Live.—All good men should live in Archangel; all angry men in Ireland.

All murderers in Kildare; all circus men in Somerset.

All brokers in Stockholm; all cold men in Chili.

All geometricians in Cuba; all fools in Folly Island.

All horticulturists in Botany Bay, all wags in the Bay of Fundy.

All perfumers in Muscat or Cologne; all brewers in Malta.

All gluttons in Turkey; all beggars in Hungary.

All laconic men in Laconia; all mourners in Siberia or Wales.

All confectioners in Candia; all children in the Crimea.

All oil-speculators in Greece; all gamblers in the Faroe Isles.

All stumblers in Tripolis; all curious men in Pekin.

All shoemakers in Bootan; all soldiers in Armenia or Warsaw.

◆

Why a Ship is Feminine.

Notes from a Lady's Log-Book.—Packet Ship D——, Mid-Atlantic.—Sat on deck several hours to-day, seeing the sailors mend the sails, and learning why a ship is called "she." The mate has been giving me lessons. She has a "waist," and wears "stays," "aprons," "caps," and "bonnets;" and if you examine her closely you may discover in different parts of her dress "whalebones," "hooks" and "eyes," "pins" and "needles." She is coquettish, too, and fond of dress; and one may catch her almost any hour of the day making her toilet, tightening her "stayhoes," reefing her petticoats, or what is worse, if the day is fine, painting her pretty face, and laying over on her side to admire herself in the clear mirror of the waves. She has her "husband," in her "agent," a lazy "landlubber," in some home or foreign port, who keeps her busy tripping it over the water, spring and fall, summer and winter. He seldoms fails, however, to come to meet her when her voyage is over; and a fairer sight you would not wish to see than this ocean lady, as she sails expectant into port, her white robes unfurled, her ribbons flying, and a gay flag for a top-not, tossing in the breeze!

◆

Two fossils of the extinct Irish elk—one with antlers of the unprecedented great spread of 12 feet, two inches—which has been stowed away for some 16 years in a Philadelphia commission house have just been secured for Yale College.

Boarding houses in Springfield are known as "hash mills," "white pine biscuit factories" and "stewed and peppered pie establishments." Hash itself had risen to the dignity of "satinett pudding." The papers are jubilant over the prospect of a first class boarding house, an establishment which Springfield has never yet known.

◆

The Alabama and Florida Railroad, 12½ miles long, in good running order, and completely equipped for passenger and freight business, was recently sold at public auction by the U. S. Marshall for $55,000.

FURNITURE !

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order,

Bed-Room Suits,

from $22 to $200. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattresses

on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. Handsome Bead Cushions.

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattrasses. All repairing Cash when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Practical and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. jan16-1y

---

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob B. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.

feb6-m3

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

DUNHAM & GARDNER

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

100 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and for Lark and Lodge Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; no paint of any description—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—being used in their construction. They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution: all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unexcelled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 69, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The bass comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John N. Pattison,	Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz,	Wm. K. Bassford,
A. Baglioli,	Charles Fradel,
Alfred A. Pease,	C. J. Hopkins,
William Mason,	Theo. Eisfeld,
Gustav Satter,	Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

$15. Something Entirely New. $15.

THE $15 NOVELTY

Sewing and Embroidery Machine.

Can be run by Hand or Foot.

Agents wanted, male or female, to sell the Novelty Sewing and Embroidering Machine, the most complete machine for the price ever offered for sale. It will do all kinds of work that can be done with the high priced machines. It makes the famous Elastic Lock Stitch, that will not rip or break, even if every third stitch is cut. It is durable and will last a lifetime. We want agents, both local and traveling, to introduce this machine throughout the United States. It can be sold in almost every family, including a great many who have the high-priced machines, for its embroidering, in which it excels all others. Send for circulars. All machines warranted and kept in order for one year, free of charge.

FRENCH, BROOKS & CO.,

Sole Agents for the United States,

614 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent Judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

The Perfection of Art!

A Silver-Frosted Metal Medallion

of the world-renowned Surgeon,

Dr. Valentine Mott.

By the great American Artist,

J. Q. A. WARD.

THESE Medallions are finished in the highest style of art, in oval, gilt lined, walnut frames, 15 by 19 inches, covered with French convex glass, with metal backs, hermetically sealed, making a

MOST ELEGANT PARLOR ORNAMENT.

The celebrity of the artist, and the fact that the work was executed under the eye of the family and nearest friends of Dr. Mott, who furnished every facility of the artist, warrants the assurance that this is the most perfect likeness in existence of this celebrated physician.

Every Physician in the Country

and every citizen who appreciates the achievements of Dr. Mott, will feel proud to possess a copy.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $25

☞ Agents Wanted. Address

G. ERKSON & CO.,

65 Liberty Street, (Room 23) New York.

To Hardware Dealers

AND

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

"The Little Vulcan."

A beautiful and convenient little article of FIRESIDE FURNITURE, for

HANDLING STOVE DOORS,

Covers, and all manner of Hot Utensils, removing Hot Flowers from Ovens, manipulating China, Clothes, &c. in scalding water, and perfectly protecting the hand from heat.

No family will be without one after once testing it. Orders promptly filled. Address the

"LITTLE VULCAN,"

(Room 23) 65 Liberty St., N. Y.

Retail price $1 each.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Expressage to all parts to be paid by purchaser.

Mar1tf

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well-known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices !

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for	8 00
An Elegant " " "	10 00
Something Superfine for	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided wide) only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine	$6 50
" " —splendid quality	5 00
Black doe vests, from	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through)	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number,

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

ap2-4 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age. ☜

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PEACHES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

f1 3mj

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

jan9y S. C. CONKLIN.

RE-OPENING OF THE

Second Street Bakery.

THE subscriber, having re-opened the Bakery on Second Street, formerly occupied by A. Warnock, is now prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity with

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

All made from the best material and by experienced workmen. He will also supply customers at their residences. A share of public patronage is solicited.

ap9-tf *JOHN DARSH.*

For Sale.

NEW two story house, French roof—10 Rooms, at Westfield, N. J. Within one minutes walk of depot. Enquire of J. M. C. MARSH, Westfield, N. J.

13mep

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINE'S BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos $5 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP.

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,

Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Pease & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

feb13-3m

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 Broad Street,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 25 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

ct-8ap

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price !

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburgh without change and one change to Plainfield or Chicago, also to the [illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD FOR NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

[illegible]

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 Broadway & 280 Canal St

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York and East at 8:05 a. m.; 3:44 & 5:02 p. m.

For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at 9:43 a. m.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West at 1:00 p. m.

For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and intermediate stations, at 9:43 and 3:15 p. m.

A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at 7:25 a. m. to take orders [illegible] same day.

Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.

All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered direct from each train.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

C. Bryan, Driver. 1ja

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has reopened the Billiard Room formerly kept by H. C. Ross

ON FRONT STREET,

(Opposite Laing's Hotel.)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DALLYN.

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(next to M. Pres. Ch.) **PLAINFIELD, N. J.**

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank,

(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan 1y

---

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. Town in the town of 1,500 inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Enquire of

LARON & MARSH,

Westfield, N. J.

Mar1tf

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 18. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 18.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(near A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy one year, $2 00
" six months, 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 25 cents.

	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr.
One square	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column	10 00	14 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
One column	16 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORRA RYNO,
FINE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
CHERRY STREET,
(opposite Post Office) Plainfield, N. J.,
Continues to make to order in the best manner and in the latest style,
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
Patent Leathers, Ladies' Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap16y

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop on Second Street, one door east of Peace,
Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE CORNELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
New Market, N. J.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE SOMERSET,
Plainfield, N. J.

I. D. TENEYCK,
Do! every hungry one go buy your butcher meats at
TENEYCK'S NEW SHOP
One door South-east corner Cherry & Second Sts.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of fresh cut meats, which he will warrant to be as good as the best, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Give him a call and see for yourselves.— Meat delivered to any part of the town. ap16y

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7½ to 9½ A. M.; 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 P. M.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL,
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 2D AND 3RD,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
OFFICE—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR.
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. jan16y

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS.
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
y16tf

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. B. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
WILL BE AT
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

HE has been trained as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt the lens most appropriate to restore the vision to its original sight.

He manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees, not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.

All his Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES:

PLAINFIELD, April 28, 1867.
Having used Eye-glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aids to sight as a most skillful Optician and an obliging and reliable man.

J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., "
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D., "
AUG. GIRAUD, D. M. "
GEO. NICHOLS, M. D., "
ALFRED BERRY, "

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 12, 1867.
Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye-glasses for some time past, to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adapted to the sight, and recommended to the public by

L. R. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER, "
NELSON YOUNG, "
DAVID R. VOORHEES, "

An Imposter!
$50 REWARD!
The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is traveling about the country, representing himself to be him.
mar19y M. SCHWAB.

JOHN A. STATTS,
Agent for some of the best
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
Insurance Companies
In the United States.
OFFICE WITH J. H. VAN WINKLE,
(Over the Post Office, Plainfield, N. J.)

STILL continues to take FIRE RISKS in good and reliable companies, with good and responsible depositors, among which are

The Niagara, with $1,250,000 total assets.
The North American of N. Y., their 67th Annual Statement; Net Assets, $720,524.57.
Security, of N. Y.
The Home Insurance Co. of New Haven. Net Assets, after paying losses in 1866 of $1,159,394 29—$1,361,556 74, &c.
Also,
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE
HOME MUTUAL of Brooklyn.
Holding out superior inducements also in the
ACCIDENTAL of HARTFORD
which has a capital equal to all others combined in the United States, and a disposition to pay promptly all legal claims. Also for the
Live Stock Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by attending to business as heretofore, to merit a continuance of the same. ap16y

Special Announcement!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO BUYERS OF
CARPETS!
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 515 Canal and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,
NEW YORK,
Have just received a large stock of new and elegant patterns of Carpets, which will be sold at Great Reduction from former prices, to wit:
ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, 3-4 & 6-4 wide
" BRUSSELS "
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS,
EXTRA FINE CARPETS, ALL WOOL,
STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS,
MATTINGS, (White and Colored)
RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, RODS, &C.,
With a large stock of
OIL CLOTHS,
New Designs, from 1 to 8 feet wide.
☞ The above was purchased for CASH, which enables us to offer
EXTRA BARGAINS to CASH BUYERS
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
515 CANAL, and 1 & 3 MERCER ST.,
mar19tf One block from Brd'way.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.

HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish
Sash, Blinds and Doors
At very low rates.
ONDERDONK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
H.F. Onderdonk. mar19y R. C. Fisher.

Poetry.

In Thy Good Time.

In thy good time, dear Lord, in thy good time,
I shall find rest,
Far from the strife and turmoil of the world,
In regions blest.

After the heat and turmoil of the day,
The quiet night,
With fragrant breeze, while silver stars look down
With softened light.

After the heat and burden of life's day,
The quiet grave,
Rest for the weary frame and aching head,
Where sweet flowers wave.

After the storm upon the billowy deep,
The gentle calm—
Fierce winds are hushed, and soothing gales steal down
Like healing balm.

After the storms upon life's billowy deep
I shall find peace,—
That blessed peace, in realms of holy joy,
Where sorrow cease.

In patience, Lord, I wait for thy good time,
When thou wilt come,
To take me to thy everlasting rest,
My heavenly home.

Miscellaneous.

Only a Dollar.

"She sews very nicely," said Mrs. Wharton; "really, very nicely indeed. And if you have any work you wish done well and cheaply, I would advise you to employ her."

Mrs. Wharton was sitting before the bright fire of anthracite coal, in her crimson silk morning-wrapper, with her glossy hair smooth as satin, and her pretty hands, loaded with rich rings, lying in her lap.—She felt that she was doing a charitable deed in employing this poor and deserving soldier's widow, and a still greater one in recommending her to her friends.

It is so easy to be a good christian under some circumstances.

"Well, I shall certainly send for her," said Mrs. Marvin. "What did you tell me her name and address were?"

"Oh, she is called Mrs. Leggett, and she lives in one of those horrid musty tenement houses, No— street, the back room in the third story."

Mrs. Marvin entered the details in her little pearl-bound tablets, and took her leave, internally convinced that Mrs. Wharton was a "good Samaritan," of the very highest class.

Meanwhile the latter was gazing dreamily into the fire, wondering what toilets would be most appropriate for the morrow evening's soiree.

"There's my pea-green satin," mused Mrs. Wharton, checking off the various garments on the tips of her white fingers; "but I've worn it there already. And there is my Marie Louise blue, if the skirt was only gored a little more. The lemon-colored brocade is not becoming to me, I'm sorry I bought it. And the white grenadine not worn at Mrs. Armyn's. My wine-colored silk, with the ruby set, would look well, if the odious Fanny Palmer hadn't got one just like it. And purple velvet don't light up well at night. Oh dear! I really think I must have something new.—A rose-colored tissue, perhaps, or a white India muslin. My wardrobe is getting dreadfuly behind hand. Dear me! who's that? How you startled me, Mrs. Leggett!"

"I beg your pardon ma'am, I am sure," said the slender, meek-looking little seamstress, rustling softly forward, in her garments of shabby, well-worn black; but I knocked twice, and you did not answer."

"Then you should knock louder, next time," said the irritable fine lady. "However, now that you are here, you may as well sit down. Good gracious! how wet you are—positively dripping!"

"Yes ma'am; it rains very hard, and I have no umbrella."

"No umbrella! Dear me, how shocking. Well, did you bring home those things?"

"Yes ma'am; here they are."

And the seamstress produced a neat packet from beneath her shawl.

"I hope to goodness they are not wet! No; they seem tolerably dry. What is the bill?"

"Six dollars, ma'am."

"Six dollars! Isn't that high, Mrs. Leggett?" said Mrs. Wharton, discontentedly.

"I worked eleven days faithfully on them, ma'am."

"Well, I suppose I must pay what you ask," said Mrs. Wharton, opening her purse, and slowly examining its compartments. "Dear me! I have only a five dollar bill. I suppose you could not change a twenty?"

Mrs. Leggett smiled bitterly.

"No, ma'am I could not."

"Well, then, we will call it five dollars, won't we? A dollar isn't much either way, and the five is all I've got."

"A dollar is a great deal to me, Mrs. Wharton."

The lady's smooth brow contracted. "I have given you a great deal of work, Mrs. Leggett."

"I know it ma'am, and I am very much obliged to you for all your kindness."

"And I should be sorry to have so trifling a thing as a dollar part us now."

Mrs. Legget was silent; she did not know what to say.

"Call it five dollars," said Mrs. Wharton, tossing the bill into the lap of the soldier's widow. "A dollar don't signify, and then I recommended my friend Mrs. Marvin to employ you this morning."

"Thank you, madam," said the poor woman, faintly, as she took the money, feeling inwardly that she had been defrauded, yet perfectly well aware that she *had no means of redress.*

"Ma'am, if you please," said Mary, the waitress, "here is the newspaper boy—he says master told him you would pay the bill this week."

"*How much is it, Mary?*"

"A dollar, ma'am."

"How provoking, I haven't a dollar in the house."

"He says he has orders not to leave the house until it is paid."

"He is very impertinent," said the lady, coloring up, and, for the first time in her petted life, feeling the want of a dollar.

Mrs. Clarence Fitzgerald was the next person announced—a lady of the utmost style, whose acquaintance Mrs. Wharton had just succeeded in making.

"You will stare at my being out in this storm, my dear," floating gracefully into the apartment, "but I'm raising a dollar subscription for a poor musician who has just broken his arm. Of course I may depend on you?"

Mrs. Wharton colored. "I will send it around in the morning."

"That won't do," said Mrs. Fitzgerald, shrugging her shoulders. "I am determined to settle this business to-day."

"I am very sorry," said our mortified heroine, "but I have not a dollar in the house."

Mrs. Fitzgerald bowed coldly—evidently she did not believe the protestation—and Mrs. Wharton saw her enter her coupe and drive away with the comfortable consciousness that she would be invited to no more of Mrs. Clarence Fitzgerald's delightfully exclusive parties.

"Mrs. Wharton," said the cook, "there is a boy at the door from the fruiterer—he has an elegant pine-apple Mr. Pepper sent round."

"It will be the very thing I want for dessert," said Mrs. Wharton; "how much is it?"

"*A dollar, ma'am.*"

Once more the everlasting dollar! Mrs. Wharton bit her lip with vexation.

"Tell him to leave it, Biddget, and I will call and settle to-morrow."

"*He says, ma'am, Mrs. Dalton wants it,* if ye don't happen to have the money handy; pine apples doesn't go beggin' this season of the year."

"Let Mrs. Dalton have it, then; I'll never buy another article of Pepper."

Mrs. Wharton was considerably annoyed.

"To think a dollar should be such a useful thing!" she muttered to herself, taking up her portfolio.

A half finished letter lay there—one to her sister, who was the wife of a clergyman out West, with a flock of little children around her. The last words she had written were, "I send you a dollar to buy a doll for the baby, my little namesake."

"How provoking!" she exclaimed, "I can't even finish the letter for lack of the everlasting dollar!"

She leaned back in the velvet cushion of her chair, and drowsily watching the blaze and listening to the patter of the rain against the window, fell fast asleep.

Where was she? In the spectre boat of Charon, gliding over the river Styx—and, as the bark touched the shores of the other world, the ghastly toll-gatherer extended his hand, relentlessly: "Your fare, if you please, ma'am."

Mrs. Wharton had her fare ready—she handed it up, eager to pass through the gates where she could see the musical wave of palm trees, and the sparkle of glittering tides that flowed beneath their shadow.

"Short by a dollar, ma'am—short by the single dollar you cheated the poor seamstress out of. You cannot enter!"

Mrs. Wharton drew a hundred dollar bill out. The grim Cerebus shook his head;

"If you had ten thousand, it wouldn't do. Nothing will serve our purpose but that one dollar."

Charon turned the boat briskly round—Mrs. Wharton was just opening her lips to utter a wild cry of anguish pleading—when she was woke up.

She shuddered; somehow the dollar had assumed preternaturally large dimensions.

"Charles! Charles!" how welcome were the footsteps of her husband upon the stairs.

"Well, what is it?"

"Have you a dollar?"

"Half a dozen of 'em, if you want."

"But I only want one—a one dollar bill."

He gave it to her—she rang the bell.

"John, I want you to put on your India rubber cloak and take this bill around to Mrs. Leggett, and tell her it is what I owe her!"

John departed, and Mrs. Wharton breathed more easily.

"Perhaps they will let me into the Gates now," she said dreamily.

"My dear, what do you mean?" demanded her astonished husband.

And Mrs. Wharton told him the story of her day's adventures, and the dream that had closed them.

"Helen," said her husband, gravely, "let this be a lesson to you never to neglect the just *dues of the poor. A dollar is not* much to us—to them it may be the last frail bulwark between them and starvation."

But there was no danger of Mrs. Wharton even forgetting the lesson that she had received.

Good Spelling.

A pious but illiterate deacon, in a certain town in Massachusetts, gave a stage driver a slip of paper, upon which, he said, were written the names of a couple of books, which he wished him to call for at a book store. The driver called at the store, and handing the memorandum to a clerk, said: "There's a couple of books which Deacon B. wished you to send to him." The clerk after a careful examination of the paper, was unable to make "head or tail" of it, and passed it to the book keeper, who was supposed to know something of *letters*; but to him it was also "Greek." The proprietor was called and he also gave up in despair; and it was finally concluded best to send the memorandum back to the dea*con, as it was supposed he must have sent* the wrong paper. As the coach arrived at the village inn, the driver saw the deacon standing on the steps.

"Well, driver," said he, "did you get my books to-day?"

"*Books!* No!, and a good reason why; for there couldn't a man in Worcester read your old hen tracks."

"Couldn't read 'ritin! Let me see the paper."

The driver drew it from his pocket, and passed it to the deacon, who taking out and carefully adjusting his glasses, held the memorandum at arms' length, and exclaimed, as he did so, in a very satisfied tone:

"Why, it's as plain as the nose on your face, "To S-a-m B-u-x—two psalm books." I guess his clerks had better go to school a quarter."

And here the deacon make some reflections upon the "ignorance of the times," and the want of attention to books by the "rising generations," which would have been all very well if said by somebody else.

The Swearer Rebuked.

On a certain occasion General Washington invited a number of fellow officers to dine with him. While at the table one of them uttered an oath; the General dropped his knife and fork in a moment, and in his deep tone and characteristic dignity and deliberation said: "I thought we all supposed ourselves gentlemen." *He then resumed* his knife and fork, and went on as before. The remark struck the officer like an electric shock, and as was intended, did execution, as his remark in such cases was apt to do. No person at the table swore after that; and after dinner the officer remarked to his companion, that if the General had struck him over the head with his sword he could have borne it, but the home thrust which he gave him was too much. It was too much for a gentleman. And it is hoped that it will be too much for any one who pretends to be a gentleman.

The troubles of the country come from uneasy politicians; its safety, from the tranquil masses.—BENTON.

Interesting Facts.

Glass windows were used for lights in 1180.

Chimneys were first put to houses in 1236.

Tallow candles for lights, 1290.

Spectacles invented by an Italian in 1249.

Paper made from linen, 1302.

Woolen cloth made in England, 1341.

Art of printing from moveable type, 1440.

Watches first made in Germany, 1447.

Telescopes invented by Porta and Janson, 1601.

Theatre erected in England by Shakspeare in 1602.

Tea first brought from China to Europe, in 1591.

Circulation of blood discovered by Harvey in 1610.

Bricks made of any required size in 1625.

Newspaper first established, 1629.

Pendulum clocks first invented, 1639.

Barometer invented by Torricelli, 1533.

Steam engine invented in 1649.

Bread made with yeast, 1650.

Cotton planted in the United States in 1759.

Fire engine invented, 1685.

Stereotyping invented in Scotland, 1785.

Telegraph invented by Morse, 1832.

The first daguerreotype made in France, 1839.

◆

A man was anxious to keep up his character for honesty, even while making a bill with his merchant, and when his back was turned the honest buyer slipped a codfish under his coat-tail. But the garment was too short to cover the theft, and the merchant perceived it. "Now," said the customer, so anxious to improve all the opportunities to call attention to his virtues, "Mr. Merchant, I have traded with you a great deal, and paid you up promptly and honestly, haven't I?" "Oh, yes," answered the merchant, "I have no complaint." "Well," said the customer, "I always insisted that honesty was the best policy, and the best rule to live and die by." "That's so," replied the merchant, and the customer turned to depart. "Hold on, friend!" cried the merchant. "Speaking of honesty, I have a bit of advice to give you. Whenever you come to trade again, you had better wear a longer coat or steal a shorter codfish."

◆

THE COUNTRYMAN'S ANSWER.—A great and learned atheist once met a plain countryman going to church. He asked him:

"Where are you going?"

"To church, sir."

"What to do there?"

"To worship God."

"Pray, is your God a great or little God?"

"He is both, sir."

"How can he be both?"

"He is so *great*, sir, that the heaven of heavens cannot contain Him, and so *little* that he can dwell in my poor heart."

The atheist declared that this simple answer of the countryman had more effect upon his mind than all the volumes the learned doctors had written upon the subject.

◆

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Mr. Chalmers beautifully says: "The little that I have seen of the world and know of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sin and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through—the brief pulsations of joy, the tears of regret; the feelings of purpose; the scorn of the world that has *little charity*; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening voices within—health gone, happiness gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow-man with Him from whose hands it came."

◆

Two very gallant sons of Erin, being just discharged from service, were rejoicing over the event with a "wee taste of the cratur," when one, who felt all the glory of his noble race, suddenly raised his pot above his head, and said, "Arrah, Mike here's to the gallant ould 240th—the last in the field and the first to leave it." "Tut, tut, man," said Mike, "ye don't mane that. You mane," and he raised his glass high, and looking lovingly at it, "here's to the gallant 240th, equal to none!"

◆

"What is he running for?" said a man to us, this morning, on seeing us part with a gentleman with whom we had been shaking hands.

"For no office whatever," we replied. "Why did you ask the question?"

"Why he was so polite, I thought maybe he was a candidate."

JOB PRINTING.
ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

GOD COUNTS.—A brother and sister were playing in the dining room, when their mother set a basket of cakes on the tea-table and went out.

"How nice they look!" said the boy, reaching to take one. His sister earnestly objected, and even drew back his hand, repeating that it was against their mother's direction.

"She did not count them," said he.

"But, perhaps God did," answered the sister.

So he withdrew from the temptation and sitting down, seemed to meditate. "You are right," replied he, looking at her with a cheerful yet serious air, "God does count, for the Bible says the hairs of our head are all numbered."

◆

At a wedding in Delaware, when all was arranged and the minister called on any to speak who objected to the marriage, a husky voice cried out: "I do!" All eyes were turned in that direction, when a man emerged from the crowd, holding his handkerchief up to his eyes and blubbering. "Why do you object?" asked the minister. "Because I want her myself."

◆

A little boy in Lowell was asked how many mills make a cent.

"Ten, sir," was the reply.

Immediately a bright faced little girl held up her hand in token of dissent.

"Well, Miss, what have you to say?"

"Please sir, ten mills don't make a cent. Pa says all the mills in town don't make a cent."

◆

A clergyman happening to get wet, was standing over the fire to dry his clothes, and when his colleague came in, he asked him to preach for him, as he was very wet. "No, sir, I thank you," was the prompt reply, "preach yourself; you will be dry *enough in the pulpit.*"

◆

"Bill, did you ever go to sea?"

"I guess I did; last year, acquaintance, I went to see a red-head gal, but I only called once."

"Why so?"

"Because her brother had an unpleasant habit of throwing boot jacks and smoothing irons at people."

◆

A Frenchman being about to remove his shop, his landlord inquired his reason, stating at the same time that it was considered a very good stand for business. The Frenchman replied, "Oh yes he's very good stand for de business; by gar, me stand all day, for nobody comes to make me move."

◆

A noted politician was recently caught by a friend in the act of perusing the Scriptures. Upon asking him what particular portion of the good book he had selected for examination, he replied, "I am reading the story about the loaves and fishes."

◆

An old gentleman was sitting upon the bank of a river, fishing most patiently. Suddenly a vicious little dog stole up behind him and gave him a spiteful snap through his pantaloons. "Whew!" exclaimed the old fisherman, "I've got a bite at last!"

◆

"Captain, what's the fare to St. Louis?" "What part of the boat do you wish to go in, cabin or deck?" "Hang your cabin," said the gentleman from Indiana, "I live in a cabin at home; give me the best you've got."

◆

A Scotchman went to a lawyer once for advice, and detailed the circumstances of the case. "Have you told the facts just as they occurred?" said the lawyer. "Ay," was the reply, "I thout ye would put the lies into it."

◆

Rabbi Joshua once met a boy who carried something in a covered vessel. "My boy," said the Rabbi, "what have you in your covered vessel?" "If it was intended for you to know," replied the boy, "it would not be covered."

◆

What nose is more brilliant than a toper's nose? Why, volca-nose, to be sure. Pat remarks that the chief glow of such comes from the "crater."

◆

A man advertises for a "competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds that "it will be profitable to the undertaker."

◆

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a feather bed?—one is hard up, and the other is soft down.

◆

Republican noise of the day—"Wade in."

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors

Plainfield, N. J., April 30, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write briefly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is belabored. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, to the States and to its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or untitled.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to persons or position.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic electors of the State of New Jersey will meet in their several Counties, Townships or Wards, at such times and places as may be designated, and appoint one delegate for every one hundred Democratic votes, and one for every fraction over FIFTY votes polled at the last Gubernatorial election within such Township or Wards, to represent said electors in a State Convention, to be held at TRENTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing Fourteen Delegates to the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in the City of New York, on the 4th day of July next, to nominate Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

By order of the State Central Committee,
DAVID NAAR, Chairman.
G. D. W. Vroom, Secretary.

Democratic Association.

A regular meeting will be held at the rooms of the Association on Saturday evening May 2nd, at 7½ o'clock. General attendance is requested.

JAMES CLARK, *Pres't.*
WM. L. FORCE, *Sec.*

Impeaching the Wrong Man.

Impeacher Boutwell in his harangue of thirty thousand words before the High and Solemn Court, saw proper to compare the gentleman who was elected Vice President on the Republican ticket with Mr. Lincoln to Caius Verres, the greatest political criminal of history, and said: "Verres enriched himself and his friends; he seized the public paintings and statues and carried them to Rome."

Who went into the war "for the Union" comparatively poor and came out loaded with wealth?

Who seized bags of coin, heaps of silver plate, paintings and pianos in New Orleans and carried them to Massachusetts?

It was not Andrew Johnson!

Somebody other than him deserves impeachment.

General Hancock.

We give in this issue a portion of the admirable letter of General Winfield Scott Hancock to Governor Pease, of Texas, and will endeavor to complete its publication in our next. It is worthy of careful perusal, and reflects honor upon General Hancock as a statesman and a soldier. The country needs the services of such men.

Witches' Broth.

The vulgar invective of Butler and the vindictive tirade of Boutwell against a Constitution supporting Chief Magistrate, reminds one forcibly of the witches' broth:

"Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake;
Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork, and blind-worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing,
Scale of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witch's mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravin'd salt-sea shark,
Root of hemlock digg'd in the dark,
Liver of blaspheming Jew,
Gall of goat, and slips of yew
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse,
Nose of Turk, and Negro's lips.
Cool it with a baboon's blood,
Then the charm is firm and good!"

* * *

The Radical Senators have all been promised the offices of Vice President, Cabinet Ministers, or Ambassadors, to secure votes for impeachment. Washington is overrun with nasal twanged Puritans from Massachusetts, carrying carpet bags full of "loyalty" and urging on the *pious* work of elevating Wade into the Presidency.

* * *

The Boston Daily Advertiser says:

"Factories are closing, or running at a loss.
Ship yards are idle.
Mechanics are out of work.
Depression is universal."

Such are the fruits of Radicalism, which in order to perpetuate political power, tramples under foot national honor and the prosperity of the people.

Evil Legislation.

The last Legislature of New Jersey passed a bill termed "Incidental Expenses" over the veto of the Governor. That act took more than twenty thousand dollars out of the Treasury, a large portion of which was *ostensibly* for stationery. We are bold to declare such business a *swindle upon the people*, and its authors deserving of public condemnation, be they Republicans or Democrats. The Legislature of 1867 perpetrated a similar outrage and even to a greater extent. It is time this system of robbery was stopped. If members of the Legislature do not receive sufficient pay, let them act like honest men and say so, not make up the deficiency by resorting to plunder, either incidental or direct. We shall openly denounce everything of that kind.

The bill in question was strongly opposed by Senator Little, of Monmouth, but passed, notwithstanding, by a vote of 12 to 8 as follows:

Ayes—Bettle, Blackman, Clark, *Dater*, *Edsall*, *Gaskill*, *Hopper*, Horner, Plummer, *Rice*, Warrick, *Winfield*—12.

Nays—*Anderson*, *Bowne*, Cobb, Hays, *Little*, Richey, *Robins*, *Wildrick*—8.

Democrats in *italics*.

By which it will be seen six Democrats and six Republicans made up the majority for the bill in the Senate.

In the House of Assembly the vote stood 45 to 7 (eight absent or not voting.) We are without the names of the forty-five.—The honorable seven were—Gage, Hood, Hunt, Mackin, Maloney, Strong and Wills.

The *Newark Journal* justly remarks:

The Governor's veto of the incidental bill, involving an appropriation of 22,377 88, or more than 276 for each member of the Legislature, is universally approved with the exception of course, of those members who voted for the bill and availed themselves of the various perquisites provided at the expense of the State. We do not know any better term to apply to such legislation than *public robbery!* It is disgraceful to the State that our legislation has reached this point of political degradation—(for we suppose the honorable members who procured the passage of this bill maintain a high moral tone in the community)—and the act should meet the reprobation of the press and the people. Last year the Democrats protested severely against a similar outrage on the part of a Republican Legislature, and we regard the fact as even more flagrant and outrageous, when perpetrated by a body so strongly Democratic as the present Legislature.—We protest against this State robbery as not the work of the Democratic party but rather as the result of the degeneracy of the times and the unfitness of many of the individuals elected as legislators. The whole business of legislation seems to have become corrupt and rotten; the State machinery being apparently run for the benefit rather of individuals than the welfare of the general public and the dignity of the commonwealth. Unless a remedy is soon applied to this disgraceful state of affairs, the Legislature will come to be regarded as a resort fit only for the worst and most demoralized class of politicians.

Astronomical Impeachment.

Mr. Boutwell in urging the conviction of President Johnson, winged himself away after the following fashion:

"Travelers and astronomers inform us that in the southern heavens, near the southern cross, there is a vast space which the uneducated call the hole in the sky, where the eye of man, with the aid of the powers of telescope, has been unable to discover nebulæ, or asteriod, or comet, or planet, or star, or sun. In that dreary, cold, dark region of space, which is only known to be less than infinite by the evidence of creation elsewhere, the great author of celestial mechanism has left the chaos which was in the beginning."

What that astronomical flight had to do with the alleged misdemeanors of a President does not appear to ordinary mortals, and neither does the prepared speech of the Puritanical Impeacher inform us. The only solution we can discover for such oratorical soaring is, that it pictures the *dark chaotic region* Radicalism will surely create in this land, if left to pursue unchecked its mad career.

Make way for Chicago.

Chicago has just given a Democratic majority of 910.

In 1867 the Republican majority there was 3,938.

Democratic gain in one year 4,848

The Chicago *Times* says:

"Had there been a perfectly free election yesterday, the Democratic majority would have been three or four thousand.—It was not a free election, because, in the Democratic wards, the voting was obstructed by Republican partisan election boards in every possible way; while in Republican wards, it was facilitated in every possible way.

But this scandalous conduct of Republican partisan election boards makes our victory all the greater. The Democracy succeeded against every obstacle that could be thrown against them.

Let the Eagle scream!

The country is growing WHITER every day.

* * *

Are the white laborers of the North prepared to become slaves? The Radical task-masters at Washington are hard at work forging chains. "They who would be *free* must strike the blow."

* * *

The wonderful effect of Grant's name as the Radical nominee for President, is shown by a Democratic gain of nearly five thousand in Chicago.

Read and Reflect.

"The RIGHT of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment EXCLUSIVELY is ESSENTIAL to the balance of power on which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depend."

For fear some of our Radical friends should declare the sound Democratic doctrine above quoted traitorous, we assure them it was uttered by President Lincoln, in his message of 1861, and for holding the same kind of faith, we beg them to remember, that President Johnson is traduced and persecuted in 1868. Principles change not. What is true now was truth seven years ago.

Confession of a Radical Sheet.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, April 20.]

Our private advices sustain the judgment that conviction is inevitable—not so much from a feeling of the President's technical guilt or innocence on this or that charge, as from the feeling that *it is a necessity of the political condition of the country.* We are assured that no more than three Republican Senators are likely, under any circumstances, to vote for the President. These are Grimes, of Iowa; Van Winkle, of West-Virginia; and Fowler, of Tennessee. The withdrawal of those from the Republican vote against the President, still leaves it several in excess of the number necessary to a conviction.

The logic of the Republican recalls a story: "What do think of Impeachment?" said a gentleman to a Radical, a night or two ago. "Well, I'll tell you. It's like a boy who was digging after a woodchuck like blazes. A man who was passing inquired. 'What are you doing, boy?' 'Diggin' for a woodchuck.' 'You don't expect to get him, do you?' 'Yes, sirree, by jingo! I must have him; we're out of meat!'"

* * *

In the days of President Lincoln it was branded as treason to even criticise his acts as Chief Magistrate, now, many of those very treason criers denounce Mr. Lincoln's legitimate successor as a pick-pocket. "Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

* * *

"Show me a Conservative," said a Radical to a Democrat, "and I will show you a traitor or a dupe." "Oh! certainly, sir, I show myself to you, and you show yourself to me."

* * *

The turning out of a duly elected President for mere partisan ends, is a step far advanced towards despotism. If the people tamely submit to that, the enthronement of a Dictator or an Emperor will be easy.

* * *

Despotism consummates its fell purposes by degrees and under a mask. No people ever lost their liberties by one assault. Rivers of blood have been shed in the name of Religion. The blackest of crimes may be perpetrated and hypocritically called Loyalty.

* * *

The attempt to Radicalize ten Southern States by disfranchising white intelligence and clothing with suffrage and law making power black ignorance, will result in turning three-fourths of the remaining States of the Union into determined Democracies.

* * *

It was once remarked by a profound thinker that the epitaph of the American Republic would likely be—"Here lies a people who lost their own liberties by giving freedom to the negro."

* * *

A large number of the Georgia negroes voted the Democratic ticket. They must be impeached and hung on sour apple trees. Where is Sumner? Even the poor darkies are becoming disgusted with Puritanical Radicalism.

* * *

It is stated that Fred Douglass has purchased a place at Vineland, New Jersey, and will locate there soon. Is he looking after the Radical nomination for Governor, or does he covet Frelinghuysen's seat.

* * *

The Radicals will have to meet in a *Democratic* city, Chicago, to nominate Grant for President. The North-West is turning white.

* * *

An exchange says Butler will go into Grant's Cabinet. No doubt, if it is not kept locked.

* * *

The unkindest cut of all to Grant was Connecti-cut.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—At Vineland, N. J., on last Tuesday night, the 21st, a large Democratic meeting was held.—Speeches were made by several gentlemen, among whom was a gentleman from Mississippi, who portrayed in vivid colors the outrages perpetrated in that low-forsaken land by Bureau men and negroes upon the white citizens. Dr. McClintock made a telling speech, and was loudly applauded. A Democratic club was organized, and about eighty members signed the constitution.

* * *

A bold eagle was shot by a Kalamazoo boy, Michigan. Its wings measured seven feet from tip to tip. It was in the act of devouring a lamb it had just carried off when it was shot.

* * *

One of the three silver dollars coined in 1804, was recently sold for $750.

Local and State Items.

☞ BOOK BINDING.—Every description of Book Binding done in the latest styles and at the lowest possible rates, at this office.

☞ Among the acts passed at the recent session of the Legislature were the following:

To fix number of chosen freeholders of Union county.

To authorize certain towns in the counties of Somerset, Morris, Essex and Union to issue bonds and take stock in the Passaic Valley and Peapack Railroad Company.

Supplement to charter of the Union County Building and Improvement Company.

Supplement to act to facilitate judicial proceedings in Union county.

A further supplement to act to incorporate the Union County Building Improvement company.

Relative to the board of assessors in Union county.

Supplement to act to authorize the Board of Freeholders of Union county to borrow money and issue bonds thereof.

To authorize the construction of water works in Rahway.

Supplement to charter of Rahway Savings Institution.

To incorporate the Rahway Co-operative Building Association.

To incorporate the Rahway Wood Works.

To incorporate the Rahway Academical Institute.

To incorporate the Scotch Plains Mutual Thief Detective Society.

To amend an act to incorporate the Washington Rock Monument Association.

To incorporate the Dime Savings Institution of Plainfield.

Further supplement to charter of Plainfield Fire Department, (rendering an active Fireman ineligible to be elected to the Fire Board.)

☞ The lectures of Professor Dunn on Chemistry, at the Methodist Church, are really attractive and instructive. The Professor proves himself to be complete master of that most useful branch of knowledge, and nowhere can an evening be spent to greater profit than as one of his audience. Go to his lectures and take the children with you. It will be a good investment.

☞ Where are those flagmen the citizens of Plainfield respectfully petitioned to have stationed at the Railroad crossings? Why are they not on duty? The public safety demands their appearance.

☞ We hear it stated that John H. Evans, Esq., has sold his beautiful property on Front street for $30,000. That price, though sounding large, is in fact reasonable when the present value of real estate hereabouts and the heavy expenditure Mr. E. has incurred to utilize and adorn his place is taken into consideration. It is emphatically the gem of Plainfield, and its possessor may be truly called a lucky man.—We hope Mr. Evans does not intend a permanent withdrawal from our village. He is the kind of citizen we want.

☞ We are happy in announcing the progress of improvements that are evidently taking place in perhaps one of our (unfortunately) most unpopular neighborhoods.—The district formerly known as "Dog Tavern" locality has determined to build a new and convenient School House, and from the generous spirit manifested by the inhabitants assembled at a meeting for the purpose, it is plain progress and improvement are the determined objects of the people.

A School House of the best character is to be immediately erected where not only all the very best advantages of a common School are to be guaranteed, but also all the conveniences and necessaries for public worship and Sunday School are to be provided. We are most heartily in favor of every practical movement of the kind alluded to above and therefore publish this, hoping that success and prosperity may crown the efforts of those most interested in the undertaking.

☞ The election of Chief and two Assistant Engineers for the Plainfield Fire Department will take place at Gazelle Engine House on Monday, May 4th. The polls will be open at 7 o'clock, P. M. and close at 8 o'clock, P. M.

☞ BASE BALL.—A special meeting of the Union Base Ball Club will be held at Thorn's Hotel, Thursday evening, April 30th, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

If there are any members of either of the old clubs who do not wish to remain with the "Union" this year they will please inform the Secretary, that he may take such names off the roll.

C. H. ANDREWS,
Recording Secretary.

☞ We noticed yesterday a splendid vehicle standing in front of neighbor Rosello's Livery Stables. It is called the "Lexington Carryall, and has just been received by him. The painting especially, is beautiful, and is a credit to the workman. "John" is bound to have the best of everything.

☞ If you want insurance, and every building or its contents should be insured, call upon John A. Staats. He can be found in the office of John H. Van Winkle, Attorney at Law, Front street, opposite Cherry.

☞ SKILL ANSWERED.—The citizens of Plainfield will no doubt gladly avail themselves of the rich treat prepared for them in the securing of the services of the well-known and entertaining lecturer, S. M. Hewlett, who will deliver his great lecture, "The Curse and the Cure," at Laing's Hall, on Thursday evening of this week. The purpose of the lecture is to advance the interests of the Temperance cause, and we hope the public will not be backward in helping it along, as well as to hear a good lecture. The tickets for the lecture are 50 cents, and may be obtained of Wm. H. Williams; C. H. Byram at the Express Office; Voorhees' Drug Store; Pope, Parse & Mundy's, and at the door.

☞ GOOD WALKS.—A good substantial walk has been laid in front of the Post Office. It is called the "Concrete Pavement," and is far preferable to the old style of flagging, as it will last a life-time, and does not get out of order. Several walks of this material have been laid down in our town lately, and no better recommendation of their durability can be given than reference to the one laid down for Mr. H. A. H. Martin, it having stood the severe frosts of the past winter without the least injury, and is now as hard and solid as stone.

Any one wishing a *good* walk, should apply to Mr. R. H. Hutchings, (at Brook & Marsh's Office opposite the Depot,) who owns the patent right for this State, and we will guarantee they will find "Dr," an agreeable and gentlemanly person to deal with.

☞ NEW MILLINERY.—Mrs. M. Schenck, has opened a new millinery in the store recently fitted up next to Frazee's Hotel. The attention of the ladies is called to her advertisement in another column.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement headed "The Boys in Blue." This is one of the best books of the war now published. The story which the authoress narrates is one of the most thrilling interest. She confines herself to incidents which passed under her own observation, and these she weaves together with wonderful skill and effect. It is a handsomely bound book and every soldier should have a copy.

☞ A WANT SUPPLIED.—A want long needed in this place is about to be supplied by Mr. George Miller, who has opened a "Ladies' Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon" on Front St., in the old Post Office Building. He has fitted it up in sumptuous style, and intends keeping a *first-class* restaurant for ladies and gentlemen, and "George" knows how to keep just such a place. We hope he will receive the patronage he so justly merits.

☞ The Drug Store heretofore known under the firm of J. D. & M. D. Tomworth, has passed into the hands of Mess. Marlowe & Reynolds, who having laid in a new stock of Drugs, Medicines and Fancy Articles, are now prepared to carry on the Drug business in all its branches.

The new firm comes to our town with a favorable introduction, and our citizens, we think, will appreciate the careful and constant attention to their business which is promised on their part.

They have introduced a new feature in providing their establishment with a night bell, and as one of the firm constantly remains on the premises, this admits of the compounding of prescriptions at all hours of the night.

☞ The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance held their quarterly session at Bridgeport, Gloucester County, Wednesday last, and had a very interesting and satisfactory session. The order has added to its membership in this State, during the last three months, over 1,200. Deputy Gale, of Union County District, reports an increase of 276 in this district alone, being the largest increase in any district. The Grand Division on their adjournment, accepted an invitation from the Grand Division of Delaware to visit them at their meeting at Wilmington, on Thursday.

☞ ROBINS.—The trees and shrubbery in town and country, are vocal with the song of the robin, and already are they building their nests in close proximity to the dwellings. In this section of the country they are not molested, and in peace and quiet they can rear their brood of redbreast, and in the autumn, depart for a more sunny clime. In Maryland, they never build and breed. On their first appearance there in the early Spring, the valiant sportsmen attack them. Men and boys, all who can carry a gun and shoot, consider robins fair game, and kill all they can. They are plump and fat and bring a fair price in the Baltimore Market.

☞ Rev. James M. Challis died at his home in Bridgeton, New Jersey, on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., in the 70th year of his age. For a short time only had he been unwell, and only for a few days confined to his house, having scarcely known what sickness is during his long life.

☞ A conscience stricken thief left a roll of cloth worth sixty dollars, which was stolen at the late fire at Belvidere, at its owner's door, labelled thus: "Rum took this off but Sober brought it back."

☞ Mrs. Wilson, of East Amwell, went to Lambertville, and calling at the house of John Sullivan, asked to be entertained for the night, as she was in a destitute condition. Being rather well clad, Mrs. Sullivan's sympathies were drawn out in her behalf. She took her in for the night. All went on well till about midnight, when Mrs. Wilson left her bed, threw her clothing out of the window, and attempted to leave the house in a secret way. The family was aroused, and detained her for the night, during which time she was uneasy, and would not sleep. About half-past four o'clock in the morning she cut her throat on the right side with a large pocket knife, introducing the blade about two inches. No large arteries or veins being cut, the hemorrhage was suppressed by Dr. G. H. Larison, under whose charge she remains in a hopeful condition. The Doctor thinks she had lost over three pints of blood before he was called in. She has for some time past, shown symptoms of not being in her right mind.

☞ A new Roman Catholic Church was recently dedicated at Hackensack, by Bishop Bayley.

☞ Walter McMullen, 60 years of age, living at South Orange, Essex county, was struck by a train on the Morris and Essex Railroad near the Orange Junction. He was evidently intoxicated, and was leading a horse attached to a light wagon on the track at a distance from any carriage road. His horse was killed, and with the wagon thrown to one side of the track, while he was pitched to the other, but providentially escaped with some severe contusions, but without fatal injury.

☞ The new law relative to taxes in the counties of Passaic, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Union and Middlesex, provides that taxes for State, county, and township purposes, over and above the amount to be raised by a poll tax, shall be assessed and raised by such a percentage upon all real estate and chattels situated in said townships, both of residents and non-residents, by valuing the same at the true, full and fair value thereof, as shall be necessary to make the amount required for such taxes, and not otherwise, and all mortgages upon real or personal property within said townships shall be exempt from taxation in the hands of any inhabitant of this State; and no act shall be deemed to repeal or modify this act, unless so expressed therein. The act goes into effect immediately, and will cause a material change in the tax levy, where monies have been wanted on mortgages, the mortgagee agreeing to pay the tax. Under this law no returns are made of mortgages, and taxes are paid directly by the owner of the property where located.

☞ Sheriff Pierson took down to the State Prison, on Wednesday, five convicts from this county, and brought back a man whose term of service was ended.

☞ Governor Ward will hereafter be found at his Executive office in Trenton, on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

☞ On Saturday afternoon, while a coal cart was delivering coal for the use of the State Prison, eight convicts followed the cart and succeeded in overpowering Mr. Opperman, the gate-keeper, and escaping from the prison. Search was instantly made, and six recaptured, but two named Patrick McCaffrey, from Hudson county, serving an eight year sentence for stabbing Justice Allen, and Charles C. White, from Belvidere, made good their freedom. A reward of one hundred dollars each is offered for their recapture.

☞ The steamboat "Red Jacket," belonging to the Central Rail Road Company took fire on Friday night last, while lying at their wharf at Elizabethport, and was totally consumed. The Red Jacket was favorably known to the traveling public of New Jersey, and her loss will prove serious to them as well as to the pockets of her owners. She had just been refitted and painted at a heavy expense, and we believe, was uninsured. The worst part of the catastrophe was the subsequent death of a young man belonging to the Elizabeth Fire Department, J. H. Tucker, who died on Saturday from injuries inflicted by the falling of the smoke stack upon the deck.

☞ Reuben Kirkenthal, of Phillipsburg, a brakesman on the Central Railroad, was very badly injured on Friday, at Hampton Junction. He was standing on the top of a car engaged in putting on the brakes, when the chain broke and he was thrown to the ground, breaking both his legs so that the bones protruded, and otherwise severely injuring him. At last accounts all attempts to bring a reaction had failed, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery. Mr. K. is about 21 years of age, and resides with his parents near the Warren Foundry.

* * *

Never be disturbed by trifles. They are beneath your notice. Look at the elephant and rhinoceros in mosquito time, and learn composure and philosophy.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by [illegible]

[illegible]

Deaths.

PARSE.—At North Plains, April [illegible]

[illegible]

Black Pony for Sale.

[illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible]
Near New Market, N. J.
ap30

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!

MRS. M. SCHENCK

WOULD announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and County of Union that she will open on

Thursday, April 30th,
ON FRONT STREET.

(Next door to Frazee's Hotel,) with an entire new stock of goods of the latest styles.

SILK & STRAW BONNETS,
JOCKEYS, HEAD-DRESSES,
LADIES' CAPS, INFANT'S CAPS,
LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

Ruches, and everything in the Millinery line of the best quality and lowest prices. [illegible] Orders promptly executed.

Straws Bleached, Pressed and Altered
TO THE LATEST STYLE.

"The Boys in Blue,"

OR

HEROES OF THE RANK AND FILE.

Comprising Incidents and Reminiscences from Camp, Battle-field & Hospital, with narratives of the sacrifices, sufferings and triumphs of the

Soldiers of the Republic.

By Mrs. A. H. Hoge,

Of the North-western Sanitary Commission, Chicago, with introduction by Thomas M. Eddy, D. D.

[illegible]

In neat and substantial binding, (Extra English Cloth, $3 00
In Neat Eng. Cloth, (bevelled boards, gilt edge) $3 50

Disabled soldiers, soldiers' widows, and energetic men and women are wanted in every township and village in the country.

E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
ap300 654 Broadway, N. Y.

Master's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey. Between

John W. Brown, complainant, and James McAlpine, Eliza McAlpine and [illegible], defendants. } Fi Fa for sale of mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I will expose for sale at Public Vendue, on [illegible]

[illegible]

Master in Chancery of New Jersey.
Dated March [illegible]

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office, April [illegible]

Edward Terry and [illegible], Executors of Jonathan Terry, dec'd.

ON application of the above [illegible]

[illegible]

ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate.

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office, April [illegible]

[illegible]

ON application of the above [illegible]

[illegible]

ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate.

General Hancock's Letter.

HEADQUARTERS,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., March 9, 1868.

To His Excellency, E. M. Pease
Governor of Texas:

SIR: Your communication of the 17th January last was received in due course of mail, (the 27th January,) but until it had been widely circulated by the newspaper press. To such a letter—written and published for manifest purposes—it has been my intention to reply as soon as leisure from more important business would permit.

Your statement that the act of Congress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," declares that whatever government existed in Texas was provisional; that peace and order should be enforced; that Texas should be a part of the fifth military district, and subject to military power; that the President should appoint an officer to command in said district, and detail a force to protect the rights of persons and property, suppress insurrection and violence, and punish offenders, either by military commission, or through the action of local civil tribunals, as in his judgment might seem best, will not be disputed. One need only read the act to perceive it contains such provisions. But how all this is supposed to have made it my duty to order the military commission requested, you have entirely failed to show. The power to do a thing if shown, and the propriety of doing it, are often very different matters. You observe you are at a loss to understand how a government without representation in Congress, or a military force, and subject to military power, can be said to be in full exercise of its proper powers. You do not reflect that this government, created or permitted by Congress, has all the powers which the act intends, and may fully exercise them accordingly. If you think it ought to have more powers, should be allowed to send members to Congress, wield a militia force and possess yet other powers, your complaint is not to be preferred against me, but against Congress, who made it what it is.

As respects the issue between us, any question as to what Congress ought to have done, has no pertinence. You admit the act of Congress authorizes me to try any offender by military commission, or allow the local civil tribunals to try, as I shall deem best; and you cannot deny the act expressly recognizes such local civil tribunals as legal authorities for the purpose specified. When you contend that there are no legal local tribunals for any purpose in Texas you must either deny the plain reading of the act of Congress, or the power of Congress to pass the act.

Your next remark that you dissent from my declaration, "that the country (Texas) is in a state of profound peace," and proceed to state the grounds of your dissent. They appear to me not a little extraordinary. I quote your words: "It is true there no longer exists here (Texas) any organized resistance to the authority of the United States." "But a large majority of the white population who participated in the late rebellion are embittered against the government, and yield to it an unwilling obedience." Nevertheless, you concede they do yield it obedience. You proceed: "None of this class have any affection for the government, and very few any respect for it. They regard the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction as unconstitutional and hostile to their interest, and consider the government now existing here under the authority of the United States as an usurpation on their rights. They look upon the emancipation of their late slaves and the disfranchisement of a portion of their own class as an act of insult and oppression."

And this is all you have to present for proof that war and not peace prevails in Texas, and hence it becomes my duty—so you suppose—to set aside local civil tribunals, and enforce the penal code against citizens by means of military commissions.

My dear sir, I am not a lawyer, nor has it been my business, as it may have been yours, to study philosophy of statecraft and politics. But I may lay claim, after an experience of more than half a lifetime, to some poor knowledge of men, and some appreciation of what is necessary to social order and happiness. And for the future of our common country, I could devoutly wish that no great number of our people have yet fallen in with the views you appear to entertain. Woe be to us whenever it shall come to pass that the power of the magistrate—civil or military—is permitted to deal with the mere opinions or feelings of the people.

I have been accustomed to believe that sentiments of respect or disrespect, and feelings of affection, love or hatred, so long as not developed into acts in violation of law, were matters wholly beyond the punitory power of human tribunals.

I will maintain that the entire freedom of thought and speech, however acrimoniously indulged, is consistent with the noblest aspirations of man, and the happiest condition of his race.

When a boy, I remember to have read a speech of Lord Chatham, delivered in Parliament. It was during our revolutionary war, and related to the policy of employing the savages on the side of Britain. You may be more familiar with the speech than I am. If I am not greatly mistaken his lordship denounced the British government—his government—in terms of unmeasured bitterness. He characterized its policy as revolting to every sentiment of humanity and religion; proclaimed it covered with disgrace, and vented his eternal abhorrence of it and its measures. It may, I think, be safely asserted that a majority of the British nation concurred in the views of Lord Chatham. But whoever supposed that profound peace was existing in that kingdom, or that government had any authority to question the absolute right of the opposition to express their objections to the propriety of the king's measures in any words or to any extent they pleased? It would be difficult to show that the opponents of government in the days of the elder Adams, or Jefferson, or Jackson, exhibited for it either "affection" or "respect." You are conversant with the history of our past parties and political struggles touching legislation on alien and sedition laws, the embargo, National banks, our wars with England and Mexico, and cannot be ignorant of the fact, that for one party to assert that law or system of legislation is unconstitutional, oppressive and usurpative, is not a new thing in the United States. That the people of Texas consider acts of Congress unconstitutional, oppressive or insulting to them, is of no consequence to the matter in hand. The President of the United States has announced his opinion, that these acts of Congress are unconstitutional. The Supreme Court decided unanimously that a certain military commission was unconstitutional. Our people, everywhere, in every State, without reference to the side they took during the rebellion, differ as to the constitutionality of these acts of Congress. How the matter really is, neither you nor I may dogmatically affirm.

If you deem them constitutional laws and beneficial to the country, you not only have the right to publish your opinion, but it might be your bounden duty as a citizen to do so. Not less is it the privilege and duty of any and every citizen, wherever residing, to publish his opinion freely and fearlessly on this and every question which he thinks concerns his interests. This is merely in accordance with the principles of our free government; and neither you nor I would wish to live under any other. It is time now, at the end of almost two years from the close of the war, we should begin to recollect what manner of people we are; tolerate again free, popular discussion, and extend some forbearance and consideration to opposing views. The maxims that in all intellectual contests truth is mighty, and must prevail; and that error is harmless when reason is left to combat it, are not only sound, but salutary. It is a poor compliment to the merits of such a cause, that its advocates would silence opposition by force; and generally those who are in the wrong will resort to these ungenerous means. I am confident you will not commit your serious judgment to the proposition that any amount of discussion, or any sort of opinions, however unwise in your judgment; or any assertion or feeling, however resentful or bitter, not resulting in a breach of law, can furnish justification for your denial that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as well deny that profound peace exists in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, California, Ohio, Kentucky, where a majority of the people differ with a majority on the questions; or that profound peace exists in the House of Representatives, or the Senate, at Washington, or in the Supreme Court, where all these questions have been repeatedly discussed, and parties respectfully and patiently heard. You next complain that in parts of the State (Texas) it is difficult to enforce the criminal laws; that sheriffs fail to arrest; that grand jurors will not always indict; that in some cases the military acting in aid of the civil authorities have not been able to execute the process of the courts; that the petit jurors have acquitted persons adjudged guilty by you; and that other persons charged with offences have broke jail and fled from prosecution. I know not how these things are; but admitting your representation literally true, if for such reasons I should set aside the local civil tribunals and order a military commission, there is no place in the United States where it might not be done with equal propriety. There is not a State in the Union—North or South—where the like facts are not continually happening. Perfection is not to be predicted of man or his works. No one can reasonably expect certain and absolute justice in human transactions; and if military power is to be set in motion, on the principle for which you would seem to contend, I fear that a civil government, regulated by laws, could have no abiding place beneath the surface of the sun. It is rather more than hinted in your letter, that there is no local State government in Texas, and no local laws outside of the acts of Congress, which I ought to respect; and that I should undertake to protect the rights of persons and property in *my own way* and in *an arbitrary manner*. If such be your meaning, I am compelled to differ with you. After the abolition of slavery, (an event which I hope no one now regrets,) the laws of Louisiana and Texas existing prior to the rebellion, and not in conflict with the act of Congress, comprised a vast system of jurisprudence, both civil and criminal. It requires not volumes only but libraries to contain them. They laid down principles and precedents for ascertaining the rights and adjusting the controversies of men in every conceivable case. They were the creations of great and good and learned men, who had labored in their day, for their kind, and gone down to their graves long before our recent troubles, leaving their works an inestimable legacy to the human race. These laws, as I am informed connected the civilization of past and present ages, and testified to the justice, wisdom, humanity and patriotism of more than one nation, through whose records they descended to the present people of these States. I am satisfied, from representations of persons competent to judge, they are as perfect a system of laws as any to be found elsewhere, and better suited than any other to the condition of this people, for by them they have long been governed. Why should it be supposed Congress has abolished these laws? Why should any one wish to abolish them? They have committed no treason, nor are hostile to the United States, nor countenance crime, nor favor injustice. On them, as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire superstructure of social order in these two States. Annul this code of laws, and there would be no longer any rights either of persons or property here. Abolish the local civil tribunals made to execute them, and you would virtually annul the laws except in reference to the very few cases cognizable in the Federal courts. Let us for a moment suppose the whole local civil code annulled and that I am left commander of the Fifth Military District, the sole fountain of law and justice? This is the position in which you would place me.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

* * *

Buffalo consumed 10,805 barrels of lager beer during the month of March.

Notice.

To all who are in want of a good head of hair and a thorough renovation of the scalp, try T. S. Smith's

GERANIUM TONIC.

For further particulars, call at T. S. Smith's Shaving Emporium, Cherry Street, one door from Front, Plainfield, N. J. [illegible]

Grand Opening

OF

Spring and Summ'r Goods

AT

Pope,
Parse &
Mundy's

TEMPLE of FASHION

WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE

Largest Assortment of Goods !

Ever before offered in Plainfield, at prices which

Cannot be Beat !

Consisting of all the latest and leading styles of

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
SACKINGS.

A large assortment at low prices.

POPLINS,
DELAINES,
ALAPACAS.

We would call especial attention to our White Goods Department, where will be found a large and complete assortment of

Piques,
Jaconets,
Cambrics,
Swiss, &c.

A complete assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HOSIERY, &c.

Oil Cloths, Mats & Matting,
Carpets, &c.,

In fact everything kept in a first-class store. Call and be convinced.

Pope, Parse & Mundy,
apr8 Cor. Front and Somerset sts.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

SPRING STYLES

Just received.

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.
[illegible]

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store
in Cherry Street,

[Next to the Post Office.]

where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered to any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

march12-y H. J. HAGAMAN.

REOPENING OF THE

Second Street Bakery.

THE subscriber, having re-opened the Bakery on Second Street, formerly occupied by [illegible], is now prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity with

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

All made from the best material and by experienced workmen. [illegible] A share of public patronage is solicited.

ap8-tf *JOHN [illegible].*

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—A valuable farm containing 120 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, good house, containing [illegible] rooms—barn nearly new; good outhouses, also, a splendid young and thrifty orchard with good fruit. Said farm lies within full view of the ocean, and affords a fine view of the same. Connected with the same is four acres of wood land and four acres meadow land. This place affords a fine opportunity for a person wishing to accommodate summer boarders.—It contains a spring of never-failing water. For particulars address

BERNARD ARCHIBALD,
Southampton, L. I.

Or enquire at this office. ap8 tf Price, [illegible]

JOB PRINTING *of every description neatly executed at this office.*

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA
FROM GERMANY, in 1825.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. *Yours truly,*
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.* *Yours, very respectfully,*
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take any thing else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

[illegible]

E. DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices !

Our Superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on

STYLISH AND WELL-FITTING GARMENTS !

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule; we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, which will average [illegible] in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, are an elegant stock of

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,

Coat, Vest & Pants complete beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of	$18

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits !

Complete, very durable and stylish, at the extreme low figure of	$13

Extra Fine all wool Cassimere Suits,

Coat, Pants and Vest complete, made up very tasty, at the low price of	$10

REMEMBER THIS IS FOR THE ENTIRE SUIT !

Price List of Coats :

Superfine black dress frock coats, (our best)	$15
" " "	12
Extra Fine heavy black dress sack coats, edges finely braided,	10
Silk mixed cassimere sacks, of tasty cut,	8
Brown mixed all wool cassimere sacks, new style,	7
Black and white silk mixed cassimere sacks,	6
Grey mixed all wool do.,	5
Stylish tweed sacks, at the low price of	4

Price List of Pants :

Our Finest and Best *Black Doeskin Pants,*	$7
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade,	5
10 different styles of all wool *Cassimere Pants* at	4
A splendid assortment of new style all wool pants,	3
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear,	2 50
Now making— 2,000 pair new style Cassimere Pants, at	2 00

Price List of Vests.

Our finest and best black and fancy silk, cassimere and velvet vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of	$5
BLACK DOESKIN VESTS, braided edges, at	$2 50, 3 & 4
200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty,	$2 to 3

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment, and our system is so complete that no defective garments can be found in our stock, and by selling the immense amount of goods to which our trade has grown, we are enabled to keep a stock of every kind and size, and sell our clothing at from 10 to 15 per cent. less than other firms.

N. B.—Tailors having customers to make to order can purchase the same, ready made from us, at our low rates and make a fair profit on the same by charging what other firms sell their goods at, and at the same time give their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our Clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing
316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MECHANIC STREET.

march26-m3

The Most Popular

PUMP !

ATLANTIC

WATER ELEVATOR !

FIRST PREMIUM OF THE

N. J. State Agricultural Society

Also First Premium of the

Central Agricultural Society
Of Trenton.

CALL AND SEE IT!

For sale by

L. DeKLYN,
Opposite *Laing's* Hotel, Plainfield, N. J.
ap16tf

NOW IS THE TIME

FOR NEW THINGS !

I. E. PARKER & CO.

ARE adding to their stock of Fruits, Vegetables and Poultry, everything in that line they can find in the New York markets, and having sold out their Fish business to Messrs. Rhodes & Weeks, they intend to enlarge their business, and keep on hand a good assortment of

FRUIT,

Vegetables and Poultry.

They also manufacture

"Parker's Excelsior Blueing,"

For the laundry. Give it one trial and satisfy yourself. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuation of the same.

I. E. PARKER,
A. DAVIS.

[illegible]

GARDNER & CUTTER,

(Successors to Walker & Moffett)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

Provisions, Flour, &c.

ALSO

FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS

IN THEIR SEASON,

At the old stand of William Dunn,

FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HAVE constantly on hand, and are delivering around town the best quality of the above in great variety, and are selling them as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

WM. E. GARDNER. ap9-y J. S. CUTTER.

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost !

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE,

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

Spring of 1868.

PICKELL & RAMSEY

Will have in a few days one of the

LARGEST

AND

Best Assortment

OF

SPRING GOODS

Ever before offered in Plainfield, which will be sold

CHEAPER

than any other place, as they sell for

CASH ONLY !

[illegible]

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

THE LATEST STYLES

Of Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

Have just been received by

J. Newton Honeyman,

at his store in the

MANSION HOUSE BUILDING,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Which he offers at prices that defy competition.

CUSTOM WORK

promptly attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. ap8tf

THE

FLOR de ABRIL HAT

SQUIER'S,

304 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The Box.
The Pickwick.
The Lancaster,
The Pedestrian.

in small Size French, [illegible]

Spring style of Silk Hats

Very light Cassimere body.

☞ Large Stock and full assortment for men & boys.

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
FASHIONABLE HATTER & FURRIER,
[illegible] Newark, N. J.

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE AT

DUNELLEN,

[Late New Market]

The lots are beautifully situated on elevated ground between the mountains and the railroad. The streets and avenues are broad, and intersect each other at right angles. Those wishing to secure homesteads [illegible]. For particulars, apply to

W. N. STEVENS,
New Market Depot.

ap8tf

Raising Turkeys.—Turkeys are but little more difficult to raise than any other kinds of poultry. The most simple method are always the best. While the eggs are being incubated they should not be permitted to get too dry. It is a good plan to moisten each egg every day for four days before they are hatched, with a cloth dipped in lukewarm water. When the chicks are hatched, care should be taken that they are kept in nests free from lice; hardly any chickens suffer from the attacks of this species of vermin so much as these. Have the nest sprinkled every few days with powdered sulphur, and have some of this in the dusting place of the mother. Young turkeys thrive best with mothers of common fowls. Have each brood by itself in a ploughed patch where the young birds can obtain insects, &c., without running into long wet grass, which is hurtful—that is if the chicks get wet through, and they will even if there is but little dew. For food, the best is undoubtedly coarse Indian meal, moistened into a dough, which, in cold weather, a little powdered black pepper scattered into it. The practice of stuffing a pepper corn down the throat of a chick, which many persons still practice, is barbarous and unnecessary, to say the least. Have a plenty of pure clean water always accessible. Have the coop in which the mother is confined large enough for her to move around in, without being obliged to walk over her young. For size and delicacy of flesh the best variety is the Bronze turkey, undoubtedly, but eggs from any well taken care of breed, in which the parents are good sized but not too old birds, will bring out good chickens.

* * *

Lawns.—It is impossible to have handsome lawns unless proper attention is paid to them. In the first place the ground must be well prepared for the seed by deep ploughing, careful pulverization and heavy manuring. Sow plentifully of the following seeds mixed in equal proportions: rye grass, blue grass and white clover, then roll with a light roller, and harrowing will be unnecessary. Commence mowing the young grass when six inches high, not too closely, and continue to do so, if with a scythe, every three weeks, but if with a machine cutter, every eight or ten days. Every other year top dress in autumn, with a good coat of manure evenly spread. This is the only way to secure a smooth, velvety, dark green lawn, one of the most charming objects about well kept premises.

* * *

How to Cook Shad.—Clean the shad, wash and wipe it, flour it well, wrap it in a cloth and place it in a large vessel of boiling water with a great deal of salt. It will require about twenty minutes to cook it. Serve it up with egg sauce or rich drawn butter. This most excellent fish is said to be very palatable when dressed in the manner stated.

* * *

Progressive.

If any one doubts of the rapid progress of genuine despotism in this country, they have only to read the despatches from the Military Departments of Virginia, Georgia and Arkansas. In the first, General Schofield orders the Governor elected by the people, or by a portion of them, to be deposed. In the second State, Georgia, the Conservative candidate for Governor is ordered not to run; and, in the third State, Arkansas, they have been waiting for several days to know just how many votes are needed before handing the State over to the Radicals. And now, to cap the climax of Military folly and despotism, the Tribune tells its readers that it has the best authority for saying that General Grant, the General of the United States Army, will be gratified to have the President of the United States impeached! He must be a courageous man, indeed, who does not see in all these movements and opinions a direct stab at all that is safe and sacred in free government.—*N. Y. Express.*

* * *

Count the Cost.

The criminal waste of public money is thus well set forth by the *Buffalo Courier*:

It costs us, annually, $2,000, perhaps a little over to keep a soldier. The yearly cost of our army of 55,000 men is one hundred and twelve millions of dollars. The United States Quartermaster's depot, at Jeffersonville, Ky., from which the troops North, West, and South are supplied, has now on hand:

127,000 uniform coats, 515,000 blouses 215,000 uniform jackets, 525,000 pairs shoes, 192,000 wool blankets, 84,000 pairs boots, 547,000 pairs drawers, 597,000 hats and caps, 455,000 shirts, 437,000 pair trowsers, 286,000 overcoats, 316,000 socks 200,000 blankets.

There are, besides these, numerous other articles, such as tents, flags, cooking utensils, &c., and about two million (2,000,000) yards of various kinds of cloth of army wear. Now and then a stock of this kind is overhauled, and a million of dollars or so worth of it found to be unfit for use, on account of moths or other damage. It is of course sold for next to nothing.

What do we want of 55,000 soldiers? Would not 10,000 be quite enough to keep the Indians in check or thrash them soundly if properly handled? And what real need is there for any soldiers in the South?

* * *

Photographic copies of several pages from the account book of a New York firm have been produced as evidence in a recent trial in the U. S. Circuit court at Chicago. The marks of erasures are plainly shown.

FURNITURE !

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $40 to $300. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers, made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. Handsome Bead Cushions.

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattrasses. All repairing Cash when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Practical and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. jan18-1y

---

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob R. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.

[illegible]

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

[illegible] INSLEY B. GARDNER.

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the low [illegible]

jan 8. [illegible]

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. None in the town of 2,000 inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Enquire of

LAMON & MARSH,

[illegible] Westfield, N. J.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

100 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; are Proof of any description—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—being used in their construction. They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution: all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE O. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unrivaled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 99, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pritlove,	Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz,	Wm. K. Bassford,
A. Baguet,	Charles Fradel,
Alfred A. Pease,	C. J. Hopkins,
William Mason,	Theo. Eisfeld,
Gustav Stoeckel,	Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

Mar1-y

Tiemann's Laundry Blue.

This Blue is manufactured expressly for WASHING purposes by the well-known Color manufacturers, D. F. TIEMANN & CO., and being perfectly PURE and FREE FROM ACID, it supplies a want which has long been felt, a Blue which will not injure the clothes.

It is put up in convenient form in bottles, or, for those who prefer using the powder, in neat wooden boxes. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent.

240 Pearl Street, N. Y.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCHES

Fine Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENEDICT BROS.,

UP TOWN

691 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Between Amity and Fourth Streets.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCH

Having proved an exact time-keeper, we confidently recommend it to those wishing to keep the correct time, and in order to introduce it throughout the country, we offer to send it by express, at our own expense. Address

BENEDICT BROS, up town,

691 Broadway, N. Y.

D. Benedict, Time-Tables of all Railroads and Steamboats from New York. Also agent for National Watches, 691 Broadway.

Benedict Bro's, 171 Broadway, cor. Courtland St.

Benedict Bro's, 234 Fulton st. Brooklyn.

Sole agents for the Remontoir Church Clocks. Also agent for the American Waltham Watches.

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well-known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices !

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for - - - -	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for - - - - -	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for - - - - -	8 00
An Elegant " " " - - - - - -	10 00
Something Superfine for - - - - - -	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided wide) only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine - - - - -	$6 50
" " —splendid quality - - - -	5 00
Black doe vests, from - - - -	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for - - - -	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through) - - - -	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number,

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

ap2-4 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age. ☜

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PEACHES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

1andly. S. C. CONKLIN.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

[illegible]

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINE'S BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP.

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,

Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Faras & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

feb15-3m

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

[illegible]

To the Public.

If you wish to get your

JOB PRINTING

done in a

Neat and Satisfactory Manner,

come to the office of

The Constitutionalist,

and we will

Guarantee Satisfaction.

We have made large additions to our stock of

JOB TYPE,

have the

Best Presses in Use,

and are now fully prepared to do

Plain & Ornamental

JOB PRINTING

at the

Shortest Possible Notice,

and at

LOWER PRICES

than any other establishment in the State. We have but

One Price !

for our work, which is as low as the lowest.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg, without change of cars [illegible] to Cincinnati, or Chicago [illegible] the Oil Regions.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

2 Express Trains Daily to the West.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—COMMENCING APRIL 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p. m.

Leave New York at [illegible]

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible]

Leave Somerville at [illegible]

The [illegible] a. m. train from N. Y. connects at Easton with trains for Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk & Wilkesbarre.

[illegible]

All baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual possession of the Agent of the Company, and checks given therefor.

Freight trains are run daily, and freight taken [illegible]

E. S. [illegible], Sup't.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS.

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York and East at [illegible]

For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at [illegible]

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West at [illegible]

For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and intermediate stations, at [illegible]

A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at [illegible]

Goods for shipment must be at the office [illegible]

All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered [illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

C. BRYAN, Driver. [illegible]

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by [illegible]

ON FRONT STREET,

[illegible]

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

[illegible]

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

(next to 1st Pres. Ch.) **PLAINFIELD, N. J.**

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TA[illegible]
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at

New York Prices!

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank.

(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan 1-y

---

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock of the above for sale at [illegible] can be bought elsewhere.

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at this office.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 19. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 19.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year, ... $2 00
" " six months 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 25 cents.

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 yr.
One square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarter of a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORRA BYNO,
FINE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
CHERRY STREET,
(opposite Post Office) Plainfield, N. J.
Continues to make to order in the best manner and in the latest style,
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
Patent Leathers, Ladies' Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop on Second Street, one door east of Peace,
Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

L. D. TENEYCK.
GO! EVERY [illegible] ONE!
to buy your butcher meats at
TENEYCK'S NEW SHOP
One door South-east corner Cherry & Second Sts.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of fresh cut meats, which he will warrant to be as good as the best, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Give him a call and see for yourselves.—Meat delivered to any part of the town. ap16y

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite D. M. Fromm's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT.
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT.
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE [illegible] DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7½ to 9½ a.m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m.
Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Somerset Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
[illegible] STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Shop in Church Street, bet. 2d and 4th,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, French Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. Thorn, - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. 3mi6

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET.
Opp. Pound's Bakery. PLAINFIELD, N. J.
y-6ml

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders honestly answered. Long experience in [illegible] of N. Y. City.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
WILL BE AT
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

HE has been trained as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt the lens most appropriate to restore the vision to its original sight.

He manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.

All his Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES:

PLAINFIELD, April 20, 1867.

Having used Eye-glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aids to sight as a most skillful Optician and an obliging and reliable man.

J. F. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., "
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D., "
AUG. GIRAUD, D. D. S., "
GEO. NICHOLS, M. D., "
ALFRED BERRY, "

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 13, 1867.

Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for some time past, to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adapted to the sight, and recommended to the public by

L. R. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER, "
NELSON YOUNG, "
DAVID H. VOORHEES, "

An Imposter!
$50 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is traveling about the country, representing himself to be him.
mar26-y M. SCHWAB.

JOHN A. STATTS,
Agent for some of the best
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
Insurance Companies
In the United States.
OFFICE WITH J. H. VAN WINKLE,
(Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.)

STILL continues to take FIRE RISKS in good and reliable companies, with good and responsible deposits, among which are

The Niagara, with $1,220,000 total assets.
The North American of N. Y., their 47th Annual Statement; Net Assets, $120,651.71.
Security, of N. Y.
The Home Insurance Co. of New Haven, Net Assets, after paying losses in 1866 of $1,198,-201 29—$1,371,514 74, &c.

Also,
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE
HOME MUTUAL of Brooklyn.
Holding out superior inducements also in the
ACCIDENTAL of HARTFORD
which has a capital equal to all others combined in the United States, and a disposition to pay promptly all legal claims. Also for the
Live Stock Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by attending to business as heretofore, to merit a continuance of the same. ap6y

---

Special Announcement!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO BUYERS OF
CARPETS!
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 315 Canal and 1 & 3 Mercer St.,
NEW YORK,
Have just received a large stock of new and elegant patterns of Carpets, which will be sold at Great Reduction from former prices, to wit:

ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, 3-4 & 6-4 wide
" BRUSSELS "
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
EXTRA SUPERFINE CARPETS,
EXTRA FINE CARPETS, ALL WOOL,
STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS,
MATTINGS, (White and Colored)
RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, RODS, &C.,
With a large stock of
OIL CLOTHS,
New Designs, from 3 to 18 feet wide.
The above was purchased for CASH, which enables us to offer
EXTRA BARGAINS to CASH BUYERS
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
315 CANAL, and 1 & 3 MERCER ST.,
mar26-3 One block from Bro'way.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.

HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish
Sash, Blinds and Doors
At very low rates.
ONDERDONK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
H. F. Onderdonk. [illegible] R. C. Fisher.

Poetry.

How strange it will be!

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

How strange it will be, love—how strange when we two
  Shall be what all lovers become,
You, rigid and faithless, I now cold and untrue,
You thoughtless of me, and I careless of you,
Our pet names grown rusty with nothing to do,
Love's bright web unravelled, and rent and worn thro',
  And life's loom left empty—oh hum!
    Ah me!
      How strange it will be!

How strange it will be, when the witchery goes,
  Which makes me seem lovely to-day;
When your thought of me loses its *couleur de rose*,
When every day serves some new fault to disclose,
When you find that I've cold eyes, and an every-day nose
And wonder you could for a moment suppose
  I was out of the common-place way;
    Ah me!
      How strange it will be!

How strange it will be love—how strange when we meet
  With just a chill touch of the hand;
When my pulses no longer delightfully beat
At the thought of your coming, at the sound of your feet
When I watched your going, far down the long street,
When your dear loving voice, so thrillingly sweet,
  Grows harsh in reproach or command;
    Ah, me!
      How strange it will be!

How strange it will be when we willingly stay
  Divided the weary day through!
Or getting mutually apart as we may,
Sit chilly and silent with nothing to say,
Or coolly converse on the news of the day,
In a wearisome, old married folks sort of way!
  I shrink from the picture, don't you?
    Ah, me!
      How strange it will be!

Dear love, if our hearts do grow torpid and old,
  As so many others have done;
If we do let our love perish with hunger and cold,
If we dim all life's diamonds and tarnish its gold,
If we choose to live wretched and die unconsoled,
'Twill be strangest of all things that ever were told
  As happening under the sun!
    Ah, me!
      How strange it will be!

Miscellaneous.

How I had my Own Way.

I am the only daughter of Orlando Puggins, of Fizzleton, retail dealer in dry goods. My father is a very prominent man in town, and I am the belle of the village. I think I have very good reasons for calling myself handsome, for not less than a score of young men of my acquaintance have assured me that such is the fact. I have no reason for doubting the word of these very estimable young men, for I think I should have been convinced of my beauty even if they had not whispered it in my ears.

My father's hobby had been for several years to make a match for me. Perhaps you know what a good match is. It is simply to marry a man you positively hate—a man who is excessively ugly and disagreeable—in short, a fool, just because he is wealthy. If he has money it makes no difference what his character is—it is what the world calls a good match. My father thought just as the rest of the world did; and often have I heard him say that his Beatrice should ride in her own carriage some day. That was his highest idea of happiness. Perhaps it is needless to say that my father and I differed very much on this point.

I think I had imbibed what the generality of people call romantic notions. Can you believe it that the belle of Fizzleton, at the age of twenty-one, imagined that there was such a passion as love? I longed for something more than a poodle dog to lavish my affections upon. I know it is *very unmaidenly for me to say this*; but it is true. I had plenty of lovers, to be sure, but ugh! I preferred the poodle to them all. My hero had not yet arrived.—I knew he would come sometime. Perhaps he would come in a ragged coat; but the coat doesn't make the man, you know—though it does make a great many things that call themselves men.

Meanwhile my father brought a lover to me—a Mr. Cattle, from Boston. He was doing a large business there, and was considered very wealthy.

"There's a lover worthy of you, Beatrice," said my father, after Mr. Cattle had made the first call. "His wealth can hardly be estimated."

"I am sure his age cannot," I replied.—"He is certainly twice as old as I am."

"Well?"

"I think that is enough."

My father opened his eyes with astonishment.

"Do you mean to say that you would not marry him if you had a chance."

"Yes, that's what I mean."

"Bless my soul!" cried father. "Are you sane?"

"Perfectly."

Father looked incredulous.

"You read too much poetry, child.—You are a woman now, and it is high time for you to banish such sentimental ideas from your silly head. Such an opportunity as this doesn't come to a woman but once in a lifetime."

"I should hope not."

Father stamped his feet with rage, and looked unutterable things. I took up Lallah Rookh and commenced reading the Fire Worshipers.

"Beatrice, do you wish to bring down my gray hairs in sorrow to the grave?"

"No, but as I have to live with my husband through life, I would rather have one of my own choosing."

"Yes, yes, my child. But I have lived longer than you, and I think *my judgment* is better. I wish to see you happily married. I don't want you to marry some scoundrel without a cent in his pocket and have you wear your life out as his drudge. As the wife of Mr. Cattle you will lead the life of luxury and ease."

"A life of misery."

My father looked grieved, but said no more, and soon after left the room.

Such is the perversity of *female* human nature that I think if that scoundrel without a cent in his pocket had proposed just at that moment, I should have accepted him at once. I believe women are like the Irishman's pig. He wished to drive the pig to Dublin; but he made him think he wished him to go in the opposite direction. Consequently, the pig was bound to Dublin, and to Dublin he went.

Mr. Cattle never called again. I think father put a flea in his ear, for he saw *plainly that I was not to be driven into a* union with a man I did not like.

About this time father hired a new clerk. He was rather good looking, and all my young lady friends voted him a proper, nice young man. I presume he was what father would call a scoundrel without a cent in his pocket. To be sure, he dressed elegantly; but I haven't the slightest idea that the coat upon his back was paid for; but what of that? Wasn't he agreeable? Couldn't he whisper soft nonsense for an entire evening? Hadn't he all the poetry of the affections by heart? Then he wrote about love and moonshine in splendid rhymes, upon scented paper, and he gave these effusions to me. I almost thought I loved him; and I am sure he loved me, for he told me so. I had it all written out in black and white, in the most elegant verse I think I ever read.

Father tried to keep cool through all this, but it *was terrible hard* for him to do so. Once I heard him tell mother that if I was bound to go to the deuce, he didn't know as he could help it.

"It's only a flirtation," mother said.

"Flirtation, indeed! I tell you she is witched after him," my father said. And then he added, "Well, it's not so bad as it might be. Toledorf isn't a bad young man; of course he has not got a cent, but if they are bound to marry, I'll do what I can for him, and possibly he may make something yet."

My ardor cooled at once. There wasn't opposition enough to feed the flame; and consequently love died out. That evening Mr. Toledorf called. I received him very coolly. He noticed, and exerted himself to be agreeable, but it was a signal failure. I never smiled once while he remained.—When he rose to depart I followed him to the door, and informed him as gently as I *could that his company could be dispensed* with.

"What has happened, Beatrice?" he inquired.

"Nothing."

"You do not love me!"

"You are exceedingly good at guessing, Mr. Toledorf," I answered, smiling for the first time that evening.

"Heartless!" he muttered.

"Oh, no! But I should be if I had given my heart to you."

Mr. Toledorf jammed his hat over his eyes, and departed. I never saw him after.

I noticed a change in my father's manner immediately after that. I saw that his hopes had revived. He treated me in the most affectionate manner, and for some time all went well. But when everything seems to be going well with you, you may be sure that something is going to happen. I have always found it so.

It was at Mrs. Tremoine's soiree that I met Aminidab Fagge. Mr. Fagge was a very ordinary looking mortal. He had red hair, gray eyes, a fine red moustache, a broken nose and a variegated skin. He was six feet in length and six inches in thickness. When he walked, you expected him to fall to pieces every minute. I didn't think he was properly put together; he squinted dreadfully, and his voice squeaked.

I presume no one would call Aminidab Fagge a handsome man. I knew as soon as my eyes fell upon him that he at least had never been spoiled by flattery.

For reasons which you will doubtless understand, none of the young ladies at Mrs. Tremoine's party took the slightest notice of Mr. Fagge. For that very reason I entered into a conversation with him, and found that he wasn't a fool, and that is saying considerable. I even danced with him once.

I was not anxious to try it again. I never danced with a pair of bars, but I think I can now. Mr. Fagge asked permission to call on me, and I replied that I should be happy to see him any time.

Next day he made his appearance.—Father looked at him in astonishment. I proceeded to make the two gentlemen acquainted.

"Dear father, this is Mr. Aminidab Fagge. Mr. Fagge, my father."

Father bowed, and muttered something that sounded like Fagge-rag-slag, and left the room.

I explained to Mr. Fagge that my father was very eccentric, and then we fell into conversation. I believe I remarked before that Mr. Fagge was no fool. On the contrary he had the largest assortment of general information in his head of any person I ever met. He had a fresh original way of expressing himself, too, that was quite charming to me. I found myself becoming quite interested in him in spite of myself; and at last, when he arose to go, I pressed him to call again. He promised to, but as I saw him going down the steps, I felt that he never would, for it did not seem possible that he could ever reach home without breaking his neck. He seemed to be walking on stilts, and no one would have thought this was his first attempt.

While I was watching him father returned to the parlor.

"Do you know who that is, Beatrice?" he questioned.

"Certainly," I replied, "that is Mr. Aminidab Fagge."

"Fudge! I know that. But what is he?"

"Oh, well, really, I don't know, father. Possibly he is a perambulating tin merchant."

I half expected father would go into *convulsions*, but he didn't, though he seemed very much excited. At last he calmed himself enough to ask what Aminidab had called for.

"To see me, I suppose. He didn't inquire for any one else. I made his acquaintance last night at Mrs. Tremoine's."

Father began to boil again.

"He's nothing but a poor, miserable fortune hunter, and if he comes here again I'll kick him out of the house."

"Don't, father, it might hurt him."

"Beatrice," in a voice of thunder, "go to your room."

I made my exit. The paternal Puggins, when he gets excited, will be obeyed.

I retired to my room. Was there not some romance in this? I enjoyed it hugely. There was everything in it to make it highly interesting to a young lady of my own temperament. There was a stern and cruel parent, the poor, but noble *lover* and myself. I felt then that my hero had arrived. The lover for whom I had been waiting so long had at last appeared in the person of Aminidab Fagge. "Horrible!" you exclaim. Oh, no, the ugliest person in the world, when seen through a lover's eyes, will look lovely.—Mr. Fagge began to grow beautiful in my eyes from the moment father threatened to kick him from the door.

He called the next day while father was out, I received him in the parlor. I told him, as gently as I could, that father had conceived a dislike for him.

"Impossible!" said Mr. Fagge.

"Not at all. He said he would aid you in making your exit from our door if he ever caught you here again!"

"I think I had better retire," said he.

"Oh, no; father is never at home at this hour."

"But this is dishonorable."

"We can't help dislikes you know, Mr. Fagge," I said with one of my most bewitching smiles. "You called to see me, I believe. I am of age, and shall be happy to see you at any time when you please to call."

An angelic smile lighted up Mr. Fagge's countenance, and to me he seemed really beautiful. When we parted at the door, he pressed my hand slightly. Oh, it was so sweet!

After that Mr. Fagge and I were together almost every day for a fortnight. Luckily my father was not aware of this. I did not suppose he would ever put his threat into execution; but still, had he found us together, he might have made use of some rather hard words, and they might have caused an unpleasantness.

But I felt that this could not always last. There would be an explosion some day.—It came rather sooner than I expected.

Mr. Fagge and I were together. We had been talking, as usual, for nearly half an hour, when he suddenly turned towards me and said:

"Beatrice, there's something I've been wishing to tell you for some time."

"Indeed!" I gave him a glorious smile. "What can it be?"

"Beatrice"—I knew by the way his moustache bristled what was coming—"I love you!"

"Is that all?"

"Is that enough?"

"Why, I thought by the expression of your countenance that it was something more serious," I replied.

"It will be serious enough for me, unless you tell me that my love is returned," he said, throwing himself on his knees before me.

"Indeed?"

I was wondering how he was ever going to get up. That was a very serious consideration to me.

"Can you love me?"

I did not feel quite certain about that. In fact I think that I was as much in doubt about the state of my heart as Mr. Fagge was.

"Will you have me, darling?"

The next instant Mr. Fagge gave a yell of pain that pierced my soul. With a hurried glance I took in the situation.—Father had arrived, and was putting his threat into execution. Mr. Fagge made no resistance, but allowed my father to lead him to the door. That was too much.—My blood boiled. I sprang towards them, and grasped Mr. Fagge around the neck.

"My dear Aminidab," I cried, "I do love you, indeed I do! You shall not take him father; he is mine, my beloved Aminidab."

"Beatrice!" shouted father.

"No, father, you shall not part us."

"Beatrice, will you not obey me?"

"In all but this. But you can never tear us asunder—no, never."

And I clung tightly to the beloved of my soul.

Father sank into a chair, seemingly quite overcome. I waited for him to speak.

"Mr. Fagge, take a chair," he said at length. "Beatrice," turning to me, "do you mean to marry this man?"

"Yes, sir."

"Enough!" Father smiled. "Beatrice, allow me to introduce you to the Hon. Walter Stillfleet, of C——, one of the wealthiest men in the city, and my particular friend!"

I turned towards Aminidab. He was just removing a wig from his glossy black curls, and in his hand he held a fire-red moustache. With a cry of joy I sprang into his arms.

"Will you love me as well as you did Aminidab Fagge?" Walter asked.

"Yes," I murmured.

He kissed me.

"There is only one way to manage a head-strong girl, Mrs. Puggins," father said, as my mother entered the room.

We all laughed heartily.

"You played your part well, father," I said.

All this happened several months ago.—We are married now; but I have never regretted my father's ruse.

The Door of Heaven.

It was a fearful time when the steamboat Tyro was lost. It was a long time ago, and almost every one has forgotten it, except the few who had friends on it, and they are almost gone. The Tyro was a small boat, and the passengers were few and poor, so it has passed from the public mind. All day the bright sun shone down on the peaceful lake, and everything seemed safe and secure. The passengers had no thought of danger as the night was coming on.

A little boy kneeled down to say his evening prayers, and as he looked out and saw the Western sky all aglow with the glory of the going day, he asked:

"Mamma, isn't that the door of Heaven with bright curtains all around it?"

"Yes, my boy," said the mother, "Heaven's doors are all around us."

"Well that is the one I want to go in at, because it is the prettiest." And the child prayed his prayer and went to sleep.

It was never known how, whether the pilot fell asleep at his post, or the lights went out, but when midnight came there was a crash, a shiver, and cries of terror. The steamer had come in collision with a schooner, and was sinking.

The little boy awoke. He cried, "Mamma, where are you?" And his mother's arms held him fast, even while they sank together in the dark waters.

They came to the surface, and the mother caught something floating and held fast to it.

"Jamie! Jamie!" she said, "hold me very tight."

"Mamma, are we going to Heaven? I don't like this way—I'm afraid."

"Never fear, child, God will meet you!" and with all her strength the mother lifted the child upon the floating bale, then dropped it, and went home through the flood-gates below.

"Mamma! mamma! where are you?" cried Jamie, but there came no answer. No one noticed the child afloat, for every one sought to save his own life; and the day was born, ran its race, and was dying again, when Jamie floated on shore. The little fellow was hungry, but there again was the glorious gate of Heaven, and Jamie thought it was wider open than it was the night before, and as soon as he could crawl off from the bale to the land, he began to run as fast as could, straight towards the West.

Jamie's feet tottered. He was too weak to run, so he walked straight on a long, long way, until the West began to grow dim in his sight.

Jamie saw a man coming towards him but he did not stop. The man noticed that the child's clothes were wet, and that he had been in the water.

"Little boy, where are you going?" he asked.

"I can't stop now," said Jamie. "I'm afraid I shall be too late."

"Too late! where are you going that way, there is no house there," the man cried after him, for Jamie did not stop an instant.

"Yes there is," said Jamie; "I am afraid the door will be shut."

"Whose house, boy?"

"Why God's beautiful house, to be sure. Don't you know it? It is in Heaven. See it grows dark;" and Jamie made one more effort and fell to the ground, fainting with hunger.

The man lifted him up in his arms and Jamie lisped, "Mamma said God would come to meet me," and then he fell asleep. When he awoke he found himself in a strange place, with strangers about him.

"Come, my darling you must eat some of this," said a soft voice, and the light of the candle was carefully shaded from Jamie's eyes.

Jamie's last thought was of Heaven, and his first question was, "Did I get there? Did he meet me?"

And a little girl standing by the bed answered,

"Yes, little boy, father met you and brought you home."

"God's your father, too, is he?" asked Jamie, not yet fully conscious of his present state; "then we'll all go home together."

Jamie recovered and grew to manhood—grew to a good and glorious manhood, and to the time when his Redeemer called him home, Jamie never forgot the Western door for which he had striven. He never looked upon the gorgeous purple, golden, and crimson glory of the sunset without hearing again in his mind the words of his mother: "Yes, my boy, Heaven's doors are all about us." And Jamie's wish was granted him. One night the fading light came through the curtains, and Jamie went home with the day, and Jesus met him—Jesus, who, long years before, had gone down to the dark flood-gates below to meet Jamie's mother—Jesus, who always watches and waits to hear the coming feet of those who seek the gates of Heaven.

* * *

A stray contraband from down South was lately inspecting a horse power in operation, when he broke out thus: "Mister, I have seen heaps of things in my life, but I never saw anything where a horse could do his own work and ride himself too."

* * *

The first time Jerrold saw a celebrated song writer, the latter said to him: "Youngster, have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" "Oh, yes," said Jerrold, "I have all the confidence, but haven't the guinea."

* * *

☞ The *Constitutionalist* is $2 a year.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors

Plainfield, N. J., May 8, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write briefly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas-corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or untitled.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls.

No [illegible] or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—and not to persons or position.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic electors of the State of New Jersey will meet in their several Counties, Townships or Wards, at such times and places as may be designated, and appoint one delegate for every one hundred Democratic votes, and one for every fraction over fifty votes polled at the last Gubernatorial election will in such Townships or Wards, to represent said electors in a STATE CONVENTION, to be held at TRENTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing Fourteen Delegates to the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in the City of New York, on the 4th day of July next, to nominate Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

By order of the State Central Committee,
DAVID NAAR, Chairman.
G. D. W. VROOM, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of the Township of Plainfield are requested to assemble at the rooms of the Democratic Association on *Saturday Evening, May 16th, at 8 o'clock,* for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in the State Convention which meets at Trenton, June 10th.

By order of the Democratic Association.
JAMES CLARK, *Pres't.*
WM. L. FORCE, *Sec.*

Political Gangrene.

It must be conceded by observant and impartial men of all parties, that the *fraud and corruption* now prevalent among legislators in this country, from Congress down through State Legislatures to Municipal, County and Township Boards, *should be made to cease.* That such official profligacy does exist and to a wide spread and alarming extent, cannot be truthfully denied, and that it is a gangrene fast eating away the vitality of free institutions, is unquestionably and unhappily a fact.

In assaulting this formidable foe of representative government, we unconditionally throw aside the partisan. The masses of the people are honest, and the evil we thus arraign before them, does not naturally belong to any party, but it is countenanced and practiced by designing and debased individuals within both political organizations, Democratic and Republican, and by whomsoever or wheresoever committed, we denounce it as perfidy deep dyed and double, a stain upon the honor of the Republic and a crime against the public confidence.

Politics means the science of government, and legitimately followed out, it is dignified and honorable. We contend that a politician can be honest, and we furthermore declare *none other* should be tolerated by the people. Men may honestly differ regarding public measures, but they *cannot honestly* pocket extras from the public treasury, or sell their votes and influence for private gain. The moment they do so, *they become more eligible for the seat of a convict than that of a legislator.*

The land swarms with such political cormorants. They can be found at Washington, at Trenton, Albany, Harrisburg, everywhere.

They are doing more towards discrediting free government than all the crowned heads in existence.

How can they be destroyed?

We know of no better plan than the following:

Let the party journals cry aloud and spare not, commend to public favor the honest *servant,* and sting with a scorpion lash *every one,* no matter who or of what party, that deviates a hair's breadth from the line of stern rectitude.

Let offices, high or low, seek those who are thoroughly qualified to fill them on the score of known character and ability, and let each party refuse a nomination to any man who personally strives to attain it.

In that way, we believe, a far higher order of men would occupy seats in the legislative halls, National and State, and we are quite sure the good name of the country and the rights of the tax-payers would find vastly more protection than than now.

The disease is virulent.

A remedy must be found.

The people are the doctors.

Impeachers Shown Up.

Prominent among those seeking the Impeachment of President Johnson are two Radical patriots named Butler, of Massachusetts, and Bingham, of Ohio, and among other charges against the President appears that of "impropriety of language." Not long since those two distinguished statesmen, B and B, had a tilt at each other in the House of Representatives, and to show *their appreciation of propriety,* Mr. Evarts, in his defence of the President before the Court of Impeachment, rehearsed the choice remarks indulged in by the aforesaid "Honorable Managers" on that occasion. It is a beautiful exhibit, as follows:

Bingham to Butler.

"I desire to say, Mr. Chairman, that it does not become a gentleman, who recorded his vote fifty times for Jefferson Davis, the arch traitor in the rebellion, as his candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to undertake to damage his cause by attempting to fasten the imputation either on my integrity or my honor. I repel with scorn and contempt any utterances of that sort from any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher not taken, or Fort Fisher taken."

Butler to Bingham.

"But if during the war the gentleman from Ohio did as much as I did in that direction I shall be glad to recognize that much, but the only victim of the gentleman's prowess that I know of was an innocent woman hung upon the scaffold, one Mrs. Surratt, and I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher, if he and his present associates can sustain him in shedding the blood of an innocent woman, who was tried by a military commission and convicted without sufficient evidence in my judgment."

Bingham to Butler.

"I challenge the gentleman, I dare him here or anywhere in this tribunal, or in any tribunal to assert that I spoliated or mutilated any book; but such a charge without one title of evidence is only fit to come from a man who lives in a bottle and is fed with a spoon."

How the future historian will blush for shame!

The Higher Type of Man.

A negro on the plantation of Mr. Holmes, near Montgomery, Alabama, bought some calico and got a negro woman to make it into a bed-spread. When it was slept under for the first time, the owner became sick, and suspicion of conjury fell on the maker. It was said that the conjuror blew her breath three times in the middle of the spread. The excitement on the plantation was intense, and the spread was brought out and solemnly burned in the presence of a large concourse of Radical *free and independent voters.*

Such miserable superstition as that is raised by Radicalism to be the governing power over Southern white refinement and intelligence.

At the recent election in Savannah, Georgia, several negroes voted labels of "Costar's rat and roach exterminator."—Seeing the picture of a rat on the supposed ballots, some of the *intelligent* voters enquired what it meant, and were fully satisfied upon being told it stood for "rat-ification of the constitution." White men of New Jersey! For Radicalism to manufacture and support in laziness *such voters,* you are taxed nigh unto death. How long will you stand the abomination? In the name of self respect, how *long*?

Butler.

Some one has found a cause for the visual deformities of the "great impeacher," and set it to poetry, thus:

Little Beastie Butler
Sat up in a chair,
Looking on the table
If any spoons were there.

Careless on the table,
Two spoons were tossed:
He tried to watch 'em both
So his eyes were cross'd.

In a Fix.

Three of Thad Stevens' Pennsylvania constituents got into a bad fix. They started to go to St. Joseph, Missouri, to locate. Just as they arrived there the city went Democratic, they at once "folded their tents" and departed for Kansas City, but on the way were met with the intelligence that, too, had gone Democratic.—They then held a council, and after a few days' reflection resolved to return to Chicago. Just as they were ready to start the telegraph announced that Chicago was Democratic. At last accounts the constituents of the "great commoner" were waiting to hear of a Radical city wherein to dwell.

In a Nutshell.

The difference between the two political parties of the present day may be briefly and truthfully stated thus:

Radicalism demands centralization as a means of perpetuating its power.

Democracy demands a restoration of the Union under the Constitution as a means of perpetuating the rights and liberties of the people.

That is the issue in a nutshell.

Senator Sumner feared a duel between Messrs. Nelson and Butler, growing out of remarks before the High and Solemn Court, and offered a resolution accordingly.

That certainly evidences feebleness of mind on the part of Sumner, for no man of common sense would ever suspect Butler of fighting a duel, or anything else, except unarmed women and children. Butler fight a duel! A simple challenge would cause him to bribe every rail road engineer between Washington and Boston, in order that his mail-clad body might haste with lightning speed to the Pilgrim Father land. Butler fight a duel! Rise a mouse on a lion, a cat on a panther.—Sumner must have seen the ghost of Brooks.

The Constitution of the United States declares:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

Yet the Radicals in Congress arraign a President, and compare him with the greatest political criminal in history, for exercising that Constitutional liberty.

A disgusted Radical editor in Michigan terms those of his party who refused to vote for negro suffrage—"Weak, ignorant, penurious, pusillanimous, chronic, cowardly old fogies, who have no right to call themselves Republicans, and are Ku Klux Klan Democrats." Michigan, then, is Democratic by forty thousand majority. That will do for a State which gave in 1866 a Radical majority of 29,038. Crow! Chapman! Crow!

The following is the oath taken by each Senator upon entering upon the Impeachment trial:

"I do solemnly swear, that in all things appertaining to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws. So help me God."

How many of the Radical Senators will regard it?

An idea of the inflated value of real estate in the city of New York may be gleaned from the public sale last week of a lot on the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, 51 feet 3 inches front, 103:10 deep North side, 118 feet South side, and 19:6 in the rear, which brought one hundred and seventy one thousand dollars.

Congress claims that it is the government, and that all power is vested in its hands. James Madison said:—"The accumulation of all power, legislative, executive and judiciary, in the same hands, whether of one or two, or many, may be called the very definition of a tyranny."

The New York *Independent* says: "Andrew Johnson is guilty of usurpation in undertaking to make this a white man's government." If that be so, the people of Michigan, by a majority of nearly *forty thousand,* have recently proven themselves guilty of the same kind of usurpation.

Thaddeus Stevens admits that the President was placed on trial for *disobedience to the partisan demands of the Radical leaders.* Was ever a nation before polluted with such a diabolical record. If the American people do not resent that outrage, slaves they are and slaves they should forever remain.

Forney says Stanton struck a "sublime attitude" when he ate sandwiches in the War Department. What kind of an attitude did he strike when he drew forth that bottle of whiskey General Thomas spoke about.

The most indignant man in the country over the proposed partisan conviction of the President, is said to be General Sherman, and while in Washington recently he did not fail to let his feelings be known.

The Democratic party plants itself upon the doctrine that the question of suffrage is for the States to decide as States, and that Congress has no right to force negro suffrage, or any other kind of suffrage, either upon the North or South.

The New York *Tribune* speaks of the Chicago election as "a crumb of comfort to the Democrats." To that the *Boston Post* responds by saying—"They will take crumbs now, but intend to take the whole loaf in November."

Wm. B. Astor's taxable income for the year 1867 was $977,482, nearly one million of dollars. What a myriad of poor creatures he might render happy and still have more than enough of worldly riches.

Horace Greeley having bailed Jefferson Davis, is of course, very anxious to impeach Andrew Johnson. Greeley and Davis were original secessionists, Johnson was an uncompromising Union man, and therefore, Greeley hates him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton asks through the columns of the New York *Revolution*: "Why not follow a good man with the Democratic party, rather than with the Republicans help place a drunken one in the White House?"

The New York *Commercial,* Republican, makes this declaration: "A quarrel is to culminate in a crime. The Senate, the moment its verdict of guilty has been pronounced, will be impeached and put on its trial before the high tribunal of public opinion."

Thurlow Weed, of the New York *Commercial,* says the conviction of the President "will empty more Congressional seats than will be profitable or pleasant to their occupants." Thurlow knows.

Forney's Washington *Chronicle* argues that the assassination of D'Arcy McGee is an argument in favor of the conviction of the President. Why not hang him for the attempted killing of Prince Alfred.

"What has Congress done for the poor man?" enquires the *Ohio Statesman.* Why tax him in order to raise means to support Southern negroes in idleness. That is what the Congress of Sumner, Stevens & Co. has done.

The New York *Anti-slavery Standard* calls upon the Chicago Convention, in the name of all reason and all honesty, to nominate Ben Wade for the Presidency.

The Toledo *Commercial* says that Wade's profanity is a "bad habit." He is not the only Radical Senator with bad habits.

The *Tribune* now declares the government "to mean two-thirds of Congress." A short time ago, by the same authority, it meant President Lincoln.

The Radicals have *elected a coal black negro* Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana. What think you of the dark prospect, white men?

The *pious* Wade, accompanied with a terrible oath, recently remarked that "the nigger didn't beat us in Connecticut, but Grant did."

Hon. Jacob S. Wortendyke, of Hudson County, is proposed as the Democratic nominee for Governor. He is a first class man.

The way Radical victories are gained in the South may be judged by the following: "Pulaski county, Arkansas, contrived to poll 3,924 votes out of 3,906 registered, and all for the Constitution."

It is said that Horace Greeley and Ben Butler are both after the Secretaryship of State under "President Wade." Shades of Webster and Marcy!

The conviction of the President will establish a precedent dangerous to the stability of the government.

The Radical idea of guaranteeing to a State a republican form of government, means putting its people under the heel of a military despot.

The Radical way of saving the Union, is to declare the white people of ten States alien enemies.

Folly Run Mad.

Thad. Stevens, who passes like Wade as among the Radical Saints, spoke of "Andrew Johnson's treason to the party that elected him," as being "baser than the betrayal by Judas Iscariot;" and this on the express ground that treason to the Saviour of mankind was a slight matter, on the whole. His words are:

"Baser than the betrayal by Judas Iscariot, *who betrayed only a single individual.*"

What do thoughtful men think of such blasphemy, and of placing the honor of Congress in the hands of such a manager? *N. Y. Express.*

Local and State Items.

☞ BOOK BINDING.—Every description of Book Binding done in the latest styles and at the lowest possible rates, at this office.

☞ We *commence* to-day the publication of laws enacted at the last session of the Legislature.

☞ At the meeting of the Democratic Association on Saturday evening last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"*Resolved*; That the thanks of the Democratic Association of Plainfield be tendered to that fearless defender of civil liberty, HON. JAMES W. WALL, for the truly loyal and eloquent address on the Constitution," delivered by him at Laing's Hall, April 7th and that, with such expression, we mingle the sincere desire of being again favored with his presence and patriotic counsels."

☞ A new local time table of the Central Railroad went into effect last Monday. The departure of trains between New York and Plainfield are as follows:

New York to Plainfield—6:40, 8, 9, a.m., 12 m., 2:30, 4, 5:20, 6, 7 p.m.

Plainfield to New York—3:40, 6:00, 7:29, 8:18, 8:55, 10:49 a.m., 12:59, 1:41, 2:41, 5:17, 6:49 p.m.

☞ We understand that Signor Joseph Borra is about forming a musical Class in Plainfield, for the purpose of introducing Chevé's system of musical instruction.

☞ FLOWERS.—Lots of Bedding Plants of extra large and common sizes, hanging baskets, vases, &c., can be had of Denton Brothers near this village, at much less than city florist prices. Also peach trees and other nursery stock very cheap.

☞ BASE BALL.—The "Unions" have commenced work on their grounds, and if nothing occurs will commence play about the middle of the month. A new feature is being talked of in regard to seats; they intend building a stand that will hold about three hundred or more people, and issue season tickets for the season, and upon match days reserve seats enough for those holding tickets, and throw the rest of the stand open to the public. This we think a very good idea, and hope it will be carried out by the Club.

The Board of Directors are energetic and capable gentlemen, who will spare no effort to make everything pleasant and agreeable for all who visit the ground on match or practice days, and the Club intends there shall be no disorderly conduct allowed on the grounds, so that any one may take their family and see the playing without being obliged to listen to language that would keep respectable people away, (which is too often the case on Base Ball grounds) This rule will be strictly enforced by the Club.

☞ We last week called attention to the advertisement headed "The Boys in Blue." We would again call attention to it, and inform our readers that the agent, Mrs. N. D. Fisher, is now in town canvassing for the book, and all those desirous of securing this work, should now avail themselves of the opportunity.

☞ An election for Chief, and two Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department was held at Gazelle Engine House on Monday evening last, with the following result:

Chief—John Roselle,
1st. *Assistant*—Wm. H. Voorhees,
2d. " —Thos. Royle.

Col. Wm. P. Bailey, was the regular nominee for Chief, but resigned in favor of, and used his influence for Mr. Roselle, who we hope will accept the position which the fire boys have unanimously voted him, and serve with his usual ability.

☞ The regular monthly meeting of "The Citizens' Building and Loan Association," will be held at Laing's Hall on Monday evening, May 11th.

☞ The New Jersey State Agricultural Society advertises their first Spring Sales Fair, on the splendid grounds of the Society at Waverly, Essex county, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, May 20th, 21st, and 22d.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. J. M. & S. S. Vermeule, in another column. Those desirous of getting good clothing, at low prices, need look no further. Give them a call.

☞ The attention of Carpenters, Builders, and others, is called to the advertisement of T. W. Young & Co., in another column. They have a large assortment of lumber and building material on hand and are selling low.

☞ The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company last week.

W. H. Gatzmer, E. A. Stevens, Benj. Fish, J. L. M'Knight, J. P. Bradley, Sam., Welch, and Cambridge Livingston.

☞ The following sentences were passed by Judge Depue at the April term of the Union County Court:

Frank Wheeler, breaking with intent, plea guilty, two years in state prison; petit larceny, 2 indictments plea guilty, one day in county jail, each; grand larceny, plea guilty, two years in state prison.

George Washington Fritz, (col'd), breaking with intent, plea guilty, 5 months state prison.

George Jones, same crime, three years state prison.

Jacob Kohle, a german aged 18 years, grand larceny, plea guilty, six months in county jail.

Mulford Jackson (col'd) breaking with intent, plea guilty, two years state prison; grand larceny, plea guilty of petit larceny, one day county jail.

Wm. H. Gibbons (col'd) breaking with intent, plea guilty, two years state prison.

Joseph Wagner, grand larceny, plea guilty of petit larceny, three months county jail and fine $25.

Mary Kane, same crime, plea guilty, six months county jail.

Wm. Winsor, same crime, tried and convicted, eighteen months state prison.

James Sweeney, 2 indictments to assault and battery plead guilty and was fined $5 and costs; each; malicious mischief, same sentence.

John McCoy, malicious mischief, same sentence.

Isaac King, assault and battery, verdict guilty, same sentence.

John Orr, assault and battery, plea guilty, fined $50.

Margaret Miller, selling liquor on Sunday, two counts, plea guilty, fine $30 and costs.

Albert Erlenmeyer, same crime, one count, $20 and costs.

Joseph Bechler, same crime, two counts, $40.

John Meeker, false pretence, verdict guilty, sentence suspended till next term; also another indictment for same crime, plead not guilty, sentence suspended.

Henry Little, assault and battery, on Mrs. Miller, at Westfield bond robbery, verdict guilty, sentence suspended.

☞ The Drew Theological Seminary Corporation organized at Madison a few days ago. The following officers were elected:

Daniel Drew, President.
Bishop E. S. Janes, Vice President.
P. T. Fanchier, Esq., Secretary.
Daniel D. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

First Class—Rev. Drs. Curry, Dashiell, Foss, Brown, Lanahan, Fanchier, Ockershausen, Wells, W. W. Drew, J. A. Wright.

Second Class—Bishop Janes, J. S. Porter, L. M. Vipleant, W. H. Ferris, and T. Mitchell, Theodore Runyon, R. R. Manierre, F. —. Reed, H. B. Lane, D. D. Chamberlain.

Third Class—Bishop Simpson, J. M. Tuttle, C. B. Sing, J. P. Durbin, M. D. C. Crawford, Daniel Drew, G. T. Cobb, C. Walsh, James Bishop, C. C. North.

☞ Ex-Governor Parker, of New Jersey, it is announced, has give Dartmouth College $1,000 towards purchasing and fitting up a tract of eight acres of land, as a college park.

☞ The Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, will meet for the annual examination of the students, in the chapel of Hertzog Hall, on the 19th of May.

New York Live Stock Market.

In numbers there is a slight falling off in beeves, with a great deficiency of sheep and hogs, compared with the previous week. On sale yesterday 1,900 cattle, making the total at all the markets 5,518 for the week. There is a slight decline in prices, but the close was much firmer than the mid-week sales. Every thing was sold off. Sheep show a loss of 6,000 head from the previous week, the receipts being only 13,783 head. Prices have advanced ⅛c., and the feeling is strong. Hogs foot up 14,139 against more than 21,000 this week; still prices are unchanged, with a firm tone, most of the sales being at 10a10⅛c.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by F. M. French & Sons, and Freeman & Philpott.

Wheat Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Wheat Flour (Graham) ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat, ℔ bush.	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Pork (salt)	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Turnips	[illegible]

Marriages.

STEWART—WESTERVELT.—At Newark, on Wednesday April 29th, at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, Mr. Rensselaer S. Stewart to Miss Kate L. Westervelt, all of the above City.

Deaths.

STANBERRY.—At Scotch Plains, May 3d, Ann C., widow of Col. Recompense Stanberry, in the 87th year of her age.

KERR.—In this place, May 6th, Margaret N. Kerr, aged 76 years 10 months.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—A valuable farm containing 110 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, good house, containing 15 rooms—house nearly new; good outhouses; also a splendid young and thrifty orchard with good fruit. Said farm lies within full view of the ocean, and affords a fine view of the same. Connected with the same is four acres of wood land and four acres meadow land. This place affords a fine opportunity for a person wishing to accommodate summer boarders.—[illegible] a spring of never-failing water. For particulars address

BERNARD ARCHIBALD,
Southampton, L. I.
Or enquire at this office. ap24f Price, $10,000.

Ladies' Restaurant
AND
Ice Cream Saloon.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened a Ladies' Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon on
FRONT STREET,
(In the building formerly occupied as the Post Office).
All the delicacies of the season will be furnished.—Oysters, &c. Also,
PURE ICE CREAM.
☞ Parties supplied at short notice.
my1 GEORGE MILLER.

J. M. & S. S. VERMEULE,
CLOTHIERS,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

HAVE just received a large and fine assortment of the latest styles of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
SUCH AS
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
Which they offer at prices as low as any other house in the State. Also, a full stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
Suitable for Men and Boys' wear. Also
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
my8 CLOTHING CUT TO ORDER.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!
MRS. M. SCHENK
WOULD announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and County of Union that she will open on
Thursday, April 30th,
ON FRONT STREET,
(Next door to Pound's Hotel,) with an entire new stock of goods of the latest styles,
SILK & STRAW BONNETS,
JOCKEYS, HEAD-DRESSES,
LADIES' CAPS, INFANT'S CAPS,
LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
Ruches, and everything in the Millinery line of the best quality and lowest prices. Call and examine my goods. Orders promptly attended.
Straws Bleached, Pressed and Altered
ap30 TO THE LATEST STYLE.

Lumber
T. W. Young & Co.,
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW YARD
Cor. Peace St. and the Railroad,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Where they are offering to the public
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
of all kinds of dimensions of
Pine,
Spruce
and Hemlock
LUMBER,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SIDING, BARN ENCLOSURE,
SHINGLES, BOARDS, PLANK,
PINE AND SPRUCE FLOORING,
Seasoned, also SHEATHING, worked and unworked.
FENCING STRIPS,
SQUARE & BEADED PICKETS,
Both Plain and Beaded.
RAILING,
FENCE & ARBOR POSTS,
PINE CEILING LATH,
SHINGLE LATH, &c.
HEMLOCK BOARDS and TIMBER
ALSO,
Lime, Plaster & Cement
In fact, all kinds of
Building Material.
☞ Being MANUFACTURERS of, as well as dealers in Lumber, we feel assured that all who favor us with their patronage will be suited as regards quality and price. Please give us a call.
Frames for Buildings
Promptly cut to Order.
my1 T. W. YOUNG & CO.

HARDWARE!
C. O. Meeker & Co.,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(above the 1st Presbyterian Church), have now on hand a large assortment of
Hardware,
Agricultural Implements,
Ranges and Cooking Stoves,
House Furnishing Goods,
Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, &c.
They are also sole agents for the
Huntington Cutter Plow,
(All the castings of said Plow constantly on hand.) Also sole agents for the Lodi Manufacturing Co.'s
Poudrette,
Super-phosphate of Lime,
Nit. Phos. of Lime,
Bone Dust, [illegible]
Now on hand a large assortment of
Garden, Timothy & Clover Seeds.
TIN ROOFING,
LEADERING, JOBBING, &c., promptly attended to.
may8y. C. O. MEEKER & CO.

JAMES RAYMOND AUCTIONEER.
ELIGIBLE
BUILDING SITES
IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
At Public Auction!
J. & J. Raymond, Auctioneers, will sell at Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13th, 1868,
at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises known as [illegible] Farm, on Main Street, between Plainfield and North Plains.
Eligible Building Sites, from about one-half acre to 20 acres each.
[illegible]

Black Pony for Sale.
IS sound, kind, gentle, and an easy keeper. Is especially adapted for Ladies or Children to drive—[illegible]
WILLIAM VAIL,
Near New Market, N. J.

General Hancock's Letter.

[CONCLUDED.]

I am now to protect all rights and redress all wrongs. How is it possible for me to do it? Innumerable questions arise, of which I am not only ignorant, but to the solution of which a military court is entirely unfitted. One would establish a will, another a deed; or the question is one of succession or partnership, or descent of trust; a suit of ejectment or claim to chattels; or the application may relate to robbery, theft, arson or murder. How am I to take the first step in any such matter? If I turn to the acts of Congress I find nothing on the subject. I dare not open the authors on the local code, for it has ceased to exist.

And you tell me that in this perplexing condition I am to furnish, by dint of my own hasty and crude judgment, the legislation demanded by the vast and manifold interests of the people! I repeat, sir, that you, not Congress, are responsible for the monstrous suggestion that there are no local laws or institutions here to be respected by me, outside the acts of Congress. I say unhesitatingly if it were possible that Congress should pass an act abolishing the local codes for Louisiana and Texas—which I do not believe—and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do better than follow the laws in force here prior to the rebellion, excepting whatever therein shall relate to slavery. Power may destroy the forms but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword. History tells us that the Roman pandects were lost for a long period among the rubbish that war and revolution had heaped upon them, but at length were dug out of the ruins—again to be regarded as a priceless treasure.

You are pleased to state that "since the publication of (my) general orders No. 40 there has been a perceptible increase of crime, and manifestation of hostile feeling towards the Government and its supporters," and add that it is "an unpleasant duty to give such a recital of the condition of the country."

You will permit me to say that I deem it impossible the first of these statements can be true, and that I do very greatly doubt the correctness of the second. General orders No. 40 was issued at New Orleans, November 29, 1867, and your letter was dated January 17, 1868. Allowing time for order No. 40 to reach Texas, and become generally known, some additional time must have elapsed before its effect would be manifested and a yet further time must transpire before you would be able to collect the evidence of what you term "the condition of the country," and yet after all this you would have to make the necessary investigations to ascertain if order No. 40 or something else was the cause. The time, therefore, remaining to enable you, before the 17th January, 1868, to reach a satisfactory conclusion on so delicate and also a question has been very short. How you proceed, whether you investigated yourself or through third persons, and if so, who were they, what their competency and fairness, on what evidence you rested your conclusion, or whether you ascertained any facts at all, are points upon which your letter so discreetly omits all mention, that I may well be excused for not relying implicitly upon it; nor is my difficulty diminished by the fact that in another part of your letter you state that ever since the close of the war a very large portion of the people have no affection for the government, but bitterness of feeling only. Had the duty of publishing and circulating through the country long before it reached me, your statement that the action of the district commander was increasing crime and hostile feeling against the government, been less painful to such offence sensibilities, it might possibly have occurred to you to furnish something on the subject in addition to your bare assertion.

But what was order No. 40, and how could it have the effect you attributed to it? It sets forth that "the great principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people and ever should be." "That the right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, the freedom of the speech, and the natural rights of persons and property must be preserved." Will you question the truth of these declarations? Which one of these great principles of liberty are you ready to deny and repudiate? Whoever does so, avows himself the enemy of human liberty and the advocate of despotism. Was there any intimation in general orders No. 40 that any crimes or breach of law would be countenanced? You know that there was not. On the contrary you knew perfectly well that while consideration of crime and offences committed in the Fifth military District, was referred to the judgment of the regular civil tribunals would be supported in their lawful jurisdiction and that "forcible resistance to law would be instantly suppressed by arms." You will not affirm that this pledge has ever been forfeited. There has not been a moment since I have been in command of the Fifth District, when the whole military force in my hands has not been ready to support the civil authorities of Texas in the execution of the laws. And I am unwilling to believe they would refuse to call for aid if they needed it.

There are some considerations which, it seems to me, should cause you to hesitate before indulging in wholesale censures against the civil authorities of Texas. You are yourself the chief of these authorities, not elected by the people, but created by the military. Not long after you had thus come into office, all the judges of the Supreme Court of Texas—five in number—were removed from office and new appointments made; twelve of the seventeen district judges were removed and others appointed. County officers, more or less, in nearly [illegible] of one hundred and twenty eight counties, were removed and others appointed in their places. It is fair to conclude that the executive and judicial civil functionaries in Texas are the persons whom you desired to fill the offices. It is proper to mention, also, that none but registered citizens, and only those who could take the test oath, have been allowed to serve as jurors during your administration. Now, it is against this local government, created by military power prior to my coming here, and so composed of your personal and political friends, that you have preferred the most grievous complaints. It is of them that you have asserted they will not do their duty; they will not maintain justice; will not arrest offenders; will not punish crimes; and that out of one hundred homicides committed in the last twelve months, not over ten arrests have been made; and by means of such gross disregard of duty, you declare that neither property nor life is safe in Texas.

Certainly you could have said nothing more to the discredit of the officials who are now in office. If the facts be as you allege, a mystery is presented for which I can imagine no explanation. Why is it that your political friends, back up and sustained by the whole military power of the United States, in this district, should be unwilling to enforce the laws against that part of the population lately in rebellion, and whom you represent as the offenders? In all the history of these troubles I have never seen or heard before of such a fact. I repeat, if the fact be so, it is a profound mystery, utterly surpassing my comprehension. I am constrained to declare that I believe you are in a very great error as to facts. On careful examination at the proper source, I find that at the date of your letter, four cases only, of homicide, had been reported to these headquarters as having occurred since November 29, 1868, the date of order 40, and these cases were ordered to be tried or investigated as soon as the reports were received. However the fact of one hundred homicides may still be correct, as stated by you. The Freedmen's bureau in Texas reported one hundred and sixty; how many of these were by Indians and Mexicans, and how the remainder were classified, is not known; nor is it known whether these data are accurate.

The report of the commanding officer of the district of Texas shows that since I have assumed command, no applications have been made to him, by you, for the arrest of criminals in the State of Texas.

To this date, eighteen cases of homicide have been reported to me, as having occurred since November 29, 1868, although special instructions had been given to report such cases as they occur. Of these, five were committed by Indians; one by a Mexican; one by an insane man; three colored men; two women by their husbands; and of the remainder, some by parties unknown—all of which could be scarcely attributable to order No. 40. If the reports received since the issuing of order No. 40 are correct, they exhibit no increase of homicides in my time, if you are correct that one hundred had occurred in the past twelve months.

That there has not been a perfect administration of justice in Texas, I am not prepared to deny.

That there has been no such wanton disregard of duty on the part of the officials, as you allege, I am well satisfied. A very little while ago you regarded the present officials in Texas the only ones that could be safely trusted with power. Now you pronounce them worthless and would cast them aside.

I have found little else in your letter but indications of temper, lashed into excitement by causes which I deem most imaginary, a great confidence in the accuracy of your own opinions, and an intolerance of the opinions of others; a desire to punish the thoughts and feelings of those who differ with you, and an impatience which magnifies the short comings of officials who are perhaps as earnest and conscientious in the discharge of their duties as yourself, and a most unsound conclusion that while any persons are to be found wanting in affection or respect for government, or yield it obedience from motives which you do not approve, war and not peace is the status and all such persons are the proper subjects for military penal jurisdiction.

If I have written anything to disabuse your mind of so grave an error, I shall be gratified.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General, Commanding.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of New Jersey.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND SEVEN.—An act to incorporate the Scotch Plains Mutual Theft Detecting Society.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That Joseph Clark, George R. Nicholl, Joseph M. Osborn, William H. Brower, William C. Stansbury, James C. Lyon, James A. Baker, Nathan Marsh, John Robison, Jacob V. Cole, Loftus Hollinsworth, O. M. Putnam, and their successors are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the Scotch Plains Mutual Theft Detecting Society; and to remain and continue for the space of twenty years next ensuing.

2. And be it enacted. That the affairs of the said society shall be managed by six directors to be chosen by the members of the said society, annually at such time and manner as the by-laws of the society may direct, who shall serve for one year and until others shall be chosen in their stead, notice of which election shall previously be given for two weeks by notices posted in three of the principal places in the village of Scotch Plains, and that Joseph Clark, George R. Nicholl, William H. Brower, Joseph M. Osborn, William C. Stansberry and James A. Baker, shall be the first directors, who shall as soon as convenient after the passage of this act, assemble and organize said society, and continue in office until others as hereinbefore directed, shall be chosen in their stead, the said directors shall from time to time elect a president from their number, and may also appoint such other officers as may be convenient and necessary.

3. And be it enacted. That every member of said society shall be empowered to make arrest of any person or persons whom they may find stealing, or in whose possession stolen property may be found, and bring them before a magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

4. And be it enacted. That when the funds of this society shall amount to one thousand dollars, the said directors may issue policies of insurance against theft on any property belonging to any member of said society on such terms as the society may make in their by-laws.

5. And be it enacted. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 24, 1868.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE.—An act to fix the number of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Union.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That "the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Union," shall consist of one member from each of the townships in said county, four members from the city of Elizabeth, and two members from the city of Rahway.

2. And be it enacted. That the said members shall be elected annually, at the election held in the said cities and Townships for the election of their city and township officers respectively, and in the same manner in the said cities as the mayor in each respectively is elected, and in the said townships in the said manner as other township officers are elected respectively therein, and their term of office shall commence on the second Wednesday in May of each year, and continue for one year therefrom, and until others shall be chosen and legally qualified in their stead.

3. And be it enacted. That the chosen freeholders now representing wards of said cities of Elizabeth and Rahway, shall continue in office until others are elected for the said cities respectively under this act.

4. And be it enacted. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with, or repugnant to this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

5. And be it enacted. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 18, 1868.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE.—A supplement to "An act to authorize the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Union to borrow money, and to issue their bonds therefor," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That so much of the third section of a supplement to the act to which this act is a further supplement, approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, which provides that the said corporation shall have power and authority to assess a poll tax of five dollars on every white male resident over twenty-one years, together with the proviso thereto, be and they are hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted. That this act shall be a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 9, 1868.

Grand Opening

OF

Spring AND Summ'r Goods

AT

Pope,
Parse &
Mundy's

TEMPLE of FASHION

WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE

Largest Assortment of Goods!

Ever before offered in Plainfield, at prices which

Cannot be Beat!

Consisting of all the latest and leading styles of

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
SACKINGS.

A large assortment at low prices.

POPLINS,
DELAINES,
ALAPACAS.

We would call especial attention to our White Goods Department, where will be found a large and complete assortment of

Piques,
Jaconets,
Cambrics,
Swiss, &c.

A complete assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HOSIERY, &c.

Oil Cloths, Mats & Matting,
Carpets, &c.,

In fact everything kept in a first-class store. Call and be convinced.

Pope, Parse & Mundy,
ap23 Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.

RE-OPENING OF THE

Second Street Bakery.

THE subscriber, having re-opened the Bakery on Second Street, (formerly occupied by A. Warner,) is now prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity with

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

All made from the best material used by experienced workmen. He will also supply customers at their residences. A share of public patronage is solicited.

ap9-2 JOHN DARSH.

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA
FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

and

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28th, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.*
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

ap9-y

E. DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on

STYLISH AND WELL-FITTING GARMENTS!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule; we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, (which will average full fifteen per cent,) look closely after the quantity of material taken by our cutters, and have each garment made at the LOWEST PRICE consistent with having them well made, then sell our stock at the small advance of ten per cent, which brings our prices fully 25 per cent below any other house in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, are an elegant stock of

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,

Coat, Vest & Pants complete) beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of - - - - - **$18**

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits!

Complete, very durable and stylish, at the extreme low figure of - - **$13**

Extra Fine all wool Cassimere Suits,

Coat, Pants and Vest complete, made up very tasty, at the low price of - **$10**

REMEMBER THIS IS FOR THE ENTIRE SUIT!

Price List of Coats:

Superfine black dress frock coats, (our best)	$15
" " "	12
Extra Fine heavy black dress sack coats, edges finely braided,	10
Silk mixed cassimere sacks, of tasty cut,	8
Brown mixed all wool cassimere sacks, new style,	7
Black and white silk mixed cassimere sacks,	6
Grey mixed all wool do.,	5
Stylish tweed sacks, at the low price of	4

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best ***Black Doeskin Pants,***	$7
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade,	5
40 different styles of all wool ***Cassimere Pants*** at	4
A splendid assortment of new style all wool pants,	3
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear,	2 50
New making—2,000 pair new style Cassimere Pants, at	2 00

Price List of Vests.

Our finest and best black and fancy silk, cassimere and velvet vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of	$5
BLACK DOESKIN VESTS, braided edges, at	$2 50, 3 & 4
200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty,	$2 to 3

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment, and our system is so complete that no defective garment can be found in our store, and by selling the immense amount of goods to which our trade has grown, we are enabled to keep a stock of every kind and size, and sell our clothing at from 25 to 30 per cent less than other firms.

N. B.—Tailors having garments to make to order can purchase the same ready made from us, at our low rates and make a fair profit on the same by charging what other firms sell their goods at, and at the same time give their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our Clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing,
316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MECHANIC STREET.

mar26-6m

The Most Popular

PUMP!

ATLANTIC

WATER ELEVATOR!

FIRST PREMIUM OF THE

N. J. State Agricultural Society

Also First Premium of the

Central Agricultural Society

Of Trenton.

CALL AND SEE IT!

For sale by

L. DeKLYN,

Opposite Laing's Hotel, Plainfield, N. J.
ap16-tf

NOW IS THE TIME

FOR NEW THINGS!

I. E. PARKER & CO.

ARE adding to their stock of Fruits, Vegetables and Poultry, everything in that line they can find in the New York markets, and having sold out their Fish business to Messrs. Blanden & Weeks, they intend to enlarge their business, and keep on hand a good assortment of

FRUIT,

Vegetables and Poultry.

They also manufacture

"Parker's Excelsior Blueing,"

For the laundry. Give it one trial and satisfy yourself. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

I. E. PARKER,
A. DAVIE.

fe20-tf

GARDNER & CUTTER,

(Successors to Walker & Moffett)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

Provisions, Flour, &c.

ALSO

FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS

IN THEIR SEASON,

At the old stand of William Dunn,

FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HAVE constantly on hand, and are delivering around town the best quality of the above in great variety, and are selling them as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

W. E. GARDNER. ap9-y F. S. CUTTER.

M. Vermeue's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE,

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

Spring of 1868.

PICKELL & RAMSEY

Will have in a few days one of the

LARGEST

AND

Best Assortment

OF

SPRING GOODS

Ever before offered in Plainfield, which will be sold

CHEAPER

than any other place, as they sell for

CASH ONLY!

1-3m4

"The Boys in Blue,"

OR

HEROES OF THE RANK AND FILE.

Comprising Incidents and Reminiscences from Camp, Battle-field & Hospital, with narratives of the sacrifices, sufferings and triumphs of the

Soldiers of the Republic.

By Mrs. A. H. Hoge,

Of the North-western Sanitary Commission, Chicago, with introduction by Thomas M. Eddy, D. D.

Able writers have described the campaigns which resulted in the overthrow of the Rebellion, and the lives of the Generals and their officers who planned the movements of our armies, have been written, but as yet poor justice has been done to the soldiers who made the reputation of those generals and who fought the battles and gained the victories for which the leaders have received nearly all the credit. In this volume—which the talented authoress—Mrs. A. H. Hoge, has appropriately and happily called "The Boys in Blue, or the Heroes of the rank and file"—this oversight is partially remedied; partially, we say, for no language can ever do full justice to the gallantry, the heroism, and the undaunted bravery of the Private Soldiers. As a leading spirit of the North Western Sanitary Commission, as a faithful nurse in the Camp, in the hospital and in the field, Mrs. Hoge witnessed nearly all the important operations of our armies in the South West, first under Grant, and afterwards under Sherman.

Numerous steel and wood engravings—all executed in the highest style of art—illustrate the incidents which Mrs. Hoge graphically describes and makes the volume artistically one of the most attractive of its kind.

The work is sold by agents, and will be comprised in one handsome volume of nearly 500 octavo pages, with numerous illustrations from original designs by Nast, [illegible] and others, and delivered to subscribers.

In neat and substantial binding, (Extra English Cloth,	$2 00
In Neat Eng. Cloth, (bevelled boards, gilt edge)	$2 50

Disabled soldiers, soldiers' widows, and energetic men and women are wanted in every township and village in the country.

E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
ap306 654 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

In Cherry Street,

(Next to the Post Office)

where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

march19-y R. J. [illegible]

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE AT
DUNELLEN,
(Late New Market)

The lots are beautifully situated on elevated ground, [illegible]. The streets and avenues are broad, and intersect each other at right angles. Those wishing to make immediate improvements, can have purchase at favorable prices and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to

W. S. STEVENS,
New Market Depot.

ap9-tf

Law.

The verbose technicalities of legal phraseology, are will hit off in the following:

If a man would, according to law, give to another an orange, instead of saying "I give you that orange," which one think you would be what is called in legal phraseology, "an absolute conveyance of all right and title therein," the phrase would run thus:

"I give you and [illegible], my estate and interest, right, title, and claim, and advantage of, and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulpe and pips, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, and otherwise eat the same and give the same way and fully and effectually as I, said A. B., am now entitled to bite, cut, suck or otherwise use the same away, with or without its rind, juice, pulp and pips, anything heretofore, or hereafter or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of what nature or kind soever, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding."

Such is the language of lawyers, and it is very gravely said by the most learned among them, that by omission of any of these words, the right to the said orange would not pass to the person for whose use it was intended.

◆

A merchant was one day returning from market. He was on horseback, and behind him was a valise filled with money. The rain fell with violence, and the good old man was wet to his skin. At this he was vexed, and murmured because God had given such bad weather for his journey. He soon reached the borders of a thick wood. What was his terror on beholding on one side of the road a robber with leveled gun aiming at him, and attempting to fire! but the powder being wet by the rain, the gun did not go off, and the merchant, giving spurs to his horse, had time to escape. As soon as he found himself safe, he said to himself: "How wrong was I not to endure the rain patiently as sent by Providence! If the weather had been dry and fair, I should not probably have been alive at this hour and my little children would have expected my return in vain. The rain which caused me to murmur came at a fortunate moment, to save my life and preserve my property." It is thus with a multitude of our afflictions; they preserve us from others far greater, and of longer duration.

◆

A Yankee, having told an Englishman that he shot, on one particular occasion, nine hundred and ninety-nine snipes, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once.

"No," said he, "not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe."

Whereupon the Englishman rather riled, and determined not to be outdone, began to tell a long story of a man having swam from Liverpool to Boston.

"Did you see him?" asked the Yankee.

"Well, of course I did. I was coming over, and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor."

"Well, I'm glad ye saw him, stranger, because yer a witness that I did it. That was me."

◆

A little boy had lived for some time with a penurious old uncle, who took good care that the child's health should not be injured by over feeding. The uncle was one day walking out (the child at his side), when a friend accosted him, accompanied by a greyhound. While the elders were talking, the little fellow, never having seen a dog so slim and slight a texture, clasped the creature around the neck with the empassioned cry, "Oh, doggie, and did ye live wi' your uncle too, that ye are so thin?"

◆

When a man is out of money he shows the least of it. When he is out of temper he shows the most of it.

◆

Trees for a Wet Soil.—"A young farmer" asks: "What kind of trees shall I set on a Western wet marsh for the purpose of making shade for cattle, the marsh not being so wet but it can be mowed with a two horse mower?" The Tamarack or American Larch, the Poplars or Cottonwoods, or any of the faster growing willows, such as the White or Golden. We have never seen the Weeping Willow used for this purpose, but have no doubt it would answer admirably. It grows rapidly, makes a fair shade, and is one of the first to leaf out in the Spring, and is the last to shed its leaves in autumn.

Best Time to Paint Houses.—Experiments show that paint on surfaces exposed to the sun, will be much more durable if applied in autumn or spring, than if put on during hot weather. In cool weather it dries slowly, forms a hard glossy coat, tough like glass, while if applied in warm weather the oil strikes into the wood, leaving the paint so dry that it is rapidly beaten off by rains. So says an exchange.

Dry Hay for Cows in Summer.—Cows sometimes get a surfeit of grass, especially in wet, warm weather, when the grass is luxuriant and rich. This food disturbs the bowels uncomfortably. An armful of dry hay once a day, will serve to obviate some of this complaint, and benefit the cow in many respects.

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $40 to $250. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers, made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for Shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. Handsome Bead Cushions.

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattrasses. All repairing Goods when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Practical and Furnishing

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob R. Laing in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

[illegible] A. WARNOCK.

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

ap1-1 INSLEY B. GARDNER.

N. K. THOMPSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE

United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will [illegible] with the lowest.

jan 5. [illegible]

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. House in the town of [illegible] inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Enquire of

[illegible] LAMON [illegible], Westfield, N. J.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

109 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States. These cages are of a great variety of styles and [illegible], and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c. They are finished in a superior manner; are Point of [illegible] which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—[illegible] in their construction. They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867. Caution: all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. BELTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unexcelled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we endorse No. 28, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the unrivaled Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pattison,	Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz,	Wm. K. Bassford,
A. Baglioni,	Charles Fradel,
Alfred A. Pease,	F. J. Hopkins,
William Mason,	Theo. Eisfeld,
Gustav Stoeckel,	Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, brilliancy, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular. Mar1-y

Tiemann's Laundry Blue.

This Blue is manufactured expressly for WASHING purposes by the well-known Color manufacturers, D. F. TIEMANN & CO., and being perfectly PURE and *FREE FROM ACID*, it supplies a want which has long been felt, a *Blue which will not injure the clothes.*

It is put up in convenient form in bottles, or, for those who prefer using the powder, in neat wooden boxes. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent.
240 Pearl Street, N. Y.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCHES

Fine Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENEDICT BROS.,

UP TOWN

691 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Between Amity and Fourth Streets.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCH

Having proved an exact time-keeper, we confidently recommend it to those wishing to keep the correct time, and in order to introduce it throughout the country, we offer to send it by express, at our own expense. Address

BENEDICT BROS, up town,
691 Broadway, N. Y.

D. Benedict, Time Tables of all Railroads and Steamboats from New York. Also agent for National Watches, 691 Broadway.

Benedict Bro's, 171 Broadway, cor. Courtland St.
Benedict Bro's, 248 Fulton st, Brooklyn.
Sole agents for the Remontoir Church Clocks. Also agent for the American Waltham Watches.

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well-known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices!

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for	8 00
An Elegant " " "	10 00
Something Superfine for	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided wide) only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine	$4 50
" " —splendid quality	5 00
Black doe vests, from	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through)	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number,

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

ap2-4 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age.

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PEACHES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

[illegible] S. C. CONKLIN.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

[illegible]

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINE'S BROTHER'S

CELEBRATED

Overstrung Piano-Forte

Is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market.

THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at

A. VANDERBEEK'S,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'

SPLENDID

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

VERY CHEAP.

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather, and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,

Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Enamel, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Force & Mundy's, and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

[illegible]

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 25 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel mantels. [illegible] a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

[illegible]

Master's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey, between John W. [illegible], complainant, and [illegible], defendants. Fi. Fa. for sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I will expose to sale at Public Vendue, on [illegible] [illegible]

FRED W. BENSON,
Master in Chancery of New Jersey.

Dated March 12th, 1868. —ap2fs5

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office,
April 18th, 1868.

Edward Terry and Francis [illegible], Jr., Executors of Jonathan Terry, dec'd.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the Constitutionalist for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate. ap2fs5

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office,
April 15, 1868.

[illegible], Executors of [illegible], deceased.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the Constitutionalist for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

April [illegible] ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate.

THE

FLOR de ABRIL HAT

SQUIER'S,

304 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The Box,
The Pickwick,
The Lancaster,
The Pedestrian,

as well as French Velvet Satin, Felt Hats.

Spring style of Silk Hats

Very light Cassimere body.

☞ Large Stock and full assortment for men & boys.

H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
FASHIONABLE HATTER & FURRIER,
[illegible] Newark, N. J.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

SPRING STYLES

Just received.

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

[illegible]

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

THE LATEST STYLES

Of Ladies', Gents', Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

Have just been received by

J. Newton Honeyman,

At his store in the

MANSION HOUSE BUILDING,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Which he offers at prices that defy competition.

CUSTOM WORK

promptly attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. ap5tf

---

Picture Frames

LEESON & BOUGHTON have a large stock on hand which they will sell for less than they can be bought elsewhere.

JOB PRINTING *of every description neatly executed at this office.*

Central Railroad of N. J.

[illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Spring Arrangement—Commencing April 13, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

[illegible]

E. E. HOBART, Sup't.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

[illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

C. BRYAN, Driver. [illegible]

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by G. C. [illegible]

ON FRONT STREET,

[illegible]

And has re-modelled the room [illegible] put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

T. DeKLYN.

Furniture! Furniture!

C. W. BOUGHTON,

Front Street,

[illegible] PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Has a full assortment of

Household Furniture

Consisting of

BED ROOM SETS,
SOFAS & TETE-A-TETES,
EXTENSION TABLES,
HALL STANDS,
CENTRE TABLES,
HAIR & HUSK MATTRASSES, &c., &c.

All of which, we will sell at

New York Prices!

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank,

(Formerly [illegible] Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. [illegible]

Notice.

To all who are in want of a good head of hair and a thorough renovation of the scalp, try T. S. [illegible]

GERANIUM TONIC.

For further particulars, call at T. S. [illegible] [illegible]

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 20. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 20.

The Constitutionalist
is published weekly at
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy one year ... $2 00
Six months ... 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, [illegible] cents; each additional insertion, [illegible] cents.

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	9 mos.	1 yr.
One square	[illegible]	3 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarter of a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORRA RYNO,
FINE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
CHERRY STREET,
(opposite Post Office) Plainfield, N. J.
Continues to make to order in the best manner and in the latest style,
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
Gaiters, Ladies' Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER
Shop on Second Street, one door east of Peace,
Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE [illegible],
Plainfield, N. J.

L. D. TENEYCK.
HO! EVERY BODY! EVERY ONE!
Go buy your butcher meats at
TENEYCK'S NEW SHOP
One door Southwest corner Cherry & Second Sts.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of fresh and salt Meats, which he will warrant to be as good as the best, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Give him a call and see for yourselves.— Meat delivered to any part of the town.

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSESHOER.
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT.
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH R. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7½ to 8½ a.m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZEE,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN [illegible] STREET, BET. [illegible] AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, South Plainfield, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. Towne, Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. R. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, GRAIN, WOOD AND LUMBER.
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. jan16y

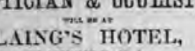
SMALLEY & SEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND SMOKED MEATS.
FRONT STREET
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. City.

Preserve Your Eyes!



M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
WILL BE AT
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

HE has been ind[orsed] as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt the most appropriate to promote the vision to its original sight.
He manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees, not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.
All his Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will meet the above inspection.

REFERENCES:
PLAINFIELD, April 23, 1867.
Having used Eye-glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aids to sight as a most skillful Optician and an obliging and reliable man.
J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D.,
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
[illegible]
[illegible]
ALFRED [illegible]

SOMERVILLE, Jan. 15, 1867.
Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for some time past, to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adapted to the sight, and recommended to the public.
J. B. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER,
ELSON YOUNG,
DAVID M. VOORHEES,

An Imposter!
$50 REWARD!
The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is traveling about the country, representing himself to be him.
M. SCHWAB.

JOHN A. STATTS,
Agent for some of the best
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
Insurance Companies
In the United States.
OFFICE WITH J. H. VAN WINKLE,
(Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.)
STILL continues to take FIRE RISKS in good and reliable companies, with good and responsible deposits, among which are
The Niagara, with $1,[illegible] total assets.
The North American of N. Y., their [illegible] Annual Statement: Net Assets, $[illegible].
Security, of N. Y.
The Home Insurance Co. of New Haven. Net Assets, after paying losses in that of $1,[illegible]
Also,
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE
HOME MUTUAL of Brooklyn.
Holding out superior inducements also in the
ACCIDENTAL of HARTFORD
which has a capital equal to all others combined in the United States, and a disposition to pay promptly all legal claims. Also for the
Live Stock Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by attending to business as heretofore, to merit a continuance of the same.

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.

JOBBING
Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.
jan 9. m6

THE
FLOR de ABRIL HAT
SQUIER'S,
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.
The Box,
The Pickwick,
The Lancaster,
The Pedestrian,
(a small fine French, Velvet finish, Soft Hat.)
Spring style of Silk Hats
Very light Cassimere body.
☞ Large stock and full assortment for men & boys
B. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
FASHIONABLE HATTER & FURRIER,
Newark, N. J.

HARDWARE!

C. O. Meeker & Co.,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(above the 1st Presbyterian Church), have now on hand a large assortment of
Hardware,
Agricultural Implements,
Ranges and Cooking Stoves,
House Furnishing Goods,
Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, &c.
They are also sole agents for the
Huntington Cutter Plow,
(All the castings of said Plow constantly on hand.) Also sole agents for the Lodi Manufacturing Co.'s
Poudrette,
Super-phosphate of Lime,
Nit. Phos. of Lime,
Bone Dust, [illegible]
Now on hand a large assortment of
Garden, Timothy & Clover Seeds.
TIN ROOFING,
LEADERING, JOBBING, &c. promptly attended to.
may8y. C. O. MEEKER & CO.

J. M. & S. S. VERMEULE,
CLOTHIERS,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
HAVE just received a large and fine assortment of the latest styles of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
such as
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.
Which they offer at prices as low as any other house in the State. Also, a full stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
Suitable for Men and Boys' wear. Also,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
my8 CLOTHING CUT TO ORDER.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINE'S BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
Is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing at
A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.
PACE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.
HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish
Sash, Blinds and Doors
At very low rates.
ONDERDONK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
B. F. Onderdonk. may8y E. C. Fisher.

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery.
Jan 1y

Visiting Cards—NEW STYLES neatly printed at this office.

Poetry.

The Flowers of the Heart.

Seasons may change and flowers decay,
And storms prevail—where Zephyr reigned,
And balmy, blithesome, rosy May
In icy fetters may be chained.

Still there are flowers that never die;
That 'midst the storm more fragrant prove
Than basking 'neath the summer sky,
Or sheltered in the spicy grove.

These flowers, I ween, are not of earth,
Nor subject to an earthly doom;
They boast of an immortal birth,
Triumphant o'er change, time and tomb.

Their garden is the genial heart,
Their sun is virtue's beaming smile;
Let winter come, or spring depart,
Their charms shall still our griefs beguile.

What though the thunder rends the sky,
Or tempests wild and storms deform,
Our peaceful thoughts their powers defy,
And smile serenely 'midst the storm.

Miscellaneous.

Mary Moore.

A PLEASANT LOVE STORY.

All my life-long I had known Mary Moore. All my life I loved her.

Our mothers were old playmates and first cousins. My first recollections were of a boy, in a red frock and morocco shoes, rocking a cradle in which reposed a sunny haired, blued eyed baby, not quite a year old. That boy was myself—Harry Church; that blessed baby was Mary Moore.

Later still, I see myself at the little school-house, drawing my little chair up to the door that Mary might ride home. Many a beating have I gained on such occasions, for other boys besides me liked her, and she, I fear was something of a flirt, even in her pinafore. How elegantly she came tripping down the steps when I called her name. How sweetly her blue eyes look at me. How gaily rang out her merry laugh. No one but Mary could ever bring her heart so soon to her lips. I followed it through the heated noon of manhood—and now, when the frost of age are silvering my hair, and many children climb upon my knee and call me "father," I find that the memories of youth are strong, and that, even in gray hair, I am following the music still.

When I was fifteen the first great sorrow of my life came upon my heart. I was sent to school, and was obliged to part with Mary. We were not to see each other for three long years. This, to me, was like a sentence of death, for Mary was like life itself to me. But hearts are tough things after all.

I left college in all the flush and vigor of my nineteenth year. I was no longer awkward or embarrassed. I had grown into a tall, slender stripling, with a very good opinion of myself, both in general and particular. If I thought of Mary Moore it was to imagine how I could dazzle, and bewilder her with my good looks and wonderful mental attainments, and never thinking she might dazzle and bewilder me still more. I was a coxcomb, I know, but as youth and good looks have fled, I trust that I may be believed when I say that self-conceit has left me also.

An advantageous proposal was made me at that time, and I accepted it. I gave up all idea of a profession, and prepared to go to India. In my hurried visit home of two days, I say nothing of Mary Moore. She had gone to a boarding school at some distance, and was not expected home until the following May. I uttered but a sigh to the memory of my little blue eyed playmate and then called myself "a man" again.

In a year I thought, as the vehicle whirled away from our door, in a year, or three years at the most, I will return and if Mary is as pretty as she used to be, why, then perhaps I may marry her.

And thus I settled the future of a young lady whom I had not seen for four years. I never thought of the possibility of her refusing me—never dreamed that she would not condescend to accept my offer.

But now I know that, had Mary met me then she would have despised me. Perhaps in the scented and affective student she might have found plenty of sport; but as for loving me, I should perhaps have found myself mistaken. India was my salvation, not merely because of my success, but because my laborious industry had counteracted the evil in my nature, and has made me a better man. When at the end of three years I prepared to return, I said nothing to the reformation of myself which I knew had taken place.

They love me as I was, I murmured to myself, and they shall find out for themselves whether I am better worth loving than formerly.

I packed up many a token from that land of romance and gold, for the friends I had hoped to meet; the gift for Mary Moore, I selected with a beating heart; it was a ring of rough, virgin gold, with my name and her's engraved inside—that was all, and yet the sight of the little toy strangely thrilled me as I balanced it upon the tip of my finger.

To the eyes of others it was but a small plain circlet, suggesting thoughts, perhaps, by its elegance, of the beautiful white hand that was to wear it. But not to me—how much was embodied there—all these delights were hidden within that little ring of gold.

Tall, bearded and sun-bronzed, I knocked at the door of my father's house. The lights in the parlor window, and the hum of conversation and cheerful laughter showed me that company was assembled there. I hoped sister Lizzie would come to the door, and I might greet my family when no strange eye was looking on.

But no—a servant answered my summons. They were too merry in the parlor to heed the long absent one who asked for admittance. A bitter thought like this ran through my mind as I heard the sound from the parlor and saw the half suppressed smile on the servant's face.

I hesitated a moment before making myself known or asking for any of the family. And while I stood silent a strange apparition grew up before me; from behind the servant peered out a small golden head, a tiny delicate form followed and a sweet childish face, with blue eyes, was looking up to mine—so like to those of one who had brightened my boyhood, that I started with a sudden feeling of pain.

"What is your name, my pretty?" I asked, while the wondering servant held the door.

"Mary Moore."

"And what else?" I asked quickly.

She lifted up her hands to shade her eyes. I had seen that very attitude in another; in my boyhood, many and many a time—and answered in a sweet bird like voice:

"Mary Moore Chester," lisped the child.

My heart sank down like lead. Here was an end to all the bright dreams and hopes of my youth and manhood. Frank Chester, boyish rival, who had often tried in vain, to usurp my place beside the girl, had succeeded at last, and won her away from me. This was the child—his child and Mary's.

I sank, body and soul, beneath this blow and hiding my face in my hands, I leaned against the door, while my heart wept tears of blood. The little one gazed at me grieved and amazed, and put up her pretty lips as if about to cry, while the perplexed servant stepped to the parlor door, and called my sister out to see who it was that conducted himself so strangely. I heard a light step, and a pleasant voice saying:

"Did you wish to see my father, sir?"

I looked up. There stood a pretty, sweet faced maiden of twenty, not much changed from the dear little sister I had loved so well. I looked at her for a moment, and then stilling the tempest of my heart, by a mighty effort, I opened my arms and said:

"Lizzie don't you know me?"

"Harry! oh, my brother Harry!" she cried, and threw herself upon my breast.—She wept as though her heart would break.

I could not weep. I drew her gently into the lighted parlor, and stood with her before them all.

There was a rush and a cry of joy, and then my father and mother sprang toward me and welcomed me home with heartfelt tears. Oh, strange and passing sweet is such a greeting to a way-worn traveler.—And as I held my dear old mother to my heart, and grasped my father's hand, while Lizzie clung beside me, I felt that all was not yet lost, and although another had secured life's choicest blessing, many a joy remained for me in the dear sanctuary of home.

There were four other inmates of the room, who had risen on my sudden entrance. One was the blue eyed child whom I had already seen, and who now stood beside Frank Chester, clinging to his hand. Near by stood Lizzie Moore, Mary's eldest sister, and in a distant corner, to which she had hurriedly retreated, when my name was spoken, stood a tall and slender figure, half hidden by the heavy window curtains that fell to the floor.

When the first rapturous greeting was over, Lizzie led me forward with a timid grace, and Frank Chester grasped my hand.

"Welcome home, my boy!" he said, with loud, cheering tones I remembered so well. "You have changed so I never would have known you; but no matter about that—your heart is in the right place, I know."

"How can you say he is changed?" said my mother, gently, "to be sure, he looks older and graver, and more like a man than when he went away, but his eyes and smile are the same as ever. It is a heavy heart which changes him. He is my boy still."

"Aye, mother," I answered sadly, "I am your boy still."

Heaven help me! At that moment I felt like a boy, and it would have been a blessed relief to have wept upon her bosom, as I had done in infancy. But I kept down the beating of my heart and the tremor of my lip, and answered quietly, as I looked into his full, handsome face—

"You have changed, too, Frank, but I think for the better."

"Oh, yes—thank you for the compliment," he answered, with a hearty laugh, "My wife tells me I grow handsomer every day."

His wife. Could I hear that name and keep silence still!

"And have you seen my little girl?" he added, lifting the infant in his arms, and kissing her crimsoned cheek. "I tell you, Harry, there is no such another in the world. Don't you think she looks very much like her mother used to?"

"Very!" I faltered.

"Hallo!" cried Frank, with a suddenness which made me start violently, "I have forgotten to introduce you to my wife; I believe she and you used to be playmates in your younger days—yes, Harry!" and he slapped me on the back. "For the sake of old times, and because you were not at the wedding, I will give you leave to kiss her once—but mind, old fellow, you are never to repeat the ceremony. Come—here she is, and I for once want to see how you will manage those ferocious moustaches of yours in the operation."

He pushed Lizzie, laughing and blushing toward me. A gleam of light and hope, almost too dazzling to bear, came over me, and I cried out before I thought, "Not Mary!"

It must have betrayed my secret to every one in the room. But nothing was said; even Frank, in general so obtuse, was this time silent. I kissed the fair cheek of the young wife, and hurried to the silent figure looking out of the window.

"Mary—Mary Moore," I said, in a low eager tone, "have you no welcome to give the wanderer?"

She turned and laid her hand in mine, and said hurriedly—

"I am glad to see you here, Harry."

Simple words, and yet how blessed they made me. I would not have yielded her up at that moment for an emperor's crown. For there was the happy home group and the dear home fireside, with sweet Mary Moore. The eyes I had dreamed of by day and night, were falling beneath the ardent gaze of mine, and the sweet face I had so long prayed to see was there beside me. I never knew the meaning of happiness until that moment.

Many years have passed since that happy night, and the hair that was dark and glossy then, is fast turning gray. I am grown to be an old man, and can look back to a happy, and I hope well spent life. And yet, sweet as it has been, I would not recall a single day, for the love that made my manhood so bright, shines also upon my white hairs.

An old man! Can this be so? At heart I am as young as ever. And Mary with her bright hair smoothly, from a brow that has a slight furrow upon it, is still the Mary of other days. To me she can never grow old or change. The heart that held her in infancy, and sheltered her in the flush and beauty of womanhood, can never cast her out till life shall cease to warm it. Not even then, for love still lies above.

Carving.

It is considered an accomplishment for a lady or gentleman to know how to carve well at his or her own table. It is not proper to stand in carving. The carving knife should be sharp and thin.

To carve fowls (which should always be *laid with the breast uppermost*), place the fork in the breast, and take off the wings and legs without turning the fowl; then cut the "merry thought;" cut slices from the breast, take out the collar bone, cut off the side pieces, and then cut the carcass in two. Divide the joint in the leg of a turkey.

In carving a sirloin, cut thin slices from the side next to you; it must be put on the dish with the tenderloin underneath, then turn it and cut from tenderloin. Serve the guest to both kinds.

In carving a leg of mutton, or a ham, begin by cutting across the middle to the bone. Cut a tongue across, and not length wise, and serve from the middle part.

Carve a forequarter of lamb by separating the shoulder from the ribs, and then divide the ribs. To carve a loin of veal, begin at the smaller end and separate the ribs. Serve each to a piece of kidney and its fat. Carve pork and mutton in the same way.

To carve a fillet of veal, begin at the top, and help to the stuffing with each slice. In a breast of veal, separate the breast and brisket, and then cut them up, asking which part is preferred.

In carving a pig it is customary to divide it and take off the head before it comes on the table; as, to many persons, the head is revolting. Cut off the limbs and divide the ribs.

In cutting *venison*, make a deep incision down to the bone to let out the juices; then turn the broad end towards you, cutting deep in thin slices.

For a saddle of venison cut from the tail toward the other end, on each side, in thin slices. Warm plates are very necessary with venison and mutton, and in winter are desirable for all meats.

* * *

CHERISH THE LIVING.—I saw a pale mourner stand bending over the tomb, and tears fell fast and often. As he raised his humid eye to Heaven, he said:

"My brother! O, my brother!"

A sage passed that way and said:

"For whom dost thou mourn?"

"One," replied he, "whom I did not sufficiently love while living, but whose inestimable worth I now feel."

"What wouldst thou do if he were restored to thee?"

The mourner replied, "that he would never offend him by an unkind word, but would take every occasion to show his friendship, if he could but come back to his fond embrace."

"Then waste not thy time in useless grief," said the sage; "but if thou hath friends, go and cherish the living, remembering that they will one day be dead also."

* * *

"Patrick," said an employer the other morning to one of his workmen, "you came too late this morning; the other men were at work an hour before you."

"Fait an I'll be even with them this night, sure," quoth Pat.

"How, Patrick?"

"Be the gray wig o'Moses, I'll quit an hour before any uv 'em, sure.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and despatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

The Lord's Wall.

Something about fifty years ago, one bitter January night, the inhabitants of the old town of Skewick were thrown into the greatest alarm and terror. A hostile army was marching down upon them, and new and fearful reports of the conduct of lawless soldiery were hourly reaching the place.

In a large, commodious cottage dwelt an aged grandmother with her widowed daughter and grandson. While all hearts quaked with fear, this aged woman passed her time in crying out to God that "he would build a wall of defence around about them," quoting the words of an ancient hymn.

Her grandson asked her why she prayed for a thing so entirely impossible as that God should build a wall about their house, that it should hide it, but she explained that the meaning was that God should protect her.

At midnight the dreaded tramp was heard, an enemy came pouring in at every avenue, filling the houses to overflowing. But, while the most fearful sounds were heard on every side, not even a knock came to their door, at which they were greatly surprised. The morning light made the matter clear; for just beyond the house the drifted snow had reared such a massive wall that it was impossible to get over it to them.

"There," said the old woman, triumphantly, "do you see, my son, that God could raise up a wall around us?"

Truly, "with God all things are possible."

* * *

A FAITHFUL WITNESS.—John Jay, when Ambassador to France, was once in a company of infidels at Paris. They talked on, recklessly venting their spite at the Bible. Jay was silent. It troubled them. He did not pronounce their shibboleth. They could not go on while that grave, just, true man sat there a silent spectator, a sort of solemn judge, riveting their gaze. No wonder his bearing forced them to speak, and when they asked, as if to relieve themselves of their confusion and provoke his acquiescence, "Do you believe in Jesus Christ?" his silence had prepared the way for his confusing, and confounding answer: "I do, and I thank God that I do." He was silent at the right time, and spoke at the right time, and when he spoke said the right thing.

* * *

Mine Pipe and Cup.

Ven clouds are plack above;
Und mud is plack below,
'Tis den dat I do love
A cloud of shmoke to blow.
I takes my meerschaum down,
I takes my lager up,
And cares not who do frown
Upon mine cup and pipe!
Mine frow, she scolds a bit
When mine old pipe is seen,
Because sometimes I spit
Upon her floor so clean.
But dat is like de rain,
It doesn't last alvay;
She soon gets pleased again,
Und so I schmokes avay.

* * *

A MODEL WILL.—The following is a copy of a will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer:

"This the last will and testament of me, John Thomas. I give all my things to my relations, to be divided among them the best way they can. N. B.—If anybody kicks up a row, or makes any fuss about it, he isn't to have anything. Signed by me John Thomas.

* * *

THEATRICAL.—A young Thespian was once instructed to deliver the following message to Lord Randolph in the play:—

"My Lord the banquet waits."

But having lost the run of the sentence, he called out amidst the roars of the audience.—

"Mr. Randolph, your supper has been ready for some time!"

* * *

The latest style of bonnet has turned up at Richmond, Indiana. It is described as "consisting of two straws tied together with a blue ribbon on the top of the head and red tassels suspended at each of the four ends of the straws." Price $19.

* * *

A mile or so from town, a man met a boy on horseback, crying with cold. "Why don't you get down and lead the horse?" said the man, "that's the way to get warm." "It's a b-b borrowed horse, and I'll ride him if I f-f freeze!" whispered the boy.

* * *

"Mother, can't I go and have my photograph taken?" "No, I guess it isn't worth while." "Well, then, you might let me go and have a tooth pulled. I never go anywhere, and have no pleasures."

* * *

A great observer of human nature remarks that when intoxicated a Frenchman wants to dance, an Englishman to eat, an Italian to boast, a Russian to be affectionate, and an American to make a speech.

* * *

How sweet to recline in the lapse of ages —say about eighteen.

* * *

A waste of *raw material*—two young ladies kissing each other.

* * *

Thirty million newspapers pass through the English mail every year.

* * *

Since love never kills, may it not be called a disease of the liver?

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors

Plainfield, N. J., May 14, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write briefly, legibly and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controversial question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, to the limitations as to its jurisdiction.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or monied.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls.

No constitutions or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to persons or position.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic electors of the State of New Jersey will meet in their several Counties, Townships or Wards, at such times and places as may be designated, and appoint one delegate for every [illegible] Democratic votes, and one for every fraction over [illegible] polled at the last Gubernatorial election within such Township or Ward, to represent such districts in a STATE CONVENTION, to be held at TRENTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Democratic NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in the City of New York, on the 4th day of July next, to nominate Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

By order of the State Central Committee,
DAVID NAAR, Chairman.
G. D. W. VROOM, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of the Township of Plainfield are requested to assemble at the rooms of the Democratic Association on *Saturday Evening, May 16th, at 8 o'clock,* for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in the State Convention which meets at Trenton, June 10th.

By order of the Democratic Association.
JAMES CLARK, *Pres't.*
WM. L. FORCE, *Sec.*

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic voters of the Township of Westfield are requested to meet at the Academy, in the village of Westfield on Saturday evening, May 16th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in the State Convention, which is to be held in Trenton on the 10th of June next, for the purpose of appointing fourteen delegates to represent the State of New Jersey, at the Democratic National Convention, to be held in the City of New York, on the 4th day of July next, to nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

By order.
L. H. K. SMALLEY, *Pres't.*
W. W. DENMAN, *Sec.*

Impeachment.

Contrary to general expectation, the High Court at Washington failed to reach a verdict on Impeachment last Tuesday, the question being laid over until Saturday next. Had the Jacobins been sure of carrying into execution their revolutionary design on Tuesday, Andrew Johnson, a constitutional President, would ere this have been decreed out, and Benjamin F. Wade, a partisan usurper, proclaimed his successor. They were not then certain of the requisite number of votes to consummate that nefarious purpose, and hence the postponement as stated, which is favorable for the cause of truth, justice and decency, because it affords reason to believe that several of the Republican Senators prefer country to party, freedom to despotism, and hesitate about perjuring their souls and blackening their official record at the vindictive and insolent dictation of such traitors as Stevens, Butler and Logan. We have anticipated the *partisan conviction* of the President and shall not be disappointed if it is yet secured, but hope otherwise. Eight righteous men may be found among Radical Senators of the United States.

Alta Vela.

Mr. Nelson, as counsel for the President before the Court of Impeachment, fired an unexpected and damaging shot into the *covey* of Managers with Alta Vela ammunition, and subsequently, Mr. Brooks invoked a torrent of abuse from two of those Managers, by offering in the House a resolution of inquiry regarding Alta Vela, which motion was, of course, suppressed by the Radical majority.

What is this Alta Vela that has come so prominently into the political arena? The country has heard much of nitro glycerine, but knows little about Alta Vela. We will state the case as briefly as possible.

The eastern end of St. Domingo is known as the Dominican Republic. Some fifteen miles from the coast of that Republic, and *rightfully belonging to it,* lies a small island called Alta Vela. In the year 1862, certain fillibusters, claiming to be American citizens, and doubtless from Massachusetts, discovered the island to be rich in deposits of guano. They took possession of it, hoisted the American flag, built shanties, chartered vessels, and commenced like true Butlerish loyalists, *carrying away that which was not their own!* The Dominicans finding out what was going on, claimed the island as under their jurisdiction, and blocked the enterprising Yankee game, by pulling down the flag, destroying the newly erected buildings, and casting the guano-hunters into prison.

That, in their patriotic eyes, was a great outrage, and thirsting ravenously after plunder, they appealed to President Lincoln for redress. Mr. Lincoln, as in duty bound, referred the matter to Secretary Seward, who examined into all the facts and pronounced them insufficient to warrant the embroilment of the United States with Dominica. President Lincoln acquiesced in that decision, and President Johnson did the same.

Now for the disclosures made by Mr Nelson. The House of Representatives preferred charges against President Johnson, and appointed Managers to impeach him before the Senate. Four of those managers, Messrs. Butler, Stevens, Bingham and Logan, signed a letter which was presented to the President and in which they gave as their opinion that the government should "sustain the rightful claim of its citizens to the possession of the Island of Alta Vela and in a forcible manner."

Mark, that document was signed *after* Impeachment had been instituted and *after* those four signers had become managers.

Were those gentlemen pecuniarily interested in Alta Vela, either directly or as counsel?

If so, they, as Congressmen, should be impeached.

Did they, as prosecutors of the President hope to intimidate and coerce him into the commission of an act which would advance the personal interests of themselves or clients?

If so, they stand branded with infamy, while Andrew Johnson has earned lasting honor for remaining firm to the convictions of right regardless of consequences.

There is another view of the case deserving of thought and which places those four managers in an unenviable light.—They were prosecuting the President for an alleged intent of violating the Constitution, *and at the same time,* united in requesting him to commit a deed which would have been a *flagrant violation* of organic law; for had the President acted as they counseled and taken forcible possession of territory belonging to another government that would have been virtually declaring war, and the war-making power, by the Constitution, abides in Congress and not the Executive.

The more the impeachment conspiracy is investigated, deeper and darker grows its crime.

Arkansas.

Judging from the proceedings of the Radical majority in Congress it would seem that the cherished object of those violent men was to bring constitutional government into disrepute. On Friday last, that imperious old party slave driver, Thaddeus Stevens, gave a crack of his whip, and the House, refusing consideration or debate, at once passed a bill to admit into the Union, out of which she never had legally been, the State of Arkansas. The State government thus acknowledged by Radicalism is one of the most atrocious frauds ever perpetrated. It is blistered all over with infamy, and no more represents the will of a majority of the people of Arkansas than it does those of New Jersey. The cheat of adopting a Constitution was so transparent, that even the Commanding General could not endorse it. Four of the Radical members of Congress, Mess. Baker, Loan, Spalding and Williams, voted "no" with the Democrats, and one of them, Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, spurned the enormity of Congress fastening such a constitution on the people of any State. So the work of revolutionary Radicalism progresses; one by one the solid white blocks of the temple of liberty are rudely torn apart, and replaced with a rotten black compound that crumbles in the sun-light of truth and honesty. Mr. Robinson, of New York, very properly moved to amend the title of the bill so as to make it read:—"A bill to keep Arkansas, as an equal and independent State, out of the Union unless the people submit to despotism."

Ruin stares the Radical party in the face whether they acquit or convict the President. It is the most insane speculation a political body ever ventured upon.—"Whom the Gods wish to destroy they make mad."

Thad Stevens in his argument before the Court of Impeachment styled the President of the United States an "*offspring of assassination.*" That, we infer, is the Radical idea of propriety of language.

Needed Reconstruction.

The vulgarity of language indulged in by two Radical members of Congress a few days ago, Washburne, of Illinois, and Donnelly, of Minnesota, should mantle with shame the cheek of every decent American and cause him to resolve, for his own character as a citizen and for the honor of the country, that the councils of the nation must and shall be purged of such corrupt material.

The words used by those two men against each other, in their places as members of the House of Representatives, were fitted only for the lowest groggery in the dirtiest purlieu of the worst city on the continent, and proves the necessity of sending to Congress representatives who will, if they do nothing else, *abstain from disgracing the people.*

If the reproach rested upon Washburne and Donnelly alone, it would not be worth a passing thought, but it goes far beyond that, and sullies the name of the Republic abroad as at home. How exultingly will the enemies of free institutions quote, from a debate held in the Congress of the United States *billingsgate* like unto the following:

"A member covered over with crime."

"A man whose record is stained with every fraud—whiskey and other frauds."

"A man who has proved alike false to his friends, his country, his constituents, his religion and his God."

"A low, sordid, vulgar soul, barren of mediocre intelligence."

"A heart callous to every kindly sentiment."

"A tongue leprous with slander."

"A mouth like unto a den of foul beasts."

"A character blotched and spotted."

And how brazenly hypocritical is the fact, that those two identical Congressmen, with lips so disgustingly foul, had recently voted to impeach a President for the alleged *violation of propriety in an unofficial address.*

If anything requires *reconstructing* on the *face of this earth,* it is the *component parts* of the Congress of the United States.

The Old Flag.

On Monday morning, from the flag staff of the Mansion House, in this village, floated gaily the glorious stars and stripes. Many were the surmises why the patriotic proprietor of that well known establishment had in the early sun-light thus thrown his banner to the breeze. No elections being on the tapis, another Democratic victory was not yet to be expected; and the war being ended, the herald of a martial triumph was entirely out of question. What could it mean? Some attributed it to the acquittal of the President, but that was certainly premature, as the vote was not to be taken before Tuesday; while others thought it must be for the white man's emphatic verdict in Michigan. The mystery was however, soon solved, as the report spread around that the display of bunting was appropriately in token of the gallant Sergeant Bates, of Wisconsin, who carried the "red, white and blue" from Vicksburg to Washington, and thereby exploded a Radical calumny against the South and its people. Sergeant Bates was in Plainfield. That was why the "old flag" waved and worthy indeed was the occasion. Our friend Thorn deserves thanks and his guest the highest of honor.

Radical Dictionary.

National Prosperity:

Office seekers corrupting the people with money, pilfered from their pockets by unjust taxation.

Free Institutions:

The right of a negro to kill a Southern white man without being punished; and the necessity of hanging every white man suspected of killing a negro.

Protection of American Industry:

Taxing labor for the benefit of capital.

Sustaining the Government:

Paying taxes for officials to steal.

Republican Government:

White men working to buy provisions for idle negroes.

* * *

At the battle of Gettysburg, in the fiercest of the fight, General Hancock fell dangerously wounded. It was the turning point of the conflict, the last heavy charge of the Confederates. His men wanted to carry him to the rear out of danger, but he refused to let them; and while he lay bleeding on the field, he directed our troops how to beat back the enemy and so win the victory. Radicalism calls in question the loyalty of such a man, and why, because he is a Democrat. The same patriotism that animated General Hancock on the deadly field of battle sways him now. It is devotion to Constitutional government and a Union of co-equal States.

* * *

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader,* a Radical organ, thus photographs one of its party Senators, an exponent of "moral ideas" from Illinois:—"There he sits amongst his recollections, still drinking to keep alive. His complexion is saffron; the ligaments of his cheeks are to be seen through the skin; his hair is as dry as if its oils were burnt out with alcohol."

The States of Ohio, Michigan, and Kansas by heavy majorities refused to accept negro suffrage, and yet all their Senators and most of their Representatives in Congress insist upon forcing it upon the South, where it is, from the nature of things, even more objectionable than at the North. What hypocrisy! What criminality!

* * *

The *La France,* a journal of the Empire holds the following language:

"Imperial institutions is the form of government to which all nations are now advancing; the conflict which has arisen between President Johnson and the Congress seems a symptom of the disposition of the United States to adopt an imperial *regime.* America is on the point of *accepting a Dictatorship.*"

* * *

If there is one certain truth to be collected from the history of all ages, it is this; that the people's rights and liberties and the democratical mixture in a Constitution can never be preserved without a strong executive, or in other words without seperating the executive power from the legislative:—*John Adams.*

* * *

In 1862 Senator Wade declared upon the floor of the Senate that "*the man who* mentioned the Constitution then was a traitor." The high honor of the Democratic party is, it reverences the Constitution in war as in peace, and that constitutes true loyalty.

* * *

The invention of the Ku Klux Klan is attributed to a woman in Tennessee, who frightened negro thieves from her hen roost by appearing in a white sheet. She should have been arrested through military orders and impeached. To scatter *intelligent* voters in that way was very disloyal, very.

* * *

The Radicals rely upon the bogus negro vote of the South to elect a President.—Any party that has run so far down hill as to seek such aid, had better enquire the price of passage to Hayti or the Coast of Guinea.

* * *

The Radicals in the New Jersey Legislature of 1867 dared the Democrats to meet the issue of *negro suffrage* at the polls.—The Democracy met it and are prepared to do so again next November. Our war cry is the WHITE MAN FOREVER!

* * *

The receipts for taxes on distilled spirits by the Government, were only $4,330,400 for the first three months of this year, against an estimated revenue of twelve millions. In whose pockets went the balance?

* * *

Should not Washburne and Donnelly be impeached for making speeches calculated to bring Congress into contempt. That was one of the charges against President Johnson. Consistency is a jewel.

* * *

Manager Boutwell since his famous astronomical harangue in favor of impeachment is known as "Hole-in-the Sky."—That distinguishes him from the Indian orator and scalper "Hole-in-the Day."

* * *

The Jacobin Assembly of France declared themselves to be the only ruling power. The Radical Congress of America following close in the footsteps of those apostles of anarchy and despotism, claims to be the supreme government.

* * *

The Legislature of Massachusetts has refused to amend the Constitution of that State so as to admit of woman's suffrage. The women of Massachusetts have none of the "inalienable rights" that belong there to negroes.

* * *

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, is one of the most able Radicals in the Senate and holds high position as a jurist. He declares that "had the charges against the President been before an ordinary Justice of the Peace, *they would have long ago been dismissed.*"

* * *

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says "Stanton is a native of Ohio," whereupon a Western editor exclaims—"What is the use of trying to injure the reputation of the State in that way."

* * *

The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.—*Washington.*

* * *

Chief Justice Chase is said to have recently declared:—"That the time had come when all lovers of constitutional liberty should band together in opposition to the Jacobins."

* * *

Butler undertook to capture Richmond by digging a canal, and Stanton defended the War Department with a bottle of whiskey. What startling heroism!

* * *

The present Congress, with vital public questions demanding earnest attention, gives its whole time to partisanship.

* * *

The war was fought for the Union, not for the Negro.

* * *

This government was founded by white men for the benefit of white men.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, is said to have uttered the most horrid of oaths on Tuesday, when he found that Mess. Fessenden, Trumbull and Henderson were against convicting an innocent President of crime and misdemeanor. Chandler belongs to "moral idea" party, and was never known to run away from Stanton's missile. We mean that long necked thing he exhibited to General Thomas in the War Department.

Local and State Items.

☞ BOOK BINDING.—Every description of Book Binding done in the latest styles and at the lowest possible rates, at this office.

☞ ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last the stables of Mr. Samuel Pound of this place was broken into, and a new set of harness stolen therefrom. Mr. S. Wright's saloon at the depot, was also entered; an entrance was effected by breaking out a pane of glass in one of the windows. A jimmy was found on the counter, with which the thieves had attempted to pry open the money drawer, but they were evidently frightened away before they had succeeded in opening it, by the ringing of the alarm bell attached to the drawer. All they got for their pains were some pies and boiled eggs, which we hope will affect their digestive organs so that they will not be able to try another place in some time.

☞ We understand there is to be a Grand Organ Concert given in the Seventh Day Baptist Church on the 28th of this month. Among the names of the artists who will be present on the occasion are Miss Minnie Hauck, Miss Kipe, Mr. Geo. Morgan, Mr. Geo. Simpson, and Mr. Warren. Full particulars will be given shortly.

☞ There will be a meeting of the Directors of the "Union Base Ball Club" at the Mansion House, on Thursday evening, May 14, at 8 o'clock.

☞ FIRE AT NEW BROOKLYN.—The barracks attached to the Flax Mills at New Brooklyn, were set on fire on Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, and were entirely consumed, with their contents of flax. The mills were at one time in great danger of taking fire, but by prompt action, were saved. The fire was observed at a great distance, owing to the combustible material with which the barracks were filled.

Mr. A. B. Conway, of New Brooklyn, who was engaged in pouring water on the flames from the roof of an adjacent building, while reaching down for a bucket of water, lost his balance, and was precipitated to the ground, injuring him severely.

☞ The seconds and one of the principals of the recent prize fight at Springfield, Union Co., N. J., have been arrested, and held over in bail to next court.

☞ A young daughter of Mr. John Roselle was seriously hurt one day last week by being struck with the handle of the windlass, while playing around the well.

☞ We had the pleasure of an introduction to the renowned Sergeant Bates on Monday last, he being the guest of our friend Thorn, of the Mansion House. The Sergeant contemplates delivering a lecture in Plainfield, in a short time, due notice of which will be given.

☞ Democrats will please remember the meeting next Saturday evening for the selection of delegates to the State Convention, and be on hand promptly.

☞ The evidence of improvement now visible throughout Plainfield is cheering. Handsome dwellings are being erected and old ones remodeled and enlarged. For salubrity of climate, good water, traveling facilities, and beauty of surroundings, Plainfield is beyond doubt the most desirable place of residence within convenient reach of the metropolis. It is *the spot* of New Jersey.

☞ The Central Railroad Company have at last yielded to the wants and wishes of the people, and stationed flagmen at the Peace, Cherry and Mechanic street crossings. We thank the company for such protection of life and limb. Better do a good deed late than never. We learn that the present Superintendent is gaining high repute for gentlemanly manners and efficient action.

☞ If our citizens want to see something in the way of practical improvement, let them examine the side walk just laid opposite the residences of Mess. Titsworth and Young on Second street.

☞ We understand that Dr. R. H. Gillette, by the request of several of our prominent citizens, has concluded to give a lecture in Plainfield in a short time, on the "Life, Characteristics, and Humor of Artemus Ward," full particulars of which will be given shortly.

☞ We learn that there will be a free Temperance Lecture delivered in the First Baptist church in this place on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance.

☞ At the regular monthly meeting of the "Citizens' Building & Loan Association" on Monday evening last, there was some $2,200 paid in, which was sold at 20 cents premium.

☞ PEACHES, FLOWERS, &c.—You can get Peaches, one and two years, extra, (in good condition for planting) of Denton Brothers, near this village, at prices too low to mention. They will either sell or give them away. Also, lots of Flowering Plants, Hanging Baskets, Vases, &c., cheap.

☞ We understand that Mr. C. W. Freeland expects to leave Plainfield in a short time, with his Ambrotype Car, and we would advise all wishing *good pictures at reasonable prices,* to give him a call before he leaves. He gives satisfaction, or no sale, and he does not get out of that essential article—Patience. His Car is now on Front St., opposite Dr. Dayton's.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of J. & J. Raymond, Auctioneers, which takes place May 20. Some valuable building lots will be offered for sale, and as they lay in the immediate vicinity of the recent improvements made by J. Taylor Johnson, Esq., they will, no doubt, be a good investment for the purchaser. Maps of the property will be furnished on the day of sale.

☞ Among the sentences imposed at the late term of the Somerset County Court, we notice that of John B. Holmes, assault and battery, $200 fine and cost.

☞ It has been decided in New York that a resident of New Jersey, who is employed in New York as a clerk or bookkeeper cannot take the benefits of the Bankrupt act in New York.

☞ Vineland, if the strawberry season continues favorable, anticipates sending to market this year about 15,000 bushels of that delicious fruit. The place is appropriately named.

☞ A new paper to be called the *Middlesex Democrat,* is projected at Perth Amboy by Col. A. W. Jones and Henry Farmer. It will no doubt be an able champion of political truth and we wish it success.

☞ From a report made to the Legislature by the Secretary of State, the number of deaths in Union county during the past year are stated thus:

Elizabeth	[illegible]	Union	[illegible]
Plainfield	[illegible]	Westfield	[illegible]
Rahway	[illegible]	Linden	[illegible]
Springfield	[illegible]		

☞ We notice with great pleasure the proposed enlargement of the Rahway *Democrat.* It is one of the best journals in the State and deserves prosperity.

☞ A vessel cleared from Elizabethport last week for Brazil, loaded with coal.

☞ F. LaRew, Esq., has been elected President of the Rahway City Council.

☞ Henry Elwood Lufkins, formerly member of Assembly from Monmouth county, died at the residence of his uncle in Shrewsbury a few days ago, aged about 43 years.

☞ The Central Railroad is increasing its facilities largely. It is stated that two Anthracite passenger engines, from the Great Locomotive Works at Paterson, have just been put into service, and two more of the same class are to follow. To meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing passenger, freight and coal business of the company, four additional passenger cars and eight engines will be added by the 1st of September. Twenty new passenger coaches will be placed on the road during the months of June and July next. A few of these will be run on the through trains to Pittsburg, Pa., and the balance in the local trains of the road.

☞ We learn from the Union County *Herald*:—On Thursday noon an accident occurred at the crossing of the Central and New Jersey Railroads at Broad street which resulted in the smashing up of one of the freight cars of the former train. The accident occurred about half-past twelve o'clock. A freight train on the New Jersey road was coming north and a freight train on the Central going east. The Central had come to a stop at the depot, but with one car on the crossing, when the weight of the New Jersey train drove the engine into the rear car of the Central train, smashing things generally. The locomotive of the New Jersey train was not much injured. The matter seemed the result of sheer carelessness.

☞ The Board of Education met in Trenton last week. Among other matters of business, the following elections of County Superintendents took place.

Essex County—Charles M. Davis, of Bloomfield, in the place of Joseph L. Munn, resigned.

Mercer County—William Gibbey, of Princeton, in the place of Wm. H. Bruce, resigned.

Middlesex County—Ralph Willis of Spottswood, in the place of D. T. Reilly, resigned.

Warren County—Joseph S. Smith, of Asbury, in place of Wm. Hall, resigned.

☞ The Central Railroad of New Jersey have made arrangements to run a milk train from Easton, Pa., to New York. It will leave Easton in the evening and stopping at intermediate stations, will arrive in New York about midnight. Passenger cars will be attached to the train for the convenience of travellers.

☞ A young man in Newark has gone insane over the idea that his marriage was not legal, and that he will lose his wife.

☞ We learn from the Newark *Journal* that on Wednesday as the 10:30 train from New York, on the Morris and Essex railroad, was passing over the turnpike bridge at East Newark, the conductor, Mr. Samuel Daly, sustained a serious if not dangerous accident. It appears he was standing in the door of the baggage car and thoughtlessly kept his head outside until suddenly struck by the trestle work and thrown backwards. He was shockingly bruised about the back of the head on the right side. On the arrival of the train at the depot the injured man was conveyed, in a state of insensibility, to the ladies' waiting room, and a number of physicians called in, among whom were Drs. Titchenor and [illegible]. He was subsequently removed to his residence, in Orange street.

☞ From the annual report of the New Jersey State College for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, for 1867, we learn that the cash value of farms in New Jersey is $190,250,325. Burlington has the largest area in square miles, namely 861 8, and the cash value of her farms is $17,652,539. Monmouth stands next in the cash value of her farms, i. e. $16,305,007; her area is but little more than half of that of Burlington, namely 452 5 square miles. The average value per acre of the land of Hudson county is $291—the highest in the State. Essex stands next, being worth $166 per acre. Bergen stands next and Mercer next. The area of the State is given at 7576 8 square miles. Of this 1,944,441 acres is in improved farms, and 1,089,064 acres unimproved. There are also 300,328 acres of meadow and marsh lands.

☞ Last week as a drover named Young, of Scranton, Pa., was showing some stock buyers his cattle at the Communipaw yards, he was suddenly set upon by a mad steer and gored twice in the back and side and severely but not dangerously injured. The steer was renewing the attack when a couple of men succeeded in knocking him down with a fence rail and were thus enabled to rescue Mr. Young, who was lying on the ground in an insensible condition.

☞ At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in Elizabeth, on Friday afternoon, the following were re-elected directors for the ensuing year: John Taylor Johnston, John C. Green, Moses Taylor, Adam Norrie, Sydney Dillon, Benjamin Williamson, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Asa Packer and Henry D. Maxwell.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by [illegible]

Wheat Flour, ♀ cwt	[illegible]
Wheat Flour [illegible]	[illegible]
Rye Flour, [illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat, ♀ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, ♀ lb	[illegible]
Pork [illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Tongues	[illegible]

Marriages.

PAUL—CLEMENT. At La Porte, Ind., January [illegible], by the Rev. Mr. [illegible], [illegible] Paul, of La Porte, Ind., to Miss Hattie Clement of Grand Traverse, Mich.

Deaths.

DARBY—On Thursday, May 7th, at the residence of Levi Darby, Esq., at Scotch Plains, Catharine Darby, daughter of the late Capt. John Darby, Sen., in her [illegible] year of her age.

House for Sale or to Let.

ON the corner of Fourth and Willow st. Contains 9 rooms, and has a large lot. Inquire at
May 14-2w. THIS OFFICE.

$2 50 REWARD!

LOST—on Saturday last a Black Newfoundland dog with white breast, answers to the name of "Nero." The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving him at
May 14-2w. THIS OFFICE.

WANTED

A GIRL WANTED, to learn dressmaking, on Front Street, opposite Dr. Dayton's.
May 14-2w. MRS. [illegible]

LOST!

Five Dollars Reward!

LOST on Wednesday, May [illegible], a large black dog answering to the name of "[illegible]." [illegible] The above reward will be given the finder [illegible]

☞ CAUTION—any person having said dog, [illegible] failing to deliver him to his rightful owner will be dealt with according to law.

Black Pony for Sale.

[illegible]

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—[illegible]
BERNARD ARCHIBALD.

Ladies' Restaurant

AND

Ice Cream Saloon.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened a Ladies' Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon on

FRONT STREET.

In the building formerly occupied as the Post office.

All the delicacies of the season will be furnished [illegible]

PURE ICE CREAM.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

GEORGE WHITE.

A Tiltonian Statesman.

The New York *Independent* wants to support some "great statesman" like Butler for the Presidency. Tilton must look beyond Butler for that qualification. *A statesman speaks the truth.* Does B. F. B.? Let us overhaul the record.

On the second of May, Mr. Butler in his place in the House of Representatives remarked:

"Sometime ago there was a case where one Clarke sued a fellow by the name of Brooks for part ownership in the New York Express, and there was a difficulty between Erastus Brooks and the other partner about a division of the spoils— They brought him (Butler) the case, and showed him that the two Brookses had robbed this Clarke. He (Butler) said he did not love the firm. He would have nothing to do with it. It was a nasty affair, and not so fertile as guano. He saw the case in court and saw the Brookses beaten."

Two days thereafter Mr. Clarke certified as follows:

NEW YORK, May 4, 1868.

Hon. Erastus Brooks.

DEAR SIR—in regard to the "EXPRESS SUIT," alluded to by General Butler on Friday last, allow me to say that it was *never offered to him by me, directly or indirectly*, and that I never heard his name connected with it until Saturday last, on reading the debate of the day before. HIS ENTIRE STATEMENT HAS NOT THE SHADOW OF TRUTH TO REST UPON.

Yours, truly,
S. T. CLARKE.

That places the "great statesman" far away from truth, and unmasks him as an impeacher of the President for impropriety of expression.

Who is Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Nelson, in commencing his eloquent remarks before the Court of Impeachment as one of the legal defenders of the President, said: "Who is Andrew Johnson?"

"I have the pleasure to state to you Senators to-day, and I hope my voice will reach the whole country, that he still stands firm, unbroken, unmoved, unterrified; hurling no words of menace at the Senate of the United States, threatening no civil war to deluge his country with blood, but feeling a proud consciousness of his own integrity, appealing to Heaven to witness the purity of his motives in his public administration, and calling upon you Senators in the name of the living God, to whom you have made a pledge that you will do equal and impartial justice in this case according to the Constitution and the laws, to pronounce him innocent of the offences charged against him. Are there not Senators here whose minds go back to the closing times of 1860-61, when treason was rife in this Capitol, when men's faces turned pale; when dispatch after dispatch was sent from this Chamber to fire the Southern heart and prepare the Southern mind for that revolution which agitated our country, and which cost the lives and treasure of the nation to such an alarming extent? Where was Andrew Johnson then? Standing here, almost within ten feet of the place at which I am now standing, solitary and alone in this magnificent chamber, 'where bloody treason flourished o'er us,' his voice was heard arousing the nation. Some of you heard its notes as they rolled from one end of the land to the other, arousing the patriotism of our country; the only man from the South who was disposed to battle against treason then, and who is now called a traitor himself."

Sumner Now and Then.

Charles Sumner as a leader of Radical [illegible] claims that the Legislative branch of government is supreme over the other two branches, and that neither the Executive or Judiciary have the right to question the validity of an act of Congress.

During the first session of the Thirty-second Congress, in the debate on the Fugitive Slave law, the same Charles Sumner uttered the following language:

"And here I adopt, with entire assent the language of President Jackson, in his remarkable veto in 1832, of the Bank of the United States. To his course was opposed the Supreme Court, and this is his reply: "If the opinion of the Supreme Court covers the whole ground of this act it ought not to control the coordinate branches of the government. The Congress, the Executive and the Court must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. *Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others.* It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and of the President to decide upon the constitutionality of every bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is for the Supreme Judges when it may be brought before them for judicial decision."

In 1868 for doing what was so declared in 1852 to be the duty of the President to do, that identical [illegible] Sumner votes and conspires to convict Andrew Johnson of high crime.

Mrs. Lincoln's opinion of Grant.

Mrs. Keckley, gives what she says was Mrs. Lincoln's opinion of General Grant. She one day denounced him to the President in such terms as these:

"Yes, he generally manages to claim a victory, but such a victory! He loses two men to the enemy's one. He has no management, no regard for life. If the war should continue four years longer, and he should remain in power, he would depopulate the North. I could fight an army as well myself. According to his tactics, there is nothing under the heavens to do but to march a new line of men up in front of the rebel breastworks to be shot down as fast as they take their position, and keep marching until the enemy grows tired of the slaughter. Grant, I repeat, is an obstinate fool and a butcher."

K. K. K.

These terrible fellows who almost frightened Butler into fits, and made Sumner imagine he saw another uplifted cane, are thus described by the Richmond *Dispatch*:

The Ku-Klux-Klan are kalled upon to kastigate or kill any kullered kusses who may approve the konstitution being konkocted by the kontemptible karpetbaggers at the kapitol. Each Klan is kommanded by a karnivorous kernel who kollects his komrades with kare and kaution kommensurate with the magnitude of the kause. Whenever konvened, they must korrectly give four kountersigns. These are: Kill the kullered kuss; klean out the karpetbaggers; krush the konvention; karry konservatism; konfusion to kongress; konfederates will konquer. Ofkourse the Klan kreates konsiderable konsternation among the koons and their kunning konductors, who kalkulate that their kareer may be kut short by katastrophies. Kowardly kurs, they kan't komplain.

Party above Country.

We invite especial attention to the following truthful remarks taken from the *Detroit Free Press*:

When the war commenced the Radical leaders professed a great desire to have the salvation of the Union above party considerations. A Radical Congress, in order to show its willingness to submit to such a policy, passed resolutions that the war was waged for the salvation of the Union, and when that was secured the war should cease. It was soon evident, however, that this was only a pretense, and that the war was to be managed in the interest and for the propagation of the peculiar ideas of the Radical party. The interference with, and destruction of, the plans of General McClellan was a part of the programme for securing this, and that officer was moving to secure but one end—the immediate suppression of the rebellion and the salvation of the Union, and that is just what the Wades, Stantons, Chandlers, ect., did not desire. They wanted the war prosecuted with a view to compelling the Southern States to vote the Radical ticket—and they would tolerate no officer in command that would not work to secure that end.

Had this not been their end and desire, General McClellan would have closed the war in 1862 or 1863, at the outside, but the Southern States would have been reduced to military dependencies and compelled to adopt the political ideas of Massachusetts, as a means of again securing their independence. As Mr. Lincoln truly said, "there were too many politicians under shoulder straps to allow McClellan to succeed." He did not succeed and the war was prolonged for party ends. Hundreds of millions of money were expended, and thousand of lives were sacrificed in order to Radicalize the Southern States.

During the winter of 1863 North Carolina was ready to yield; to put a large Union force into the field and open the way to the very points subsequently reached by General Sherman, by a more circuitous and difficult route. Governor Vance, of North Carolina, sent commissioners to Washington to announce this fact to the administration. The commissioners reached Butler's lines when the administration was informed of the fact and of the object of their mission. A Cabinet council decided not to let them pass the lines and come to Washington. If their proposition was made and accepted, it would end the war, and the Democrats would elect their candidate for President in the fall of 1864, because the Southern States were not yet Radicalized. That was the argument: Party was placed above country, and the war was continued for another year. At the end of that year the Southern people, though yielding to the power of the Union, and expressing a willingness to be obedient to its laws, had not adopted the partisan ideas of Massachusetts. The Southern States, therefore, were not allowed to resume their former position in the Union, but, after a lapse of two years, were formally expelled from the Union by act of congress, in order that the political majority in that body might attach conditions to their readmission that would convert them into Radical States. They are yet out of the Union and under military rule, at the end of the third year after the close of the war. The States are still held as conquered territory and their people marked as alien enemies. And why? *Simply and solely because the people have not willingly accepted of the partisan dogmas of the Radical party. That is all.* The people of the North are being plundered to support a military government in the South, *not as a means of restraining abuses or quelling insurrection, but to propagate the Radical ideas at the point of the bayonet.* And the authors of these crimes call themselves friends of liberty! Well may the American people exclaim, with Madame Roland, when the Jacobins led her to the execution, "Oh liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" The history is brief but it is pregnant with crimes against the liberties and rights of the people, and which that people owe it to themselves to redress.

☞ A GOOD MEDICINE.—It is not often that we say much in favor of Patent Medicines, because it is hard distinguishing between the humbug and the really valuable medicine. But we go out of our general custom to say that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is no humbug. We have tried it, and we *know* it to be almost infallible in cases of indigestion, disarrangement of the Liver, &c. It has cured us of the most obstinate cases of the Jaundice, after every other remedy has failed. And in no less than half a dozen instances, where we have recommended it to our friends for the same disease, it has proved alike efficacious; and we have yet to hear of the case wherein it has failed.—*Kenosha Telegraph.*

Mr. Beeswax thinks the railroad family must be very large since it has so many connections all over the country.

A machine for stoning cherries has been invented.

FOR SALE.—The Somerset Messenger, a Democratic paper, published at Somerville, is advertised for sale, to close the estate of Orson C. Cone, the late editor and proprietor.

Dry Goods!

PICKELL & RAMSEY,

FRONT ST., (Opp. Somerset),

are now ready for the

SPRING TRADE!

We have the

LARGEST

AND

Best Assortment

Of Dress Goods, White Goods, Linens, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., ever before offered in Plainfield, which will be sold

CHEAPER

than any other place, as we sell for

CASH ONLY!

PICKELL & RAMSEY.

1-23a)

JAMES RAYMOND AUCTIONEER.

ELIGIBLE

BUILDING SITES

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

At Public Auction!

J. & J. Raymond. Auctioneers will sell at Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20th, 1868,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises [illegible] Farm, on Main Street, between Plainfield and [illegible] Plains.

Eligible Building Sites from about one-half acre to 20 acres each.

This Property lies between the improvement made and being made by John Taylor Johnston, Esq., and the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This is an opportunity seldom offered to Capitalists who desire to invest with every prospect of large returns. It is beautifully situated on Main Road, Green Brook, and [illegible] Avenue and easy of access.

Also, a beautiful villa—12 rooms and about 5 acres of land, fruit and shade trees, on Green Brook—[illegible] feet wide in front of premises—large Barn, [illegible] House, Ice House, etc.

Plainfield is a place of residence for business men, and presents many [illegible] attractions in its fine Schools, Churches, &c., and frequent connections to the lower part of the City of New York, [illegible] more accessible than Central Park or the upper part of the City of Brooklyn, having daily 16 passenger trains to New York by Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Persons desirous of attending the sale can do so by the 12 o'clock, M. train, foot of Liberty street, Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Terms easy—made known on day of sale, or by applying to the Auctioneers, [illegible] Broad Street, [illegible] N. J., or on the premises.

Grand Opening

OF

Spring and Summ'r Goods

AT

Pope,
Parse &
Mundy's

TEMPLE of FASHION

WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE

Largest Assortment of Goods!

Ever before offered in Plainfield, at prices which

Cannot be Beat!

Consisting of all the latest and leading styles of

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
SACKINGS.

A large assortment at low prices.

POPLINS,
DELAINES,
ALAPACAS.

We would call especial attention to our White Goods Department, where will be found a large and complete assortment of

Piques,
Jaconets,
Cambrics,
Swiss, &c.

A complete assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HOSIERY, &c.

Oil Cloths, Mats & Matting, Carpets, &c.,

In fact everything kept in a first-class store. Call and be convinced.

Pope, Parse & Mundy,
Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.

4p23

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA
FROM GERMANY, in 1825.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

and

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take any thing else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia,
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

ap9y

E. DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on

STYLISH AND WELL-FITTING GARMENTS!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule; we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, (which will average full fifteen per cent.,) look closely after the quantity of material taken by our cutters, and have each garment made at the LOWEST PRICE, consistent with having them well made, then sell our stock at the small advance of ten per cent., which brings our prices fully 25 per cent. below any other house in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, are an elegant stock of

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,

Coat, Vest & Pants complete) beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of - - - - - - **$18**

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits!

Complete, very durable and stylish, at the extreme low figure of - - - **$13**

Extra Fine all wool Cassimere Suits,

Coat, Pants and Vest complete, made up very tasty, at the low price of **$10**

REMEMBER THIS IS FOR THE ENTIRE SUIT!

Price List of Coats:

Superfine black dress frock coats, (our best)	$15
" " "	12
Extra Fine heavy black dress sack coats, edges finely braided,	10
Silk mixed cassimere sacks, of tasty cut,	8
Brown mixed all wool cassimere sacks, new style,	7
Black and white silk mixed cassimere sacks,	6
Grey mixed all wool do.,	5
Stylish tweed sacks, at the low price of	4

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best *Black Doeskin Pants,*	$7
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade,	5
49 different styles of all wool *Cassimere Pants* at	4
A splendid assortment of new style all wool pants,	3
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear,	2 50
Now making— 2,000 pair new style Cassimere Pants, at	2 00

Price List of Vests.

Our finest and best black and fancy silk, cassimere and velvet vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of	$5
BLACK DOESKIN VESTS, braided edges, at	$2 50, 3 & 4
200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty,	$2 to 3

☞ Customers will here be [illegible] that we [illegible] in our establishment, and our [illegible] be found in our stock, and by selling the immense amount of [illegible] to keep a stock of every kind and size, and will sell clothing at from 10 to 20 per cent less than [illegible].

N. B.—Tailors having garments to make or persons purchase the same ready made from us, at our low rates and make a fair profit [illegible] by charging what other firms sell their goods at, and at the same time give their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our stock, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing,
316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
[illegible]

mar26-3m

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

In Cherry Street,

(Next to the Post Office)

where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices as low as can be found in this place. All orders delivered to any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

mar26-y H. & HAGAMAN.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!

MRS. M. SCHENK

WOULD announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and County of Union that she will open on

Thursday, April 30th,
ON FRONT STREET,

(Opposite to [illegible]) with an entire new stock of goods of the latest styles:

SILK & STRAW BONNETS,
JOCKEYS, HEAD-DRESSES,
LADIES' CAPS, INFANT'S CAPS,
LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS.

[illegible]

Straws Bleached, Pressed and Altered

ap30tf TO THE LATEST STYLE.

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

ap17 [illegible] GARDNER.

RE-OPENING OF THE

Second Street Bakery.

THE subscriber, having reopened the Bakery on Second Street, [illegible] is now prepared to supply [illegible] vicinity with

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

All made from the best materials and by experienced workmen. He will also supply [illegible]. A share of public patronage is solicited.

ap9tf JOHN DAESH.

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE AT

DUNELLEN,

(Late New Market)

The lots are beautifully situated on elevated ground, between the mountains and the railroad. The avenues and streets are broad, and intersect each other at right angles. Those wishing to make immediate investments, can now purchase at favorable prices and on EASY TERMS. For particulars, apply to

W. S. STEVENS,
New Market Depot.

ap9tf

Lumber

T. W. Young & Co.,

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW YARD

Cor. Peace St. and the Railroad,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Which they are offering to the public

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS

Pine,
Spruce
and Hemlock

LUMBER,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SIDING, BARN ENCLOSURE,
SHINGLES, BOARDS, PLANK,
PINE AND SPRUCE FLOORING,

Seasoned, also SHEATHING; worked and unworked.

FENCING STRIPS,
SQUARE & HEADED PICKETS,

Both Pine and Hemlock.

RAILING,
FENCE & ARBOR POSTS,
PINE CEILING LATH,
SHINGLE LATH, &c.

HEMLOCK BOARDS and TIMBER

ALSO,

Lime, Plaster & Cement

In fact, all kinds of

Building Material.

☞ Being MANUFACTURERS of, as well as dealers in Lumber, we feel assured that all who favor us with their patronage will be suited as regards quality and price. Please give us a call.

Frames for Buildings

Promptly cut to Order.

9tf T. W. YOUNG & CO.

GARDNER & CUTTER,

(Successors to Walker & Moffett)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

Provisions, Flour, &c.

ALSO

FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS

IN THEIR SEASON,

At the old stand of William Dunn,

FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HAVE constantly on hand, and are daily receiving an assortment of the best quality of the above goods in great variety, and are selling them as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

WM. B. GARDNER. ap1tf J. F. CUTTER.

The Most Popular

PUMP!

ATLANTIC

WATER ELEVATOR!

FIRST PREMIUM OF THE

N. J. State Agricultural Society

Also First Premium of the

Central Agricultural Society

Of Trenton.

CALL AND SEE IT!

For sale by

L. DeKLYN,

Opposite Laing's Hotel, Plainfield, N. J.

ap16tf

NOW IS THE TIME

FOR NEW THINGS!

I. E. PARKER & CO.

ARE adding to their stock of Fruits, Vegetables and Poultry, everything in their line they can find in the New York markets, and having sold out their Fish business to Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible], they intend to enlarge their business, and keep on hand a good assortment of

FRUIT,

Vegetables and Poultry.

They also manufacture

"Parker's Excelsior Blueing,"

For the laundry. Give it one trial and satisfy yourself. [illegible]

I. E. PARKER,
A. DAVIE.

fe14tf

M. Vermeule's

HAT, CAP AND FUR

EMPORIUM.

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

Mittens, Buffalo, Wolf & Lap Robes.

Furs at Cost!

A $75 sett for $70.

CALL AND SEE,

As we charge nothing to show our goods.

They are LESS than

"Manufacturers' Prices."

Laws of New Jersey.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER SEVENTY-EIGHT.—An Act relative to the Public Printing.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the laws enacted at each session of the legislature, the journals of the senate and minutes of the joint meeting, the minutes of the house of assembly and legislative documents, shall be printed hereafter in accordance with the style in which the work was done in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at the following prices to wit: For printing three thousand copies of session laws, the sum of forty dollars per sheet of sixteen pages; for printing one thousand copies of the journal of the senate, with the minutes of the joint meeting, and one thousand copies of the minutes of the house of assembly, the sum of thirty dollars per sheet of sixteen pages; for printing one thousand copies of the legislative documents, at the rate of one dollar per thousand ems for composition, and one dollar per token of two hundred and fifty impressions of sixteen pages for the press work; for printing one hundred and fifty copies of the public bills ordered by either branch of the legislature, at the rate of six dollars per sheet of four foolscap pages, on good writing paper, with pica type, each page to contain thirty-one lines; for printing the pamphlet and other papers ordered by the legislature at the rate of one dollar per thousand ems for composition, and one dollar per token of two hundred and fifty impressions of sixteen pages for the press work; provided, that in all cases where rule and figure work is required, the price for composition shall be double the rate above stated; and provided further, that one dollar extra shall be paid per page for all indices and tables of contents, set in bourgeois type, in the session laws, journals of senate and minutes of house of assembly.

2. And be it enacted, That the above prices shall include all the expenses incident to the printing and delivery to the state treasurer of all documents ordered except folding and stitching, which shall be charged at the current prices for such work, and the paper, which shall be of good quality, white calendered printing paper for the documents in octavo form, weighing not less than forty-four pounds to the ream of four hundred and eighty sheets, twenty-four by thirty-eight inches in size, the bills to be on good foolscap paper, weighing fourteen pounds to the ream; the price to be allowed for such paper shall be at the lowest rate per pound at which the same is sold by paper dealers in New York or Philadelphia during the first week in February; for the paper used in the pamphlets and legislative documents and current work ordered by the legislature at the lowest rates at which the same is sold by paper dealers in either of said cities during the last week in January, and for the other work at the lowest rates aforesaid at which such paper is sold in either of said cities during the last week in March of this year, and satisfactory evidence of the price of such papers within the said period shall be submitted to the comptroller before the allowance by him for any bill for paper on which any public printing has been executed.

3. And be it enacted, That all messages, pamphlets, reports, or other documents, which are deemed of sufficient public importance to be printed and bound for preservation and reference, shall hereafter be embraced in one volume under the title of legislative documents, and no document or report shall be printed in said volume unless so ordered by the joint committee on printing, and when said joint committee shall order any document to be printed in the said volume of legislative documents, the printer shall print one thousand copies thereof, which documents shall be numbered in the order in which they are ordered to be printed, and the governor's annual message shall be classed as document number one in said volume; when any document shall be ordered to be printed more than once, at periods more than four days apart, the printer thereof shall be entitled to charge for composition as above provided for, each time the said document shall be so printed, and in no other case shall more than one composition be paid for the printing of such reports or documents.

4. And be it enacted, That in conformity with the act approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the general assembly, and the secretary of the senate, to deliver copies completed, of the journals of their respective houses to the persons appointed to print the same, within thirty days after the close of the session of the legislature, and in the event of the clerk of the general assembly, and secretary of the senate failing to deliver such copies as provided for in this section, they shall forfeit to the treasurer, for the use of the state, one hundred dollars of their salary.

5. And be it enacted, That the indices to the journal of the senate, and minutes of the house of assembly, the legislative documents shall hereafter be made out by the person or persons respectively, who may be employed to execute said printing and the sum of fifty dollars each shall be allowed the said printers for compiling such indices; provided, that such indices shall be printed solid in bourgeois type, and be made out alphabetically under one heading, in the style of the index to the journal of the senate of New Jersey for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

6. And be it enacted, That the journal of the senate and minutes of the house of assembly shall hereafter be printed in the same compact form and style as the journal of the senate for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the comptroller shall audit no bills for printing not executed in accordance with this law.

7. And be it enacted, That Naar, Day & Naar, of Trenton, be employed to print the bills, pamphlets, and such other matters as may be ordered by the senate and house of assembly.

8. And be it enacted, That John H. Lyon, of Jersey City, be appointed to print one thousand copies of the legislative documents for the current year.

9. And be it enacted, That Christopher S. Magrath, of Cape Island, be employed to print one thousand copies of the minutes of the house of assembly for the current year.

10. And be it enacted, That A. R. Speer, of New Brunswick, be employed to print three thousand copies of the laws enacted at the present session of the legislature, which copies shall be delivered to the state treasurer within two months after the said A. R. Speer shall have received the copy thereof; and on failure thereof, the said A. R. Speer shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum the said treasurer is authorized to withhold and deduct from the amount due him for printing said copies.

11. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the person or persons who shall be authorized to print the copies of the laws, a copy of every law passed at this session of the legislature, within thirty days after the passage of such law, and on failure thereof shall be compelled to pay to the person or persons authorized to print the copies of the laws, any sum which he or they may have forfeited by reason of such default.

12. And be it enacted, That Charles Wills, of Mount Holly, be employed to print one thousand copies of the journal of the senate for the current year.

13. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act, be and are hereby repealed.

14. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 27, 1868.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE.—A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to secure to mechanics and others, payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building," approved March eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in the villages, boroughs, towns, and cities of this state where land for building is usually sold by the lot, the curtilage mentioned in the said act and supplements thereto shall consist of the lot, if only one, or lots, if more than one, whereon the building subject to the lien claim shall be erected, unless the builder or owner shall in good faith have designated by fences or enclosure, a different tract as the curtilage, and then the tract so designated shall be deemed to be the curtilage; and that in other cases the curtilage shall not exceed five acres in amount.

2. And be it enacted, That at any time before the entry of final judgment in a suit under said act, it shall be lawful for a justice of the supreme court upon the application of either the owner, builder or lien claimant, and upon reasonable notice to the other, to alter the description of the curtilage as set forth in the lien claim, and in the form of a rule of court in the suit, to determine the true size and description of the curtilage; and in all subsequent proceedings in such suit or in relation thereto the curtilage so determined shall be treated as if the same had been described in the original lien claim; and such justice for his services under this act shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars which shall be paid by the applicant and may be taxed with the costs in such suit.

3. And be it enacted, That so much of said act and of the supplements thereto as conflicts with this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 17, 1868.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY.—An Act to the Collection of Tolls upon the Turnpike Roads of this State.

WHEREAS, many turnpikes have been constructed in this state over public roads and through lands wherein the owners of the fee or parties interested have not made any claim for damages, and considerable moneys have been expended in the construction thereof, without any interference from the aforesaid persons, therefore

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all turnpikes or turnpike roads heretofore constructed and now in use, shall be and hereby declared to be legally in the possession and control of the corporation controlling the same, so far as relates to the collection of toll thereon, or to the enforcement of penalties for interfering with or regulating the management or travel of said turnpikes or roads.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 18, 1868.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO.—An Act for the protection of Parks and other Public Grounds.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any person who shall wilfully remove, injure, deface, mutilate or destroy any fence, building, other structure situated on or surrounding any public park or grounds belonging to any association incorporated by the laws of this state, or shall wilfully destroy, cut, break or injure any tree or other property thereon situated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, any such offender shall be liable to an action of trespass, to be brought in the corporate name of the association suffering any such injury, and all moneys recovered therefor shall be applied by them for the use of such association.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 18, 1868.

CHAPTER FORTY-SIX.—An act to amend the act entitled "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act constituting courts for the trial of small causes.'"

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of the act entitled "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act constituting courts for the trial of small causes,'" approved April fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall continue in force for three years from and after the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1868.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

109 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; no *Paint of any description*—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—*being used in their construction.* They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State *Fairs* of 1867.

Caution: all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. DUTTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unexcelled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 30, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone quality [illegible] rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pattison,
Carl Anschutz,
A. Baptiste,
Alfred A. Pease,
William Mason,
Gustav Stoeckel,
Harry Sanderson,
Wm. K. Bassford,
Charles Fradel,
C. J. Hopkins,
Theo. Eisfeld,
Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the FLORENCE is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.
Mar7y

Tiemann's Laundry Blue.

This Blue is manufactured expressly for WASHING purposes by the well-known Color manufacturers, D. F. TIEMANN & CO., and being perfectly PURE and FREE FROM ACID, it supplies a want which has long been felt. *A Blue which will not injure the clothes.*

It is put up in convenient form in bottles, or, for those who prefer using the powder, in neat wooden boxes. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent.
240 Pearl Street, N. Y.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCHES

Fine Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENEDICT BROS.,

UP TOWN

691 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Between Amity and Fourth Streets.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCH

Having proved an exact time-keeper, we confidently recommend it to those wishing to keep the correct time, and in order to introduce it throughout the country, we offer to send it by express, at our own expense. Address

BENEDICT BROS, up town,
691 Broadway, N. Y.

D. Benedict, Time-Tables of all Railroads and Steamboats from New York. Also agent for National Watches. 691 Broadway.

Benedict Bro's, 171 Broadway, cor. Courtland St.
Benedict Bro's, 234 Fulton st. Brooklyn.
Sole Agents for the Remontoir Church Clocks. Also agent for the American Waltham Watches.

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well-known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices!

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for	8 00
An Elegant " " "	10 00
Something Superfine for	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided wide) only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine	$6 50
" " " —splendid quality	5 00
Black doe vests, from	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through)	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number.

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

apr2-1 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age. ☜

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PEACHES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

Jan1y. S. C. CONKLIN.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Belts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by E. C. Rose

ON FRONT STREET,

OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL,

And has remodeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeGLYN.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

THE LATEST STYLES

Of Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

Have just been received by

J. Newton Honeyman,

at his store in the

MANSION HOUSE BUILDING,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Which he offers at prices that defy competition.

CUSTOM WORK

promptly attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

apr2-tf

Master's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey, between

John W. Brown, complainant, and James McAllister, Eliza McAllister and Samuel Gray, defendants.

Fi Fa. for sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I will expose for sale at Public Vendue—on Saturday the twenty-[illegible] day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, all that tract or parcel of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Townships of New Providence and Warren, in the Counties of Union and Somerset, and State of New Jersey, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at a [illegible]

ENOS W. RUNYON,
Master in Chancery of New Jersey.

Dated March 27th, 1868. [illegible]

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office,
April 16th, 1868.

Edward Terry and Franz Lee, Jr., Executors of Jonathan Terry, dec'd.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands, or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the [illegible] for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, after public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate. [illegible]

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office,
April [illegible], 1868.

Elias B. Pope & Jeptha Clawson, executors of Gideon Wooden, deceased.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the [illegible] for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, after public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate.

Apr[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

SPRING STYLES

Just received.

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

[illegible]

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,

Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, [illegible] & Mundy's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

[illegible]

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

132 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. [illegible]

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob R. Laing, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.

[illegible]

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. None in the town of 2,500 inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Enquire of

LAMON & MARSH,
Westfield, N. J.

[illegible]

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg without change of cars and one change to Cincinnati or Chicago, also to the Oil Regions.

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

5 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Spring Arrangement—Commencing May 4, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

[illegible]

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

[illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description, which can be bought at reasonable prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from [illegible]. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattresses

on hand or made to order. Cheap Feathers, made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up at short notice.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, [illegible]

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattresses. All repairing Cash when done—delivered when paid for. [illegible]

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night.

Notice.

To all who are in want of a good head of hair and a thorough renovation of the scalp, try T. S. Smith's

GERANIUM TONIC.

For further particulars, call at T. S. Smith's Shaving Emporium, Cherry Street, one door from Front, Plainfield, N. J.

JOB PRINTING *of every description neatly executed at this office.*

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 21. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 21.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year $2 00
six months 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 30 cents.

	1 mo	3 mos	6 mos	9 mos	1 yr.
One square	2 00	3 00	4 00	8 00	10 00
Two squares	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	8 00	9 00	10 00	17 00	25 00
Half a column	10 00	16 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
One column	16 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORRA RYNO,
FINE BOOT & SHOE MAKER.
CHERRY STREET,
(Opposite Post Office) Plainfield, N. J.
Continues to make to order in the best manner and in the latest style,
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
Patent Leathers, Ladies' Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap9tf

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop on Second Street, one door east of Peace,
Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

I. D. TENEYCK,
HO! EVERY HUNGRY ONE!
Go buy your butcher meats at
TENEYCK'S NEW SHOP
One door South-east corner Cherry & Second Sts.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of fresh cut meats, which he will warrant to be as good as the best, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Give him a call and see for yourselves.—Meat delivered to any part of the town. ap9tf

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT.
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7½ to 8½ a.m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m.
Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH.
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
OFFICE—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. T. Tweed, - - - - Proprietor

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. jan16y

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
y9ml

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER.
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in first-class stores of N. Y. city.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
WILL BE AT
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

HE has been trained as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt the lens most appropriate to restore the vision to its original sight.
His manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees, not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.
All his Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES:
PLAINFIELD, April 23, 1867.
Having used Eye glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aids to sight as a most skillful Optician and an obliging and reliable man.
J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., "
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D., "
AUG. GIRAUD, D. M., "
GEO. NICHOLS, M. D., "
ALFRED BERRY, "
SOMERVILLE, Dec. 12, 1867.
Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sometime past, to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adapted to the sight, and recommended to the public by
L. R. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER, "
NELSON YOUNG, "
DAVID M. VOORHEES, "

An Imposter!
$50 REWARD!
The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is traveling about the country, representing himself to be him.
mar26-y M. SCHWAB.

JOHN A. STATTS,
Agent for some of the best
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
Insurance Companies
In the United States.
OFFICE WITH J. H. VAN WINKLE,
(Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.)
STILL continues to take FIRE RISKS in good and reliable companies, with good and responsible deposits, among which are
The Niagara, with $1,270,800 total assets.
The North American of N. Y., their 47th Annual Statement; Net Assets, $725,907.77.
Security, of N. Y.
The Home Insurance Co. of New Haven. Net Assets, after paying losses in 1866 of $1,160,304 29—$1,371,548 72. &c.
Also,
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE
HOME MUTUAL of Brooklyn.
Holding out superior inducements also in the
ACCIDENTAL of HARTFORD
which has a capital equal to all others combined in the United States, and a disposition to pay promptly all legal claims. Also for the
Live Stock Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by attending to business as heretofore, to merit a continuance of the same. ap9tf

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.

JOBBING
Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old Buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.
jan 9 tf

THE
FLOR de ABRIL HAT
SQUIER'S,
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

The Box,
The Pickwick,
The Lancaster,
The Pedestrian,
(a small fine French, Velvet Nap, Soft Hat.)

Spring style of Silk Hats
Very light Cassimere body.
Large Stock and full assortment for men & boys
H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
FASHIONABLE HATTER & FURRIER,
6mb Newark, N. J.

HARDWARE!

C. O. Meeker & Co.,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(above the 1st Presbyterian Church), have now on hand a large assortment of
Hardware,
Agricultural Implements,
Ranges and Cooking Stoves,
House Furnishing Goods,
Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, &c.
They are also sole agents for the
Huntington Cutter Plow,
(All the castings of said Plow constantly on hand.)
Also sole agents for the Lodi Manufacturing Co.'s
Poudrette,
Super-phosphate of Lime,
Nit. Phos. of Lime,
Bone Dust, (coarse & fine)
Now on hand a large assortment of
Garden, Timothy & Clover Seeds.
TIN ROOFING,
LEADERING, JOBBING, &c., promptly attended to.
may8y. C. O. MEEKER & CO.,

J. M. & S. S. VERMEULE,
CLOTHIERS,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
HAVE just received a large and fine assortment of the latest styles of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
SUCH AS
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
Which they offer at prices as low as any other house in the State. Also, a full stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
Suitable for Men and Boys' wear. Also,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
my8 CLOTHING CUT AND MADE TO ORDER.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINE'S BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
Is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at
A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.
PAGE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.
HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish
Sash, Blinds and Doors
At very low rates.
ONDERDONK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
B. P. Onderdonk. mar14y H. C. Fisher.

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan 1-y

Visiting Cards—NEW STYLES neatly printed at this office.

Poetry.

Ego and Echo.

BY J. G. SAXE.

I asked of Echo, t'other day
(Whose words are often few and funny),
What to a novice she could say
Of courtship, love, and matrimony?
Quoth Echo, plainly, "Matter-o'-money!"

Whom should I marry? should it be
A dashing damsel, gay and pert—
A pattern of inconstancy;
Or selfish, mercenary flirt?
Quoth Echo, sharply, "Nary flirt!"

What if—aweary of the strife
That long has lured the dear deceiver—
She promised to amend her life,
And sin no more; can I believe her?
Quoth Echo, with decision, "Leave her!"

But if some maiden with a heart,
On me should venture to bestow it,
Pray, should I act the wiser part
To take the treasure, or forego it?
Quoth Echo, very promptly, "Go it!"

But what if seemingly afraid
To bind her fate in Hymen's fetter,
She vows she means to die a maid,
In answer to my loving letter?
Quoth Echo, rather coolly, "Let her!"

What if in spite of her disdain,
I find my heart entwined about
With Cupid's dear delicious chain,
So closely that I can't get out?
Quoth Echo, laughingly, "Get out!"

But if some maid with beauty blest,
As pure as Heaven can make her,
Will share my labor and my rest,
Till envious death shall overtake her?
Quoth Echo, sotto voce, "Take her!"

Miscellaneous.

Speech Without Words;

OR HOW A BURGLAR WAS CAUGHT.

I will tell you a story of how I once saved my life, entirely through having learned the deaf and dumb alphabet.

There were two little boys who used to come to stay with Frank and me, when we were first married, and they could neither hear nor speak.

They were deaf and dumb; they could not talk—except with their fingers—so—only ever so much quicker.

Frank and I learned this foreign alphabet on purpose that we might understand what they said. They were quick and clever; they could read and write, draw and sew, and do many other things which most boys would make a very bad hand at.

They could play at draughts, and backgammon, and chess, and at fox and geese, as well as any boys. They could almost see what we said, although they could not hear, with such quick, eager eyes did they watch every movement of our lips. We soon, however, got to talk as easily with our fingers as with our tongues; and sometimes, when the lads were not with us, Frank and I used to converse in that manner when we were alone, for practice.

It happened upon one occasion that he had to go to London on important business—he was to have gone by the afternoon train, but something delayed him, so that he was not able to leave before the night express.

I was not in very good health, and retired to my bedroom about two hours before his departure; he promised, however, to come up and wish me good-bye before he started, which would be between twelve and one o'clock in the morning. The matter which had called him away was connected with the bank here, which had just been burned down; and my husband, it seems, although I did not know it the time—so great a secret had he endeavored to keep it—had many thousand pounds belonging to the concern in his temporary possession, locked up in the iron safe in our bedroom, where the plate was kept. He was bank manager, and responsible for the whole of it. It was a cold time, and there was a fire in the room, so bright and comfortable that I was in no hurry to leave it to get into bed, but sat looking into the fiery coals, and thinking about all sorts of things, upon the long journey Frank had to take that night, and of how dreary the days would seem until he returned, and in particular how lonely I should feel in that great room all by myself when he should be away—for I was a dreadful coward. It was a little after eleven o'clock when I got into bed, but I did not feel the least inclined to sleep even then. I knew Frank would be coming to wish me good-by presently, and, besides, there seemed to be all sorts of noise about the room, which my foolish ears always used to hear whenever alone at night time.

If a little soot fell down the chimney, it was I thought, a great black crow at least, and which would seem to be flying about the room, and sitting on my pillow; if a mouse squeaked in the wainscot, it was the creaking of some dreadful person's shoes coming up stairs to kill me with a carving knife; and if the wind blew the casement, it was some person trying to get in at the window, although it was two stories high.

You may imagine, then, my horror, when I heard a tremendous sneeze within an inch of me, just behind the head-board of the bed, and between that and the wall, where there was considerable space. I had, as usual, taken the precaution, before I put the candle out, of looking everywhere in the room where it was quite impossible any person could be hid, but the little alcove into which the bed was pushed I had never so much as thought of looking into, although it was a capital hiding place for anybody. Ever since I slept in that room, in short I had been like the ostrich, who puts his head in the sand, and then imagines himself in security.

I had piqued myself upon precautionary measures that, after all, might just as well have been omitted. The only thing I believe, which saved my reason from departing altogether, when I heard that terrible sound, was that my mind clung to the hope that it might be, after all, the sneeze of a cat. Fifty cats together could not make half such a disturbance, it is true, for it was the sneeze of a man who sneezed in spite of himself, and almost shook the house, but the idea sustained me over the first shock.

The next instant the wretch had sneezed again and pushed aside the bed, which rolled on castors. I felt he was standing beside my pillow looking at me. If he had given only one sneeze he might, perhaps, have believed me asleep, as I lay quite still, breathing as regularly as I could, and pretended to be; but he reasoned very justly that unless I was deaf or dead I must have been awakened by the sound.

"You're awake, marm," said he, in a gruff voice, "and it's no use shamming! If you don't want a tap with this life-preserver, just look alive."

I opened my eyes exceedingly wide at this, and beheld a man with crape over his face, standing by the bedside; he had a club, with two knots upon it, in his right hand, and with his left he pointed to the safe.

"Is the money there?" said he.

"The plate is," cried I, in a tremulous voice; "pray take it, sir; I am sure you are very welcome," for he might have everything of value in the room, with all my heart, so long as he saved my life.

"The money—the gold—the notes—are they there?" cried he again, in a terrible sort of whisper.

"It is all there," cried I, although I knew nothing about it; "all except fifteen sixpence in my purse, on the dressing table yonder. There's silver mustard pots in the pantry, and a couple of candlesticks in the study, only they are plated, for I would not deceive you sir, on any account."

"You had better not," observed the burglar, grimly, "or it will be all the worse for you."

He produced a key like that my husband used, and approached the iron safe; but as he did so, his guilty ear caught the sound of a footstep upon the stairs.

"Who is that?" cried he.

"My husband, sir," returned I; "but pray don't hurt him."

"Is he not gone to town, then?" cried the ruffian, with an oath of disappointment.

"He is going at twelve o'clock," replied I; "he is indeed."

"If you tell him, woman," said the burglar hoarsely, "if you breathe but one word of my presence here, it will be the death doom of you both." He then slipped into the alcove, and drew back the bed to its place again in an instant.

My husband entered immediately afterward, and even while he was in the room I heard the awful threat repeated once again through the thick curtain behind me:

"If you but whisper it, woman, I will kill you where you lie. Will you promise not to tell him?"

"I will," said I, solemnly: "I promise not to open my lips at all about the matter."

Frank leaned over the pillow to kiss me, and observed how terrified I looked.

"You have been frightening yourself about robbers again, I suppose, you silly child."

"Not I, Frank," returned I, as cheerfully as I could; "I have a little headache." But I said with my fingers, so that he could plainly read it in the fire-light, "For God's sake, hush! there is a man behind the bedstead!"

Frank was as bold as a lion, and had nerves like iron, although he was so tender-hearted and kind. He only answered—

"Where is your sal volatile, dearest?" and went to the mantle-piece to get it. I thought he never could have understood me he spoke with such coolness and unconcern, until I saw his fingers reply, as he took up the bottle, "all right, don't be afraid!" And then I was not afraid, or at least not much; for I knew I should not be left alone one instant, and I thought my Frank was a match for any two such men in such a case. Only he had no weapon.

"He has a life-preserver," said I with my fingers.

"Your fire is getting rather low, Georgy," observed he, as he took up the poker. (Ah! he had a weapon then!) "I must leave you a good blaze to comfort you before I go."

He poked the fire and left the poker in without ever taking his eyes off me and the bedstead.

"I will just ring the bell, and see whether Thomas has got the portmanteau ready. Mary," continued he to the maid who answered the bell, "send Thomas up." Then when she had gone upon that errand, "By Jove, I never gave him that key. Where is it, Georgey? I have not a minute to spare. If it is in your dressing case with the rest, I shall be an age looking for it. Might I ask you to get out of bed for an instant, and show me where it is?" He said with his fingers, "jump!" and I jumped, you may be sure, quick enough, and was inside the dressing-room, with the door locked, in half a second.

"Come in, Thomas," said Frank, "come in," for Thomas was modestly hesitating at the chamber door. "There's some blackguard got into the house, and is behind my bed there. If he makes the least resistance, I'll kill him with this hot poker."

At these words the bed was pushed slowly outward, and the burglar without his crape mask, and with his face pale as ashes, emerged from his hiding place. Frank knew him at once as having been a bank messenger, who had been turned out of his situation since the fire, on suspicion of dishonesty.

"Oh! sir, have pity upon me," cried he. "I am an unlucky dog. If it had not been for a sneeze I should have had ten thousand pounds in my pocket at this time."

"Oh! you came after that, did you?" said my husband coolly. "Well, please to give up that life-preserver which you have in your pocket before we have any more conversation."

"And did your lady tell you that, too?" cried the villian, in accents of astonishment, as he delivered up the weapon to the man servant; "and yet I stood by her yonder, and yet never heard her utter a single syllable."

"I never spoke a word," cried I, through the dressing-room key hole, for I did not wish the man to think that I had broken my oath, nor, to tell the truth, was I anxious to make a deadly enemy of him, in case he should ever be at large again.

"Then it's a judgment upon me!" exclaimed the miserable wretch; "and it's no good for me to fight against it."

"It's not the least good," replied Frank, decisively; "and we'll go to the police office at once."

So off went the burglar in their custody, leaving me safe and sound, after all. And now don't you think there's some use in learning everything, even so small a thing as the deaf and dumb alphabet?

A True Story of Faith.

One bright afternoon last summer two little boys of my acquaintance started forth for a ramble in the green fields. They amused themselves for some time with a nice new chain which had been given to one of the boys, not long before, by his father. But after a while, their attention was attracted in others ways; the ripe, red berries, the nimble squirrels, the gay butterflies, all in turn, absorb their little minds, and the new chain was left forgotten on the ground.

At length both Freddy and Weston became tired of playing, and began to think about home, mother, and supper, and then they remembered the chain, and began to wonder where they could have dropped it. They looked about eagerly for a good while, but the chain was nowhere to be found. Finally said little Weston, "Let's pray, Freddy, and perhaps that will help us find the chain." So these little boys knelt down and repeated the Lord's Prayer, word for word, with the rather indistinct assurance that by so doing they should obtain help from above. They rose from their knees and renewed the search more diligently, but all to no purpose. They began to feel about discouraged, when little Freddie, who had kept up a perpetual thinking, said, "Look here Weston, that wasn't the way to pray; we must pray for what we want; if we want God to help us find the chain, we must ask Him to." So they both knelt down once more, and their little trusting hearts went up to God in a simple, earnest prayer, that He would help them find their missing treasure. And then they again commenced their search. They had gone but a short distance when the lost plaything was seen shining brightly in the green grass. They seized it eagerly and ran home, as fast as their little feet would carry them, to relate to their mother the story of the afternoon's adventure—the lost chain, the prayer, and its speedy answer.

May not children of a larger growth learn a lesson of simple faith from these little boys, and pray for what they want, remembering the promise, "Ask and ye shall receive."

* * *

VISIBLE SIGNS OF MILITARY RANK.—"While A. P. Hill's division was tearing up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the fall of 1862, Lane's brigade of that division was ordered father north than the other brigades, where a live 'reb' was a curiosity. At this time the quartermaster had not procured new clothing to take the place of the worn, tattered, and ragged relicts of the campaign into "My Maryland," and we were rather ragamuffins—that's a fact. Tearing up railroads is not a very pleasant business, and we had enjoyed ourselves for about twenty-four hours, when Captain K—— went to a house to get something cooked, and got into quite an interesting conversation with the good lady of the house. Said the old lady:

"You is an officer, isn't you?"

"Yes, madame; I am a Captain in the Seventh North Carolina Infantry."

"Thar, now, Betsy Ann, I told you he was an officer. I can tell an officer whenever I lay my two eyes on 'em. The officers they have the seats of their breeches patched, and the common soldiers, they doesn't."

* * *

Among the guests at a crowded hotel in a country town, during court time, was a burly, noisy, rude fellow, who entered the dining-room late to find himself crowded out of his place at the table, when he commenced to upbraid the company as a drove of hungry hogs; when a quick-witted young lawyer rose and rymed down as follows:

"In droves of hogs, my friend, you'll always find
The biggest hog of all the drove behind."

* * *

If you see anything going "at a ruinous sacrifice"—let it go!

JOB PRINTING.
ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and despatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
'The Constitutionalist.'

CULTIVATION OF THE TOMATO.—In December dig a ditch two feet deep, twenty inches wide; fill in one foot with solid stable manure. Then mix the dirt from the ditch with the same quantity of manure; fill in, and several inches above the surface. Let it stand there until you wish to set out your plants in the spring. Then take pieces of plank six inches and twelve feet long; put them in the ground two feet—say two pieces at the head of the ditch, and two at every eight feet along the whole length the ditch. Before setting the plants out, the surface of the ditch should be loosened up to half the depth. Set your plants out along between the pieces of plank, six feet apart, and as they grow up and require support, nail narrow strips of slats from one plank to the other lengthwise, on each side not exactly opposite each other, except the two first.—The more the vines grow the greater the quantity of fruit produced. Cultivated in this manner, the vines will grow eight feet high, and bear luxuriously until a killing frost.

* * *

SWEET CORN.—It is a surprising fact that sweet corn is not abundantly grown among farmers. Every farmer thinks he must raise his five or ten acres of Indian corn every year, in order to fatten his pork and to furnish fodder for his stock, &c.—Now, if every farmer would grow three or five acres of sweet corn, his crop would prove of much more value in proportion to the number of acres of Indian corn for feeding purposes. Last spring I planted six acres of sweet corn for the purpose of taking it into market green. But after the market became "glutted," I concluded to save the balance of my corn and cut it to feed. I cut and fed my hogs corn (in the stalks) every day, and they would eat stalks and all as clean as they would green clover. I would recommend it to those that sow corn in preference to any other.

Be careful to tramp up your seed in the fall and then you will not fail to have good seed when you come to plant or sow.

* * *

Hiram Smith, an eccentric bachelor at Chester, Mass., is having his sepulchre hewn in a large rock in that town. He pays a man $700 to do the work, and by the stipulation the cave is to be seven feet long, four wide and four deep, and after his coffin is put in, the aperture will be sealed up with a marble slab and cement. Smith says he don't want mud to get around his bones; he means to have a good dry place for them.

* * *

If idleness does not produce vice or malevolence, it commonly produces melancholy. Let every man be occupied, and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die in the consciousness of having done his best.

* * *

One of Bonaparte's grenadiers, who was shot in the leg at Waterloo, had the ball extracted a few weeks ago. Previous attempts had been made, but failed.

* * *

A jealous husband in Cleveland soothed his resentment by chopping his wife's piano to pieces.

* * *

How to make your mark: Take a piece of chalk or charcoal, or if these are not handy take a big pencil.

* * *

"Marriage resembles a pair of shears," says Sidney Smith, "so joined that they can not be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet punishing any one who comes between them."

* * *

In whatever you engage, pursue it with a steadiness of purpose, as though you were determined to succeed. A wavering mind never accomplished anything worth naming. There is nothing like a fixed, steady aim. It dignifies your nature and insures your success.

* * *

There is said to be living in Winchester a man who is possessed of such a powerful memory that he is employed by the various benevolent societies to "remember the poor."

* * *

A secret has been admirably defined as, "anything made known to everybody in a whisper."

* * *

As bees can breed no poison, though they suck the deadliest juices, so the noble mind, though forced to drain the cup of misery, can yield but generous thoughts and noble deeds.

* * *

An apothecary asserts in a large company "that all bitter things were hot." "No," replied a physician, "a bitter cold day is an exception."

* * *

True goodness is like the glow-worm; it shines most when no eyes, except those of heaven, are upon it.

* * *

The latest novelty in sewing machines is one that will follow the thread of an argument.

* * *

A rascally old bachelor says the most difficult surgical operation in the world is to take the jaw out of a woman.

* * *

Pay for your pantaloons; don't be charged for breaches of trust.

* * *

Often a man drives a pair of grays, while he himself is driven by duns.

* * *

The king is the least independent man in his dominions—the beggar the most so.

* * *

The person who said his mouth never uttered a lie always spoke through his nose.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors

Plainfield, N. J., May 21, 1868.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write briefly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, to its limitations as to its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white man politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertable on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls.

No combinations or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Notice.

The Democratic Executive Committee of the County of Union are requested to meet for organization, at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth, on Saturday May 30th, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The members of said committee, outside of city of Elizabeth, are:

Elizabeth	First Ward	David J. Thorn,
	Second "	John F. Whitney,
	Third "	T. W. Reynolds,
	Fourth "	Wm. M. Cowell,
Clark		John Rankin,
Plainfield		Nathan Harper,
Westfield		James [illegible],
Springfield		Thos. Pierson,
Union		John S. Williams,
New Providence		S. Bonnell,
Linden		(To be named).

Punctual and general attendance is desired.

NATHAN HARPER, of Plainfield,
JOHN M. COWELL, of Elizabeth.

Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice the Democracy of Plainfield assembled at their Reading Room on Saturday evening, May 16th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Trenton June 16th.

The meeting was called to order by James Clark, President of the Democratic Association, and on motion, Levi Hetfield, Jr. was chosen to preside and John T. Lee to act as Secretary.

The call for the meeting having been read, the following named gentlemen were placed on nomination for delegates, viz: Nathan Harper; James Clark; John T. Lee; Warren Green; W. E. Langley; Jacob Thorn; John Simpson.

The meeting then proceeded to a ballot, Messrs. Marshall and Gilligan, tellers, who reported that the highest number of votes had been cast for Nathan Harper and Washington E. Langley, whereupon those two gentlemen were declared the duly elected delegates.

On motion of Mr. Harper, James Clark and John T. Lee were unanimously appointed alternates.

Mr. Langley not being present, Messrs. Clark and Harper were named as a committee to apprise him of his election.

On motion of Jacob Manning, the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be published in the "*Constitutionalist.*"

Then adjourned.

LEVI HETFIELD, Jr., *Chairman.*
JOHN T. LEE, *Sec.*

IMPEACHMENT.

The President Acquitted.

Test Vote 35 to 19

Frelinghuysen Votes to Impeach.

WADE VOTES TO MAKE WADE PRESIDENT.

As we hoped in our last issue, seven Republican Senators have been found who would not perjure their souls by sanctioning *the greatest political crime that was ever perpetrated or attempted in this or any other country*, we mean the expulsion from office, without cause, of a legally constituted Executive to advance the unholy purposes and vindictiveness of a party. The names of those seven honorable men are

Wm. P. Fessenden, of Maine,
Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois,
John B. Henderson, of Missouri,
Peter G. Van Winkle, of West Virginia,
James W. Grimes, of Iowa,
Joseph S. Fowler, of Tennessee,
Edmund G. Ross, of Kansas.

Such names will shine with lustre in the political history of the United States, when those of Sumner, Drake, Howard, Chandler, Frelinghuysen, Cattell, and their fellow Jacobins, will be remembered only with loathing and scorn.

On Saturday last, the Senate re-convened as a court of Impeachment, and making *last first*, proceeded to vote upon the 11th, Article preferred against the President, which read as follows:

ARTICLE XI. That he declared in a public speech in Washington, Aug. 18, 1866, that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a constitutional Congress of the United States, but a Congress of only part of the States; thus denying the validity of their legislation, except so far as he chose to approve it; and in pursuance of this declaration, attempted to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, by unlawfully contriving means of preventing Edwin M. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, when the Senate had refused to concur in his suspension; and also attempted to prevent the execution of the Appropriation of March 2, 1867, (as in article 9), and also of the act of March 2, 1867, for "the more efficient Government of the rebel States," thus committing a high misdemeanor in office.

The Court being full, 54 members, thirty-six votes, two-thirds, were necessary to convict, and that number the Impeachers failed to secure, as the following roll call shows:

Anthony,
Cameron,
Chandler,
Cole,
Conkling,
Conness,
Corbett,
Cragin,
Cattell,
Drake,
Edmunds,
Ferry,
Frelinghuysen,
Harlan,
Howard,
Howe,
Morgan,
Morton,
Morrill (Me),
Morrill (Vt.),
Nye,
Patterson (N. H.)
Pomeroy,
Yates,
Ramsey,
Sherman,
Sprague,
Stewart,
Willey,
Sumner,
Thayer,
Tipton,
Williams,
Wilson,
Wade—35.

NOT GUILTY

Bayard,
Buckalew,
Davis,
Dixon,
Doolittle,
Fessenden,
Fowler,
Grimes,
Henderson,
Hendricks,
Johnson,
McCreery,
Vickers—19.
Norton,
Patterson (Tenn.)
Ross,
Saulsbury,
Trumbull,
Van Winkle,

For Acquittal 19
For Conviction 35

So the President was acquitted on the article his implacable enemies supposed most likely to ensure conviction.

Wade had the shamelessness to vote for putting himself in the Presidential chair.

After declaration of not guilty on the 11th article, in defiance of order, and contrary to the ruling of the Chief Justice, the Jacobins, by a vote of 32 to 21, adjourned until Tuesday, 26th inst.

The Right Response.

One of the most disgraceful incidents connected with the impeachment conspiracy was the brazen effort to overawe the judgment of Senators. That was done towards several, and, doubtless, in some cases with desired effect. The pressure to force Senator Henderson, of Missouri, to vote against his own convictions of truth was powerful, and he deserves lasting honor for standing firm and contemptuously treating such unprincipled interference. The following is his telegraphic response to a Radical shoddyite:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 13.
To F. W. Fox, St. Louis.
Say to my friends that I am sworn to impartial justice according to law and the evidence, and I will try to do it like an honest man.

J. B. HENDERSON.

Wiggle Waggle.

At a Radical caucus held in Washington for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Mayoralty Convention, a colored member imitated "Hole in the Sky" Boutwell in this gorgeous style: "Niggers! I tell you we've got to stick up to our friends. If they go back on us, den we desert 'em, and not until den. I wants every colored man to catch hold upon that Goddess of Liberty on top of de dome, and if the railins gib way, hug the dome, and if de dome gibs way, catch hold of the portico, and if the portico gibs way, dive off into the fish pond whar de gold-fish swim, and wiggle-waggle dar till he goes under."

Who but an unmitigated Copperhead will deny the superior intelligence of the African race after that outburst of Ciceronian eloquence! It is astonishing the "dome" was not hurled from its fastenings.

Practical Application.

A Democrat, living in the southern part of Arkansas, being desirous of illustrating the beauties of Radicalism, and testing the sincerity of its votaries and advocates, invited a certain loud professing Radical to his house to stay over night with him, and at the same time invited a "man and brother" to pass the night under his hospitable roof.

Bed-time arriving, the Democratic entertainer took a light and conducting the "brother" to a room pointed out the bed he was to occupy. Soon after the Radical gentleman wished to retire, when the Democrat conducted him to the same room, and informed him that *he* was to occupy the same bed.

"Who is in that bed?" asked the Radical.

"Mr. ———," was the answer.

"What! That nigger!" indignantly exclaimed the Radical; "you don't suppose I am agoing to sleep with him, do you?"

"I most certainly do," was the quiet reply. "You voted to force this state of affairs upon me and my people, and took and subscribed to an oath that you would grant the negro every 'privilege and immunity' enjoyed by any class of persons, and (producing a six-shooter) I declare you shall carry out your policy—so in there with you!"

Mr. Radical, not liking the close proximity of the pistol, got into bed, but we don't think he stayed there till morning.

Union County Delegates.

In the Democratic State Convention of June 19th, Union County will be entitled to twenty-seven delegates, as follows:

		Governor's vote		Delegates
Elizabeth—1st ward.		1[illegible]		2
" 2nd "	"	273	"	2
" 3rd "	"	233	"	3
" 4th "	"	287	"	2
" 5th "	"	211	"	2
" 6th "	"	190	"	1
Linden	"	73	"	1
Rahway—1st ward	"	88	"	1
" 2d. "	"	127	"	1
" 3d. "	"	184	"	2
" 4th. "	"	111	"	1
Clark	"	67	"	1
Plainfield	"	580	"	3
Westfield	"	201	"	2
Union	"	218	"	2
Springfield	"	130	"	1
New Providence	"	136	"	1
				27

Radical Fraternity.

Butler says Bingham is a murderer.—Bingham says Butler is a coward and a thief. Donnelly says Washburne is a scoundrel and a fool. Washburne says Donnelly is a criminal and a liar. Greeley calls Grimes a hedge-hog. What a lovely tribe? What a magnificent party? How sad the thought that Barnum's "Happy Family" cage was destroyed by fire!

◆

Some of the Radical journals hereabouts are proposing Mr. Cornelius Walsh, of Newark, as their negro suffrage candidate for Governor. Mr. Walsh is no doubt a worthy private citizen, but no one has yet been found to claim for him any knowledge of State affairs. His qualifications appear to consist in being rich and a loyal devotee at the shrine of Saint Sambo.—That wont do for New Jersey. She is determined to have a white man, be he ever so poor in greenbacks and five-twenties.

◆

When gold was worth 280 in greenbacks a certain military commander in New Orleans seized $60,000, sent it to New York and realized by its sale $168,000 currency. The owner of the gold sued for its recovery, got judgment, and that loyal commander, honest soul, paid the judgment in greenbacks, making the snug little sum of one hundred and eight thousand dollars by the transaction. That patriot is an acknowledged leader of the great Radical party of "moral ideas."

◆

An awful explosion occurred at Washington last Saturday. The impeachment boiler was blown into fragments. Boutwell is supposed to have gone through the "hole in the sky," Butler lies buried forty forty feet beneath a pile of Alta Vela guano, Stevens it is thought cannot survive the shock, and Wade, when last seen, was on the dome of the capitol looking at the White House through a piece of smoked glass.

◆

"I arraign the Republican party as the party of disunion. I arraign that party for breaking the Union by denying representation to ten States. I arraign it for being the only party which recognizes disunion. I arraign it for keeping needlessly a standing army in the South at the people's expense, but for the purpose of making the white man subordinate to the negro."—*D. W. Voorhees.*

◆

The bill admitting Arkansas into the Union, as passed by the Radicals in the House, declares "that the Legislature of Arkansas having duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteenth, &c., is therefore entitled to be admitted." *How could a State out of the Union adopt an amendment to the Constitution.*

◆

The Columbus (Georgia) *Sun* says:

"We are thankful, and take this occasion to express our gratitude, that General Meade did not declare Bullock (Radical candidate for Governor) elected before the polls were open."

He might as well have done so. Such a course would have saved a vast deal of fraudulent voting.

◆

The Radical Convention to nominate Grant for President meets in Chicago this week. Three thousand seven hundred and ninety nine carpet baggers from Puritania, negroes by brevet, are expected to be in attendance. Also a crowd of genuine darkies.

◆

Under Radical "reconstruction," about fifty negroes have been elected to the South Carolina Legislature and twenty of the same "type of manhood" to that of Georgia. How *odoriferous* will be those wisdom stowed halls of a hot summer day? Whew!

◆

The negro ministers in Washington set apart last Friday as a day of fasting and prayer for the success of impeachment.—Sumner must have been very hungry Saturday morning. Wonder whether Stanton took a drink.

◆

A white American citizen of Alabama has been sentenced by a Radical military satrap to three years hard labor on the Dry Tortugas for resisting a negro thief:—

"The star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

◆

The New York *Sun* (Radical,) says that "every man who pays the income tax pays an unconstitutional tax, levied contrary to law, and which could not be legally collected of him."

◆

Thad Stevens' bill admitting Arkansas provides that the Constitution of that State shall never be changed. What a beautiful idea!

◆

The apple trees are in blossom, but Ben Wade is not President, as Butler telegraphed to Massachusetts would surely first be the fact.

◆

R. K. Scott, *of Ohio*, has been elected the Radical carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina. He is by profession a physician and Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

◆

"I would keep the South out of the Union, 'till the elements melt with fervent heat."—*Butler.*

◆

Richmond, Indiana, for the first time in its existence, has gone Democratic. The good work goes bravely on.

◆

The "old flag" again triumphantly waved in Plainfield last Saturday afternoon. It heralded the victory of right over wrong—the Constitution above Party.—Nineteen Senators stood faithful to its sacred folds. The President was not impeached.

◆

The Democrats want a stable government; the Radicals a *sable* one. That's the difference.

◆

We are paying two million of dollars per annum to keep a military force in Virginia for the maintenance of negro supremacy there. What an outrage upon the industrial masses of the North!

◆

Our national debt is equal to sixty-seven dollars for each man, woman and child in the United States, and Radical'sm is increasing it.

◆

A Radical nose universal suffrage Convention was held in Baltimore a few days ago. It was attended by fourteen natural negroes and three negroes by brevet.—Grant was enthusiastically endorsed.

◆

The Loyal Leaguers in Columbus, Georgia, threatened to kill a negro named Wash Love if he made a promised conservative speech.

◆

Bradley, the negro Sing Sing prison convict, has been elected to the Georgia State Senate. He is a political missionary sent South by the loyal firm of Stevens, Sumner and Butler.

◆

A cabal of more disloyal conspirators against the government never assembled in any country than in the present Congress.

◆

Illinois has been called the Garden State. The Democrats there say they are going to make it the "Garden of Eden" by electing John R. Eden Governor.

◆

Since the Alta Vela exposure, Butler has obtained another prefix to his name.—He is now known as *Guano.*

◆

The New York Campaign *Tribune* is folded in the Congressional Document room at the *public expense*, and franked through the mail. That is the way the money goes.

◆

The sickest set of beings outside of a hospital are the Radical impeachers just now. We pity the poor fellows. Negrophobia is a terrible disease. We would not have it for a million of dollars.

◆

Sumner is savage. He assured his friends that *every* Republican Senator would vote for impeachment except Grimes.

◆

Greeley is sullen. He was sure of a seat in Wade's cabinet. Hence his impeachment zeal.

◆

The Radicals predicted "bloodshed" if the President was not impeached and removed. He has not been and peace prevails.

◆

Several *negro delegates* have reached Chicago to take seats in the Radical Convention.

◆

The Democrats of Portland, Maine, called a meeting on Saturday last to *denounce tampering with juries.* Good!

◆

The chap who obtained Governor Fenton's signature to a petition asking "President Wade" for the office of Surveyor of the port of New York, when last heard from, was enquiring the price of passage to Chicago.

◆

The Radicals bet to a large extent that the President would be impeached and lost: Alas! alas! Honor, money and temper all gone! But not Andrew Johnson.

◆

The Radicals in Illinois object to Mr. Eden, the Democratic candidate for Governor, because he is not a handsome man. That is an odd objection on the part of men who voted for Abraham Lincoln.

◆

A Radical editor in Indiana says that a Radical, according to the very definition of the word, is one who goes to the root of things. So is a grub worm.

Local and State Items.

☞ BOOK BINDING.—Every description of Book Binding done in the latest styles and at the lowest possible rates, at this office.

☞ MORE ROBBERIES.—On Friday night last the Boot & Shoe store of J. N. Honeyman, and the Confectionary store of J. L. Laing, in Cherry St., were burglariously entered but not much booty obtained. Mr. Honeyman lost two or three pair of shoes, and Mr. Laing about $6 in pennies.—It is pretty near time these little affairs were stopped, and we know of no better plan to stop them than to have a well organized night watch. Since the withdrawal of our night patrol there has been enough property stolen to have paid for the services of two or three good men. Who will move in this truely important matter.

☞ A meeting of the Board of Directors of the "Union Base Ball Club," will be held at Thorn's Hotel this Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ NEW TEA.—Pickell & Ramsey have a splendid lot on hand.

☞ IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. Wm. H. Voorhees has made a decided improvement to his neat drug store by putting in a fine show window.

☞ The attention of contractors is called to the advertisement of the township committee for proposals to grade Cherry St., from Front to Second. This a much needed improvement, for the street at this point has always been a quagmire of the worst description.

☞ It gives us pleasure to hear that Signor Borra has met with much encouragement in forming a class in our flourishing village, to be taught under the Cheve System, which has been received with so much favor throughout the country.

☞ BASE BALL.—We visited the grounds of the "Union Base Ball Club" on Saturday last, and found it in quite a forward state of preparation. The club expect to commence play about the last of the month. The ground was prepared by our townsman, Samuel Varian, Esq., and will compare favorably with any Base Ball field in the country.

☞ TO LOVERS OF GOOD MUSIC.—There will be a grand Organ & Vocal Concert given at the Seventh Day Baptist Church, on Thursday, May 28, where all can enjoy a rich treat in listening to some of the finest musical talent that has ever visited our place. Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, though he has visited us twice, always renders something new and attractive, and in such style as he alone can do. Mr. Sam'l P. Warren, Organist of Grace Church, New York, has a great reputation of being a skillful performer on the organ. Miss Minnie Hauck, Soprano—has a charming voice, and uses it with increasing skill. Miss Florence A. Rice, Contralto, the mentioning of her name, with her powerful voice, is enough to fill every seat in the house. Mr. L. P. Thatcher, Tenor—though a stranger to most of us, has a sweet tenor voice, and is spoken of with high esteem in the musical circle. We are sorry to say that the agent who had procured the services of Mr. Simpson, made a mistake in the evening, and before he could be seen again, had engaged to sing at Hartford on the 28th. Therefore we will have to forego the pleasure of hearing his fine voice till some other time, but we trust the public will feel well paid by attending this Concert. We hope to see a full house.

☞ A little son of J. Mallison, of this place, about 5 years of age, took a notion in his head to go in swimming in Randolph's pond on Monday last, and came very near drowning. He was going down for the last time, when he was rescued.

☞ In our last week's issue we alluded to the lecture of Dr. R. H. Gilbert on Artemus Ward, and are delighted to announce that it will be delivered at Laing's Hall on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, as stated in the correspondence elsewere, to which we call attention. A glance at the reply to the invitation shows that the lecturer is at home on the subject of wit and humor.

No American has ever achieved a more widely extended reputation than Artemus Ward, or done more for the amusement of the great mass of the people, and his charitable gift for founding an asylum for aged printers, endeared him to the fraternity every where throughout the country. This lecture which has been spoken of in the highest terms by the press generally, united with Dr. Gilbert's general literary abilities and fine qualities as an eloquent lecturer, are sufficient guarantees that it will be universally attended.

☞ Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Thomas Royle, the stone cutter of the First Baptist Church, has started a new stone yard at Elizabeth, where he will be pleased to receive the patronage of the masons and others of Plainfield, who will be kind enough to give him a call. He is prepared to furnish all kind of cut stone. He is worthy of patronage.

☞ Hon. George T. Cobb has been re-elected Mayor of Morristown.

☞ A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Electors of Westfield was held on Saturday, May 16. The following delegates were elected to the Convention to be held at Trenton, June 10th.

James Ritchie, Geo. R. Nichols.

Alternates—Amos P. Scudder, John H. Martine.

A committee was apointed to draft By-laws for a "Jackson Association," to be formed immediately. Our enterprising friend, John M. C. Marsh, is building a fine Hall, (which is to be hurried up) so the Democrats will soon have a comfortable place to hold meetings.

☞ ACCIDENT.—A son of Corteous Young, of Plainfield, on a visit to this place, was slightly injured on Friday evening last, by being run against by a horse, while playing in the street.—*Hunterdon Co. Democrat.*

☞ An inmate of the Insane Asylum of this State, recently applied to Governor Ward for his release, on the ground that he, the inmate aforesaid, was the only man in New Jersey who paid any taxes to the State.

☞ R. F. Stockton, Ashbel Welsh, Moses Taylor, John J. Phelps, John M. Read, John G. Stevens, Richard S. Conover, Albert W. Markley, & W. W. Shippen, have been elected Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company.

☞ Recently ex-Mayor Robert T. Evard, of Atlantic City, fell from a scaffold on which he was working, and was so severely injured internally that fears are entertained of his recovery.

☞ A public meeting was to be held in the County Court House in Camden on Tuesday last, to consider the interest of West Jersey in relation to bridging the Delaware between Philadelphia and Camden.

☞ The rooms of the Trenton Division, Sons of Temperance No. 44, were dedicated last week with appropriate exercises. A large company was present, both ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Drake, of Elizabeth, Grand Worthy Patriarch, Mr. Geo. H. Hick, of Philadelphia, Past Grand Worthy Patriarch, Rev. B. S. Sharp, Grand Chaplain, and Rev. Mr. Griffith, of Trenton, were present.

☞ Brevet Major William H. Lewis was found lying by the roadside near New Brunswick the other afternoon, bleeding from the lungs. He was taken to a hotel when it was found, says the *Fredonian*, that he was suffering from a hemorrhage of the right lung, occasioned by a strain in attempting to carry a heavy carpet bag. His carpet bag was marked "Brevet Major Wm. H. Lewis, Clarksville, Butler county, Iowa." He stated that all his relatives and friends in this country were dead; his brother, who had served in the Union army, was killed during the war; that he was himself shot twice in the right lung while in the army, and the rifle balls still remain lodged in his lungs. He was without money, and in attempting to walk to New York had taxed his strength beyond endurance. He also stated that he had a sister living in Scotland, who is wealthy, and his purpose was to visit her, if the means to this end could be obtained.

☞ The Morris *Banner* says that a returned Colorado miner, has discovered gold in Schooly's Mountain, near Flanders, mixed with iron pyrites.

☞ The State Medical Society meets at Princeton on the fourth Tuesday of this month.

☞ The raising of cranberries is engaging increasing attention in Burlington County.

☞ The Grand Jury of Camden Co., found 96 bills of indictment against one man for forgery.

☞ The report that Fred. Douglass was about to become a resident of Vineland, New Jersey, is contradicted.

☞ In Burlington County, under a single year of Democratic administration, taxes have been reduced $50,000 and the public indebtedness $52,000, making a difference of one hundred and two thousand dollars in favor of Democracy.

☞ One hundred guns were fired in New Brunswick on Saturday evening in honor of the President's acquittal.

☞ John B. Gough recently lectured on Temperance in Trenton, to an audience of about 2,000.

☞ There has been fewer shad in the Delaware this season than ever known before.

☞ At an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, held in Ewing Church, Wednesday, May 13th, Mr. Jasper S. McIlvaine was ordained to the work of the ministry. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, of Princeton. The ordaining prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Hall of Trenton; the charge to the Evangelist was given by Rev. D. J. Atwater.—The occasion was rendered the more interesting from the fact that Mr. McIlvaine expects to go as a missionary to China.

☞ The Democrats have 21 of the Freeholders of Hudson county, and the Republicans 7.

☞ The Morris and Essex Railroad Co., have recently purchased of Moses Taylor and others, a property adjoining their present piers in Hoboken, and have commenced the erection of additional piers rendered necessary by their rapidly increasing business. This company has now a dock front of over 1,000 feet, and an area of seventy acres of land. The shipping facilities, when complete, will be adequate to a tonnage of over 2,000,000 of tons per annum. In addition piers will be constructed by Mr. E. A. Stevens at Weehawken, in connection with this company, which will be also available for the shipping of coal, iron, grain, petroleum, and so on. Large cattle yards are also to be provided.

ARTEMUS WARD.

PLAINFIELD, MAY 12th, 1868.

DR. R. H. GILBERT,

Dear Sir,

It is the expressed wish of many of our citizens, and your friends, to hear your lecture, recently delivered before the New York Typographical Union, on the "Life, Characteristics and Humorous Sayings of Artemus Ward."

Will you not therefore gratify us by repeating in our village, the lecture which has given such universal satisfaction, on the illustrious humorist, who achieved such a widely extended reputation both in England and America, and contributed so much to the enjoyment of mankind.

Very Truly Yours,

E. W. Harvey,
John C. Ferguson, M. D.,
J. H. Van Winkle,
Elston Marsh,
Zachariah Webster,
Elias R. Pope,
A. Berry,
I. S. Dunham,
E. M. Clarkson,
E. M. Dunn,
Rev. J. F. Elliot,
J. B. Coward,
H. P. Brook,
E. P. Thorn,
Col. Wm. P. Bailey,
Isaac Gaston,
E. Dunn [illegible],
Rev. Benjamin Corey,
H. A. B. Martin,
Wm. C. Ayres,
Rev. D. J. Yerkes,
Dr. J. W. Craig,
E. P. [illegible],
[illegible],
Nelson Runyon,
S. J. Pope,
Theodore F. Frazee,
D. D. [illegible],
C. B. [illegible],
Wm. A. [illegible],
Thos. V. [illegible],
[illegible],
Wallace [illegible],
T. J. [illegible],
W. B. [illegible],
John T. [illegible],
[illegible],
Rev. Thomas [illegible],
Rev. J. [illegible],
[illegible],
J. W. [illegible],
J. P. [illegible],
[illegible],
Alphonse [illegible].

PLAINFIELD, MAY 16th, 1868.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., for which please accept my thanks.

When I came a short time since to your charming village, to which I was attracted by the salubrity of the climate, good society, and delightful scenery, it was with the intention of making myself useful to society by resuming in part the practice of my profession, as consulting Physician and Surgeon, which for a time my health compelled me to forego.

My own experience has taught me that in addition to the enjoyment which genuine humor always affords, that many diseases are alleviated, and a host of other imaginary ones may be cured by cultivating a spirit of mirth and cheerfulness. I take pleasure therefore, in stating that I will lecture on Thursday evening, May 21st, and if any words of mine, acting pleasurably on the *tympanums* of your ears and happily impressing the *cerebrum*, should pass their influence agreeably down the *pneumogastric* nerves, and through the medium of the *great sympathetic*, so to act upon the *diaphragms* of any of the audience, as to cause them through the phenomena of laughter, to take in and expel larger quantities of pure air, and forget for a time sorrow or care, I shall feel that I have not lived wholly in vain, and that I have only been endeavoring in a humble way to accomplish the main object of a noble profession—*the enjoyment and happiness of all.*

Very Respectfully Yours,

R. H. GILBERT.

New York Live Stock Market.

Beeves foot up the large number of 7,125 head for the week. A change of days bringing sales at Communipaw and Hudson City, on Monday, gave two markets to those places during the week, hence the large offerings. Trade begins to droop under such a load, and prices have declined ½c. per lb., several lots remaining unsold. The range is 15a18c. per lb. Sales now take place nearly every day in the week. Sheep are tending downward, under free arrivals for a few days past. They are mostly all selling generally at 8a9½c. for common to prime shorn sheep. Receipts for the week, 13,091. Of hogs we have 19,544, which is a full supply after the receipts of the previous week. Prices range from 9 to 10c. for common to prime, and trade is slow.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by F. M. French & Sons and Freeman & Phillips.

Wheat Flour, [illegible]	[illegible]
Winter Flour [illegible]	[illegible]
Rye Flour, [illegible]	[illegible]
Ind'an Meal [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, [illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, [illegible]	[illegible]
Pork [illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Timothy seed	[illegible]

Deaths.

OSBORN—At Scotch Plains, May 12th, William [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

CONOVER—At Green Brook, May 1[illegible], [illegible] aged [illegible] years, [illegible] mos. and [illegible] days.

DUNHAM—In Plainfield, May 17, Elias Dunham, aged 47 years, [illegible] mos. and [illegible] days.

TRUEX—May 18th, Ella W., daughter of Wm. H. and Mary E. Truex, aged 1 year and [illegible] mos.

A truthful Simile.

The folly and criminality of attempting to elevate the negro above his natural level, was admirably set forth by Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, in a speech recently delivered at Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. V. said:

As well claim equality of powers among the beast of the field and the fowls of the air as to assert that the negro has powers and capacity equal to those of the white man. One day, an eagle came down from his lofty eyrie into a dark and shadowy wood. There he saw an owl sitting on a hollow tree blinking at the rays of sunlight which flickered through the branches. Says the eagle to the owl: "Brother, why do you sit here all day, in this gloomy and lonesome wood? You are a noble bird, with wings and feathers—you look like me, come fly with me out into the light, upward and onward, and together we will gaze upon the sun, where the air is pure and bracing: soar out into the cerulean dome of Heaven and be my companion in all my flights." "Ah!" says the owl, "I can't fly thus; and the sunlight will blind me." "What!" says the eagle, "are you not a *bird and a brother*?—I will *educate* you to it." Being strenuously urged, the owl at last consents, and together they mount upward; but the owl, blinded and falling, calls for help, and the eagle, taking him on his back, converts himself into a sort of Freedmen's Bureau to hold him up. But the owl becomes a heavy load, and the eagle seeks in vain to get him off his back. The owl is content to have the eagle bear him up, and so he sticks to him like a brother, until both fall to the earth and are dashed in pieces.

So it will be in the eagle race of men in its experiment of carrying the negro above the sphere for which he was made. The negro finds that he was not designed to move in the sphere of government. But the Radicals convert the country into a Freedmen's Bureau, and then seek to elevate him by putting him on the backs of the Northern tax-payers. The attempt, however, will fail, and if persisted in will destroy the usefulness and prosperity of both races.

Cured of Radicalism.

Blake Harlan, formerly a Radical of Indiana, but now residing in Louisiana, writes to the Peru *Sentinel* to say that the short time he has spent in that State under the Radical rule, has cured him of Radicalism. He declares thus:

"The entire election was a humbug. Every negro belongs to a club, headed by a carpet-bagger, with a white skin, but a heart as black as the evil one, who manages the votes and marches the niggers up to the polls in single file, giving each man a ticket as his turn comes, which the ignoramus passes to the judge, with a grin and chuckle, and the remark:—'Ise gwine to vote for the government—yah! yah! yah!'"

Radical Impartiality.

A short time since, Mr. Brooks, Democrat, of New York, while speaking of declarations made by Butler, said:

"The language would better befit a Representative from Billingsgate than a Representative from old Massachusetts."

Speaker Colfax immediately called Mr. Brooks to order for using unparliamentary language.

A day or two after, Mr. Spaulding, Radical, of Ohio, used these words in debate:

"The letter written by the gentleman from Illinois was a very hard one—a very hard one; full of the Billingsgate abuse of the fish market."

Mr. Radical Speaker could not discover anything unparliamentary in that.

Humiliation.

At a Temperance meeting in Brooklyn last week, the Rev. Dr. Buddington said:

"I visited Washington on Tuesday when the verdict on impeachment was to be given, and being desirous of learning the result, I made my entrance to the Senate Chamber. A gentleman and I were speaking of the condition of *three or four prominent Senators who for eighteen hours or more, were in such a state of beastly intoxication* that there was no chance of getting them into the Senate Chamber, and a proposition was made toward conveying them in a coach. I said to myself, is it possible that I came from my home to witness such a scene as this? I cannot express the feelings of indignation with which I felt oppressed."

What friend of free government can read such a narrative and not feel humiliation? Senators of the United States, members of a High Court of Impeachment, *carried there beastly drunk* to pass judgment upon the alleged misdemeanors of a President.—Are the American people demented that the whole land does not echo and re-echo an indignant protest against such national degradation?

Trumbull.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, has filed his reasons for voting against impeachment and they are unanswerable. He concludes thus:

Once set the example of impeaching a President for what, when the excitement of the hour shall have subsided, will be regarded as insufficient causes, as several of those now alleged against the President were decided to be by the House of Representatives only a few months since, and no future President will be safe who happens to differ with a majority of the House and two-thirds of the Senate on any measure deemed by them important, particularly if of a political character. Blinded by partisan zeal, with such an example before them, they will not scruple to remove out of the way any obstacle to the accomplishment of their purposes, and what then becomes of the checks and balances of the Constitution, so carefully devised and so vital to its perpetuity? They are all gone. In view of the consequences likely to flow from this day's proceedings, should they result in conviction on what my judgment tells me are insufficient charges and proofs, I tremble for the future of my country. I cannot be an instrument to produce such a result; and at the hazard of the ties even of friendship and affection, till calmer times shall do justice to my motives, no alternative is left me but the inflexible discharge of duty."

Every American citizen should read and ponder these words. They are full of meaning.

Senator Ross, of Kansas, was threatened with every kind of Radical vengeance if he did not vote "guilty." He threw back the following dignified and patriotic missile:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.

GENTLEMEN—I do not recognize your right to demand that I shall vote either for or against conviction. I have taken an oath to do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, and trust that I shall have the courage and honesty to vote according to the dictates of my judgment, and for the highest good of my country.

Signed, E. G. Ross.

The milkmen of Philadelphia have held a meeting and resolved to refute the slanders which have been made against them as a class. We trust the refutation will not be a milk-and-water affair.

The hotel des Invalides at Paris contains 10,000 old soldiers, of whom 940 shared in the campaigns of the great Napoleon.

A grateful Iowa undertaker writes to a friend. "If ever you want a coffin call on me. I shall only be too happy to bury yourself and family at cost."

The Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) heads its Congressional report "Our National Sewer."

The Prince Imperial of France, who celebrated his twelfth birthday on March 16th, is the first heir apparent to the throne who for nearly a century has lived to be so old in that character. Louis XVI son died in the Temple at the age of nine. Napoleon's son, the "King of Rome," was exiled at the age of three. The Duke of Bordeaux was scarcely ten when the revolution of July broke out. The Count de Paris was still younger when Louis Philippe fled from Paris in 1848.

Twenty three large hogs, weighing 15,840 pounds were sold in Cincinnati for $1,840.

Several hundred head of Sheep were drowned during a recent freshet in Lucas county, Iowa.

A Radical writer says that Butler is "silver tongued." Does he mean that the Doctor's tongue is forked, or that he was born with a spoon in his mouth.

A man in Buffalo killed himself because people called him a fool.

Queen Victoria has over thirty tons of silver and gold plate.

Louisville has a trotting mule which has made a mile in 2:21.

A young lady with blue gaiters, blue dress, blue sacque, blue lace collar, parasol, blue fan, blue kid gloves, blue stockings, blue eyes, and torquoise bracelets, necklace and earrings, attracted attention the other day on one of the Jersey City ferry-boats.

The South is compared to an egg-white, with a yolk to it.

There is a thrifty individual in Bloomville, Delaware County, New York (name not given), who charges his maid servant 16⅔ cents per month for sitting in his pew in church.

A reptile fancier in Baltimore died the other day in fifteen minutes after receiving the bite of a pet rattlesnake.

There was not long since, a consultation among the workmen in one of the Concord, N. H., carriage manufactories, whether they could conscientiously work upon the construction of circus wagons.

☞ Some copper nailers at New Brunswick, set fire to a countryman's load of straw by way of a joke, as they explained it. The joke cost them $12 each.

Grading and Macadamizing

Cherry Street.

THE Township Committee will receive sealed proposals for Grading and Macadamizing Cherry St. from Front to Second Street, according to specifications to be seen at the office of J. B. Coward. Proposals close Tuesday, May 26, 1868.

my21-1w By order of Town Committee.

A Full Blooded Alderney Bull,

AND SUFFOLK BOAR, for the season. For terms, apply to HIRAM CULVER.

my21-6m Rahway Road, near Westfield Depot.

LOST!

Five Dollars Reward!

LOST on Wednesday, May 6th, a large black dog, answering to the name of "Seneca." He has a little white on all his feet, and a white spot on the end of his tail; also a spot of white on his breast. The above reward will be given the finder, and no questions asked, by leaving him at this office.

☞ CAUTION—Any person having said dog and failing to deliver him to his rightful owner, will be dealt with according to law. my14-tf

Black Pony for Sale.

IS sound, kind, gentle, and an easy keeper. Is especially adapted for Ladies or Children to drive.—Will be sold for want of use, if applied for soon. Address or apply to WILLIAM [illegible]

ap28-tf Near New Market, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—A valuable farm containing [illegible] of land, under a good state of cultivation, good [illegible] [illegible] a nearly new [illegible] [illegible] also, a splendid young and thrifty orchard of good fruit. Said farm lies within full view of the ocean, and affords a fine view of the same. [illegible] [illegible] acres of upland and [illegible] meadow land. This place affords a fine opportunity for a person wishing to accommodate summer boarders. It contains a spring of never-failing water. For particulars address

BERNARD ARCHIBALD,

Southampton, L. I.

or enquire at this office. ap9-tf Price, $11,000.

Re-Opening of the Organ!

GRAND

Vocal & Organ Concert

AT THE

Seventh Day Baptist Church,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Thursday Evening, May 28th.

UNPRECEDENTED ARRAY OF TALENT

Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, } *organists.*
Mr. Sam'l P. Warren, }
Miss Minnie Hauck, Soprano.
Miss Florence Rice, Contralto.
Mr. L. P. Thatcher, Tenor.
Mr. Sam'l P. Warren, Conductor.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8.

Tickets, - One Dollar.

RESERVED SEATS, $1.50

ATTENTION!

TICKETS for the Concert in the Seventh Day Baptist Church on May 28, will be for sale on Monday May 25th, at Pope, Parse & Mundy's Store, Wm. H. Voorhees' Drug Store and by Alex. Titsworth. Tickets, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, $1.50.

Wm. H. Jacobus,

WITH

Smith, Clark & Co.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BRUSHES,

Address, **260 WALNUT ST.,**

my21y NEWARK, N. J.

House for Sale or to Let.

ON the corner of Fourth and William Sts. Contains 9 rooms, and has a large lot. Enquire at

May 14-tw THIS OFFICE.

WANTED:

A GIRL WANTED, to learn dressmaking, on Front Street, opposite Dr. Stillman's.

May 14-2w MRS. THORN.

Ladies' Restaurant

AND

Ice Cream Saloon.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened a Ladies' Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon on

FRONT STREET,

(in the building formerly occupied as the Post Office).

All the delicacies of the season will be furnished—[illegible]. Also,

PURE ICE CREAM.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

my28 GEORGE MILLER.

Grand Opening

OF

Spring AND Summ'r Goods

AT

Pope,
Parse &
Mundy's

TEMPLE of FASHION

WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE

Largest Assortment of Goods!

Ever before offered in Plainfield, at prices which

Cannot be Beat!

Consisting of all the latest and leading styles of

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
SACKINGS,

A large assortment at low prices.

POPLINS,
DELAINES,
ALAPACAS.

We would call especial attention to our White Goods Department, where will be found a large and complete assortment of

Piques,
Jaconets,
Cambrics,
Swiss, &c.

A complete assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HOSIERY, &c.

Oil Cloths, Mats & Matting,

Carpets, &c.,

In fact every thing kept in a first-class store. Call and be convinced.

Pope, Parse & Mundy,

ap28 Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.

Visiting Cards—NEW STYLES neatly printed at this office.

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA *FROM GERMANY, in 1835.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

and

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction, that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take any thing else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

ap1-y

E. DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on

STYLISH AND WELL-FITTING GARMENTS!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule: we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobbers' profit, (which will average full fifteen per cent,) look closely after the quantity of material taken by our cutters, and have each garment made at the LOWEST PRICE consistent with having them well made, then sell our stock at the small advance of ten per cent, which brings our prices fully 20 per cent. below any other house in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, are all elegant stock of

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,

Coat, Vest & Pants complete) beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of - - - - - **$18**

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits!

Complete, very durable and stylish, at the extreme low figure of - **$13**

Extra Fine all wool Cassimere Suits,

Coat, Pants and Vest complete, made up very tasty, at the low price of - **$10**

REMEMBER THIS IS FOR THE ENTIRE SUIT!

Price List of Coats:

Superfine black dress frock coats, (our best)	$15
" " "	12
Extra Fine heavy black dress sack coats, edges finely braided,	10
Silk mixed cassimere sacks, of tasty cut,	8
Brown mixed all wool cassimere sacks, new style,	7
Black and white silk mixed cassimere sacks,	6
Grey mixed all wool do.,	5
Stylish tweed sacks, at the low price of	4

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best ***Black Doeskin Pants,***	$7
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade,	5
40 different styles of all wool ***Cassimere Pants*** at	4
A splendid assortment of new style all wool pants,	3
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear,	2 50
New making — 9,000 pair new style Cassimere Pants, at	2 00

Price List of Vests.

Our finest and best black and fancy silk, cassimere and velvet vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of	$5
BLACK DOESKIN VESTS, braided edges, at	$2 50, 3 & 4
200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty,	$2 to 3

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment, and our system is so complete that no defective garment can be found in our stock, and by selling the immense amount of goods to which our trade has grown, we are enabled to keep a stock of every kind and size, and sell our clothing at from $5 to $8 per suit less than other firms.

N. B.—Tailors having garments to make to order can purchase the same ready made from us, at our low rates and make a fair profit, on the same by charging what other firms will their goods at, and at the same time give their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our Clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing,

316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MECHANIC STREET.

mar26-tf

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

In Cherry Street,

(Next to the Post Office)

where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

mar16-ly R. J. HAGAMAN.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!

MRS. M. SCHENK

WOULD announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and County of Union that she will open on

Thursday, April 30th,

ON FRONT STREET,

(Next door to Pearson's Hotel) with an entire new stock of goods of the latest styles.

SILK & STRAW BONNETS,
JOCKEYS, HEAD-DRESSES,
LADIES' CAPS, INFANT'S CAPS,
LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

Ruches, and everything in the Millinery line of the best quality and lowest prices. Call and examine my goods. Orders promptly attended to.

Straws Bleached, Pressed and Altered

ap30 TO THE LATEST STYLE.

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

ap24 [illegible]

RE-OPENING OF THE Second Street Bakery.

THE subscriber, having re-opened the Bakery on Second Street, (formerly occupied by A. Warner,) is now prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity with

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

All made from the best material and by experienced workmen. He will also supply customers at their residences. A share of public patronage is solicited.

ap16-tf JOHN DRESH.

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE AT

DUNELLEN.

(Late New Market)

The lots are beautifully situated on elevated ground, between the mountains and the railroad. The streets and avenues are broad, and intersect each other at right angles. Those wishing to make immediate investments, can now purchase at favorable prices and on EASY TERMS. For particulars, apply to

W. S. STEVENS,

ap16-tf New Market Depot.

Lumber

T. W. Young & Co.,

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW YARD

Cor. Peace St. and the Railroad,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Where they are offering to the public

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS

Pine,
Spruce
and Hemlock

LUMBER,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SIDING, BARN ENCLOSURE,
SHINGLES, BOARDS, PLANK,
PINE AND SPRUCE FLOORING,

Seasoned, also SHEATHING, worked and unworked,

FENCING STRIPS,
SQUARE & HEADED PICKETS,

Both Pine and Hemlock.

RAILING,
FENCE & ARBOR POSTS,
PINE CEILING LATH,
SHINGLE LATH, &c.

HEMLOCK BOARDS and TIMBER

ALSO,

Lime, Plaster & Cement

In fact, all kinds of

Building Material.

☞ Being MANUFACTURERS of as well as dealers in Lumber, we feel assured that all who favor us with their patronage will be suited as regards quality and price. Please give us a call.

Frames for Buildings

Promptly cut to Order.

my9 T. W. YOUNG & CO.

Dry Goods!

PICKELL & RAMSEY,

FRONT ST., (Opp. Somerset),

are now ready for the

SPRING TRADE!

We have the

LARGEST

AND

Best Assortment

Of Dress Goods, White Goods, Linens, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., ever before offered in Plainfield, which will be sold

CHEAPER

than any other place, as we sell for

CASH ONLY!

PICKELL & RAMSEY.

1-6m

GARDNER & CUTTER,

(Successors to Walker & Moffett)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

Provisions, Flour, &c.

ALSO

FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS

IN THEIR SEASON.

At the old stand of William Dunn,

FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HAVE constantly on hand, and are delivering around town the best quality of the above in great variety, and are selling them as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

WM. E. GARDNER. ap9-y J. S. CUTTER.

NOW IS THE TIME

FOR NEW THINGS!

I. E. PARKER & CO.

ARE adding to their stock of Fruits, Vegetables and Poultry, everything in that line they can find in the New York markets, and having sold out their Fish business to Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible], also intend to enlarge their business, and keep on hand a complete assortment of

FRUIT,

Vegetables and Poultry.

They also manufacture

"Parker's Excelsior Blueing,"

for the laundry. Give it one trial and satisfy yourself. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuation of the same.

I. E. PARKER,
A. DAVIE.

5da-y

M. Vermeule,

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags'

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

&c., &c.,

FRONT STREET,

(Opposite Somerset),

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Laws of New Jersey.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE. An Act to authorize a subscription on the part of this state to a new edition of Nixon's Digest of the Laws.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the Secretary of State be and hereby is authorized to subscribe for one thousand copies of a third edition of Nixons Digest of the Laws of New Jersey, which may be issued by the publishers of the previous editions; provided, that the work shall include the laws up to the end of this present session, and abstract of decisions of the courts of this state, and correspond in all respects to the editions heretofore issued.

2. And be it enacted, That the sum of 1 thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to pay for the said copies, when the same shall be delivered to the treasurer complete.

3. And be it enacted, That the treasurer deliver to the governor, the secretary of state, the treasurer, the clerks of the supreme court and chancery, the justices of the supreme court, the attorney general, the clerk, surrogate, and board of chosen freeholders of the several counties, the judges of the courts of common pleas, the clerks of the respective townships, and to the members and clerks of the present legislature each only one copy of said digest.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1868.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX.—A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a system of Public Instruction," approved March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

WHEREAS, the annual appropriation from the income of the school fund, for the use of public schools, exceeds the amount that may be derived from the school fund securities; and whereas there was a large deficiency at the close of the fiscal year ending November thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of fourteen thousand, eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-seven cents, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the school fund to pay said deficiency, out of any moneys in the treasury belonging to the state and not otherwise appropriated.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of the school fund of this state, on or before the first Monday of April in every year, to appropriate out of the annual income for the support of the public schools the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars; and if the annual income of said fund shall not have been received in full, or shall be insufficient for that purpose then the said trustees are hereby authorized and empowered to draw for any sum necessary to make up the deficiency, by warrant, signed by the comptroller upon the treasurer of the state, who is directed to pay the same; which sum so drawn from the treasury aforesaid, shall be replaced by the annual income of said school fund so soon as the same shall be received.

3. And be it enacted, That from the revenue of the state the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars per annum shall be appropriated, in addition to the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars from the annual income of the school fund, as mentioned in the preceding section of this act.

4. And be it enacted, That the seventieth and seventy-first sections of the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1868.

CHAPTER SEVENTY.—Supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate elections," approved April sixteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in addition to the penalties provided by the one hundred and ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement, and by the supplement thereto, approved March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, every person offending against the provisions of the one hundred and eighth section of the said act, or against the said supplement thereto, shall for every offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt in any court having jurisdiction of that amount, by any citizen of this state, resident in the county where such offence shall be committed, one half of which penalty shall, when collected, be paid to the county collector, for the benefit of said county, and the other half to the person who shall prosecute for the same.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the judge or justice before whom such prosecution may be had, to send a certified copy of all papers and proceedings relating thereto as the same appear before him, to the grand jury of the county in which such prosecution shall be had at its next session thereafter.

3. And be it enacted, That any and every person who shall prosecute for the penalty provided in the first section of this act shall be exempt from all prosecution, indictment, or punishment, by reason of any previous violation of the one hundred and eighth section of the act to which this is a supplement, or of the supplement thereto, approved March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and all proceedings against him thereunder shall be null and void.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 27, 1868.

CHAPTER SEVENTY-ONE.—A further supplement to the act entitled "An act respecting conveyances," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all proofs and acknowledgments of the execution by any person or persons, married or single, whether residing in this state or not, or by any corporation created under the laws of this state, of any deed or other instrument the execution whereof is or shall be by the laws of this state authorized or required to be proved or acknowledged, which have been or shall be made out of this state before any officer at the time of such acknowledgment empowered by law to take and certify such proof or acknowledgment in cases where the grantor or person making the same resides in the state, territory, colony, kingdom or nation where such proof or acknowledgment is made, and duly certified by such officer in the manner now required by law, shall be and are hereby declared to be and to have been as valid and effectual in law, although the grantor or person making such proof or acknowledgment did not or shall not at the date thereof reside in the state, territory, colony, kingdom or nation where the same was or shall be made as if such grantor or person did or should then reside in such state, territory, colony, kingdom or nation.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 27, 1868.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN.—Supplement to an act entitled, "An act for the more effectual organization of the militia," approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the quartermaster-general of this state, or any military officer of this state, charged with the care and responsibility of public property, and who shall have given bonds to the quartermaster general for the safe keeping and return of the same, shall by petition verified by his oath or affirmation, represent to any court of common pleas, that a certain person, whom he shall name in such petition, resident in said county, has in his possession and illegally detains, any arm or arms, article or articles of clothing or equipments, the property of this state (describing the same generally,) for the safe keeping and return of which such person has not given bonds to the quartermaster general or to the state after demand made for the same by the said military officer, or by any person by him duly authorized to receive the same upon filing said petition it shall be lawful for the said court to cause a rule to be entered in the minutes of said court, ordering the party complained against to show cause at such short day as the said court shall appoint to deliver up the same to the said military officer by said day, or to show cause on that day before said judge why the same shall not be so delivered up, a copy of which said rule certified by the clerk of said court, shall be served on said delinquent personally, at least two entire days before the day of hearing, or left at his residence or place of abode, at least four entire days before such day of hearing; which service may be made by any constable of the county.

2. And be it enacted, That if the said party complained against shall not deliver up said arm or arms, article or articles of clothing and equipments in said petition mentioned, at, or before the day of hearing so appointed by the court, or show good cause to the contrary, on due proof by affidavit of the service of a copy of said rule according to law, it shall be lawful for the said court to issue forthwith an attachment for contempt against said party, and he shall be held as in contempt, and dealt with accordingly until he shall comply with the order of the court, or deliver up said arm or arms, and article or articles of clothing and equipment to the said military officer filing the petion, or to the sheriff of the county for him, and pay the reasonable costs of such proceeding, to be taxed by the court for the use of the county.

3. And be it enacted, That if the said person so complained against shall at any time before such day of hearing demand a trial by jury, it shall be the duty of said court to issue a venire facias to the sheriff of said county, to summon a jury of twelve men, competent as jurymen, according to law, to be and appear before said court, at such time as shall be expressed in such writ, to make a jury for the trial of such complaint made against the said person: if the verdict of the jury shall be against the party complained against, and if he shall fail within a reasonable time to be fixed by the court, to deliver the property and pay the costs as aforesaid, he shall be deemed in contempt, and proceeded against as prescribed in the preceding section.

4. And be it enacted, That the proceedings shall be conducted by the prosecuting attorney of the county where the petition is filed, and the costs shall be paid in the first instance by the sheriff of the county in which the complaint is made.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the quartermaster general, before furnishing uniforms to the non-commissioned officers and privates who shall elect to be so furnished with such uniforms by the state, upon the requisition of the commandant of the company, countersigned by the commandant of regiment or battalion and corps to which said company is attached, to require the commissioned officers to give bonds, with satisfactory security, that the said uniforms shall be kept in the armory of such company for safe keeping, for the use of the company, until the said uniforms shall be accounted for, as provided in section sixteen of the act to which this is a supplement.

6. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the quartermaster-general of this state, at his discretion, to cancel the bonds given for arms or equipments or other military property of this state, by any officer or officers of the militia of this state whenever said quartermaster general shall be satisfied by or from the accounting of, or on behalf such officer or his surety or sureties for such arms, equipments or other property, that the same has been lost or destroyed by misadventure, or in the service of this state or of the United States, and without fraud or culpable negligence on the part of such officer or officers, or officers, or his or their surety or sureties.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 18, 1868.

* * *

When one sees the railway trains flying with the speed of the wind along the valleys, across the rivers, and through the mountains, and the lightning flashing man's thought over continents, and across oceans, from shore to shore, one stands aghast in wonder at the stupendous triumphs of the human intellect and will over the tremendous forces of nature.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

109 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States. These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c. They are finished in a superior manner; no [illegible] — [illegible]. They are [illegible]. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867. Caution; all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE C. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unexcelled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 98, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pattison,
Carl Anschutz,
A. [illegible],
Alfred A. Pease,
William Mason,
Gustav Schenke,
Harry Sanderson,
Wm. K. Bassford,
Charles Fradel,
C. J. Hopkins,
Theo. Eisfeld,
Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, richness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season:

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the FLORENCE is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.
Mar7y

Tiemann's Laundry Blue.

This Blue is manufactured expressly for WASHING purposes by the well-known Color manufacturers, D. F. TIEMANN & CO., and being perfectly PURE and free from acid, it supplies a want which has long been felt. A Blue which will not injure the clothes. It is put up in convenient form in bottles, or, for those who prefer using the powder, in neat wooden boxes. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent,
240 Pearl Street, N. Y.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCHES

Fine Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENEDICT BROS.,

UP TOWN

691 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Between Amity and Fourth Streets.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCH

Having proved an exact time-keeper, we confidently recommend it to those wishing to keep the correct time, and in order to introduce it throughout the country, we offer to send it by express, at our own expense. Address

BENEDICT BROS, up town,
691 Broadway, N. Y.

D. Benedict, Time-Tables of all Railroads and Steamboats from New York. Also agent for National Watches, 691 Broadway.

Benedict Bro's, 171 Broadway, cor. Courtland St.
Benedict Bro's, 234 Fulton st. Brooklyn.
Sole agents for the [illegible] Church Clocks. Also agent for the American Waltham Watches.

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well-known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices!

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for	8 00
An Elegant " " "	10 00
Something Superfine for	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided wide) only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine	$6 50
" " —splendid quality	5 00
Black doe vests, from	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through)	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number,

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

ap2-4 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age. ☜

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PEACHES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

ja6y S. C. CONKLIN.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

[illegible]

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard House formerly kept by [illegible]

ON FRONT STREET,

(OPPOSITE [illegible] HOTEL)

And has remodeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

E. DeKLYN

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

THE LATEST STYLES

Of Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

Have just been received by

J. Newton Honeyman,

at his store in the

MANSION HOUSE BUILDING,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Which he offers at prices that defy competition.

CUSTOM WORK

promptly attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by prompt attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

ap6 tf

Master's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey. Between

John W. [illegible], complainant, and [illegible], defendants. — Fi. Fa. for sale of Mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I will expose for sale at Public Vendue on [illegible] the twenty-third day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, all that tract or parcel of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Townships of New Providence and Warren, in the Counties of Union and Somerset, and State of New Jersey, Butted and bounded as follows— [illegible] together with all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, use, property, claim and demand of the said defendants of, in, to, and out of the same.

ENOS W. RUNYON,
Master in Chancery of New Jersey.

Dated March 17th, 1868.—ap3[illegible]

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office,
April 18th, 1868.

Edward Terry and Fraser Lee, Jr., Executors of Jonathan Terry, dec'd.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands, or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the CONSTITUTIONALIST for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months after public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate. ap23-8w

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office,
April 3d, 1868.

Eliza B. Pope & Jeptha Clawson, executors of Gideon Woodruff, deceased.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the CONSTITUTIONALIST for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, after public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

ap23-8w ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

SPRING STYLES

Just received.

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD

[illegible]

Something New.

LEATHER-PRESERVING & WATER-PROOF

BOOT & SHOE GREASE.

A superior article for preserving the leather and effectually turning the water off. Manufactured by

Wm. HANSEN & Co.,
Chatham St., Plainfield, N. J.

ALSO SOLE AGENT FOR THE

Excelsior French Varnish

For Morocco, Calf and Sheep Leather, Parchment, Paper, &c. It is especially recommended for

RE-FINISHING LADIES' SHOES.

For sale at Pope, Force & Marsh's and at Solomon's Shoe Store, cor. Front & Cherry Sts.

[illegible]

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

132 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 30 per cent. less than the New-York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of [illegible] Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

A. WARNOCK

Having bought out the interest of Jacob R. Lilley, in the bakery business, on

FRONT STREET,

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his business to that locality, and will keep constantly on hand

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

Of every variety, in fact, everything pertaining to a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

A. WARNOCK.

[illegible]

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. Now in the town of [illegible] inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Enquire of

LAMOX & MARSH,
Westfield, N. J.

[illegible]

Central Railroad of N. J.

[illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 4, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

[illegible]

E. E. [illegible], Sup't.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass Ag't.

Hope's Express Company,

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST.

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York and East at [illegible]

For Washington, Scranton, [illegible]

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, [illegible]

For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

C. BRYAN, Driver.

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well assorted stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from [illegible] to [illegible]. A good variety of Cottage sets

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattresses

on hand or made to order. [illegible]

Window Shades and Trimmings,

White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. [illegible]

Fancy Toilet Trunks,

for Ladies' [illegible]

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, [illegible]

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. [illegible]

Notice.

To all who are in want of a good head of hair and a thorough renovation of the scalp, [illegible]

GERANIUM TONIC

[illegible]

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at this office.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 22. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 22.

The Constitutionalist
is published weekly at
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year [illegible]
" six months [illegible]
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, [illegible] cents; each additional insertion, [illegible] cents.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarter of a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORRA RYNO,
FINE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
CHERRY STREET,
opposite Post Office, Plainfield, N. J.
Continues to make to order in the best manner and in the latest style.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
Patent leathers, Ladies' Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap6tf

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop on Second Street, one door east of Front.
Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

I. D. TENEYCK,
HO! EVERY HUNGRY ONE!
Get your butcher meats at
TENEYCK'S NEW SHOP
One door Southeast corner Cherry & Second Sts.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of fresh and salt meats, which he will warrant to be as good as the best, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Give him a call and see for yourselves.—Meat delivered to any part of the town. ap6tf

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSESHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7½ to 8½ a.m.; 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p.m.
Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOP IN [illegible] STREET, [illegible]
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES E. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH.
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, South Plainfield, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
R. P. Tunes, - - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. jan16tf

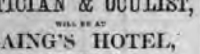
SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. French's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. French's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in the [illegible] of N. Y. City.

Preserve Your Eyes!



M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
WILL BE AT
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

HE has been trained as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt the lens most appropriate to restore the vision to its original sight.
He manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees, not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.
All his Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES:
PLAINFIELD, April 25, 1867.
Having used Eye glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aids to sight as a most skillful optician and an obliging and reliable man.
J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., "
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D., "
AUG. GIRAUD, P. M., "
GEO. NICHOLS, M. D., "
ALFRED EMBURY, "

SOMERVILLE, Feb. 11, 1867.
Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for some time past, to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adjusted to the sight, and we recommend him to the public.
L. D. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER, "
NELSON YOUNG, "
DAVID M. VOORHEES, "

An Imposter!
$50 REWARD!
The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is traveling about the country, representing himself to be him.
mar5tf M. SCHWAB.

JOHN A. STATTS,
Agent for some of the best
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
Insurance Companies
In the United States.
OFFICE WITH J. H. VAN WINKLE,
(Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.)
STILL continues to take FIRE RISKS in good and reliable companies, with good and responsible deposits, among which are
The Niagara, with $1,[illegible] total assets.
The North American of N. Y., their [illegible] Annual Statement; Net Assets, $[illegible]
Security, of N. Y.—capital and surplus, $1,477,677
The Home Insurance Co., of New Haven. Net Assets, after paying losses in [illegible] of $[illegible]
Also,
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE
HOME MUTUAL of Brooklyn.
Holding out superior inducements; also in the
ACCIDENTAL of HARTFORD
which has a capital equal to all others combined in the United States, and a disposition to pay promptly all legal claims. Also for the
Live Stock Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by attending to business as heretofore, to merit a continuance of the same. ap6tf

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.

JOBBING
Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.
Jan 9 6m

THE
FLOR de ABRIL HAT
SQUIER'S,
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.
The Box,
The Pickwick,
The Lancaster,
The Pedestrian,
(a small fine French, Velvet finish, Soft Hat.)
Spring style of Silk Hats
Very light Cassimere body.
Large Stock and full assortment for men & boys.
H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
FASHIONABLE HATTER & FURRIER,
[illegible] Newark, N. J.

HARDWARE!

C. O. Meeker & Co.,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(Above the 1st Presbyterian Church), have now on hand a large assortment of
Hardware,
Agricultural Implements,
Ranges and Cooking Stoves,
House Furnishing Goods,
Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, &c.
They are also sole agents for the
Huntington Cutter Plow,
(All the castings of said Plow constantly on hand.) Also sole agents for the Lodi Manufacturing Co.'s
Poudrette,
Super-phosphate of Lime,
Nit. Phos. of Lime,
Bone Dust, (coarse & fine)
Now on hand a large assortment of
Garden, Timothy & Clover Seeds.
TIN ROOFING,
LEADERING, JOBBING, &c., promptly attended to.
my7ly. C. O. MEEKER & CO.

J. M. & S. S. VERMEULE,
CLOTHIERS,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
HAVE just received a large and fine assortment of the latest styles of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
SUCH AS
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
Which they offer at prices as low as any other house in the State. Also, a full stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
suitable for Men and Boys' wear. Also,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, &c., &c.,
my8 CLOTHING CUT AND MADE TO ORDER.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINE'S BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first class instrument. Call before purchasing, at
A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.
HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish
Sash, Blinds and Doors
At very low rates.
ONDERDONK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Front.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
B. F. Onderdonk. mar7ly. B. C. Fisher.

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan 1-y

Visiting Cards—NEW STYLES neatly printed at this office.

Poetry.

Your Mission.

If you cannot on the ocean
Sail among the swiftest fleet;
Rocking on the highest billows,
Laughing at the storms you meet;
You can stand among the sailors,
Anchored yet within the bay,
You can lend a hand to help them,
As they launch their boats away.

If you are too weak to journey
Up the mountains steep and high,
You can stand within the valley
While the multitudes go by;
You can chant in happy measure
As they slowly pass along;
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver
Ever ready to command,
If you cannot toward the needy
Reach an ever open hand;
You can visit the afflicted,
O'er the erring you can weep;
You can be a true disciple
Sitting at the Saviour's feet.

If you cannot in conflict
Prove yourself a soldier true;
If where fire and smoke are thickest
There's no work for you to do;
When the battle field is silent,
You can go with careful tread,
You can bear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead.

Do not stand idly waiting
For some greater work to do;
Fortune is a lazy goddess,
And will never come to you;
Go and toil in thine own vineyard,
Do not fear to do or dare,
If you want a field of labor,
You can find it anywhere.

Miscellaneous.

Asleep at his Post.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE WAR.

Mr. Owen a pious farmer of Vermont, gave his eldest son, Benjamin, to the Federal cause, in the late fearful struggle. One day a message arrived, which fell like a thunderbolt upon the anxious, yet hopeful family. The lad had been found *asleep at his post*, and was condemned to be shot.

The terrible news spread in the village, and the good minister, Mr. Allen, came at once to see if it was possible to administer consolation to the heart broken parents.

"Oh sir!" cried the sorrowing old man, "such a dear, precious, noble boy! I thought when I gave him to his country, that not a father in all this broad land made so precious a gift—no, not one. God forgive me if my grief is a sin. Mr. Allen the dear boy only slept a minute, just one little minute, at his post; I know that was all, for Bennie never dozed over a duty. How prompt and reliable he was!" and Mr. Owen's eye wandered over the brown fields with such a perplexed, wondering look.

"I know he only fell off one little second; he was so young, and not strong, that boy of mine! Why, he was as tall as I, and only eighteen! and now they shoot him, because he was found asleep when doing duty!" Mr. Owen repeated these words very slowly, as if endeavoring to find out their true meaning. "Twenty-four hours—the telegraph said only twenty-four. Where is Bennie now?"

"We will hope with his Heavenly Father," said Mr. Allen, soothingly.

"Yes, yes, let us hope. God is very merciful, and Bennie was so good—I do not mean holy," he said, correcting himself sharply; "there is none holy—no, not one; but Jesus died for sinners. Mr. Allan tell me that. Oh! Bennie, Bennie!"

The mother raised herself as she heard his name called, and turning said with a smile, "Don't call so loud, father, Bennie is not far off; he will come soon."

"God laid his hands on them both, you see," said Mr. Owen, pointing to her without making any direct reply. "She has not been justly herself since. It is a merciful thing she is sort of stunned, it seems to me; she makes no wails."

Mr. Allen looked in astonishment at the bowed man, as he came now and stood before him. These few hours had done the work of years. The sinewy frame was tottering, the eyes were dimmed, and the sudden sorrow had written itself in deep wrinkles all over his manly face.

"God have mercy on you; he is trying you in a furnace seven times heated!" he exclaimed almost involuntarily.

The daughter, a fair young girl—Blossom, as they call her—had sat near them listening with blanched cheeks. She had not shed a tear to-day, and the terror in her face had been so very still that no one had noticed it. She had occupied herself mechanically in household duties, which her mother's condition devolved entirely upon her. Now she answered a gentle tap at the kitchen door, opening it to receive from a neighbor's hand a letter. "It is from *him*" was all she said.

'Twas like a message from the dead. Mr. Owen could not break the seal for his trembling fingers, and held it toward Mr. Allan with the helplessness of a child.

The minister opened it, and obedient to a motion from the father, read as follows:

"DEAR FATHER, when this reaches you I shall be in eternity. At first it seemed awful to me, but I have thought about it so much now that it has no terror. They say they will not bind nor blind me, but that I may meet my death like a man. I thought, father, it might have been on the battle-field for my country, and that when I fell it would be fighting gloriously; but to be shot down like a dog for nearly betraying it—to die for neglect of duty! O father! I wonder the very thought does not kill me! But I shall not disgrace you. I am going to write you all about it, and when I am gone you may tell my comrades; I can't now. "You know I promised Jemmy Carr's mother I would look after her boy, and when he fell sick I did all I could for him. He was not strong when he was ordered back into the ranks and the day before that night I carried all his luggage, besides my own, on our march. Toward night we went in on a double quick and though the luggage began to feel very heavy, everybody else was tired, too; and as for Jemmy, if I had not lent him my arm now and then he would have dropped by the way. I was all tired out when I came into camp, and then, it was Jemmy's turn to be sentry, and I would take his place, but I was tired father. I could not have kept awake if I had had a gun at my head but I did not know it until—well, until it was too late!"

"God be thanked!" interrupted Mr. Owen, "I knew Bennie was not the boy to sleep carelessly at his post."

They tell me to-day that I have a short reprieve, given to me by circumstances—time to write to you, our good Colonel says. Forgive him, father—he only does his duty; he would gladly save me if he could. And don't lay my death against Jemmy. The poor boy is broken hearted, and does nothing but beg and entreat them to let him die in my stead.

I can't bear to think of mother and Blossom. Comfort them, father. Tell them I die as a brave boy should, and that when the war is over they will not be ashamed of me, as they must be now. God help me! it is very hard to bear. Good bye, father! God seems near and dear to me, not at all as if he wished me to perish forever, but as if he felt sorry for his poor, sinful, broken-hearted child, and would take me to be with Him and my Saviour, in a better, better life."

A great sob burst from Owen's heart. "Amen!" he said solemnly. "Amen."

"To-night, in the early twilight, I shall see the cows all coming home from pasture, Daisy, and Brindle, and Bet; old Billy, too, will neigh from his stall, and precious little Blossom stands waiting for me, but I shall never, never come. God bless you all! Forgive your poor Bennie."

* * * * * * *

Late that night the door opened softly, and a little figure glided out and down the foot path that led to the road by the mill. She seemed rather flying than walking, turning her head neither to the right or left; starting as the full moon stretched queer fantastic figures all around her; looking only now and then to heaven and folding her hands as if in prayer.

Two hours later the same young girl stood at the Mill Depot, watching the coming of the night train, and the conductor as he reached down to lift her in, wondered at the sweet, tear-stained face that was upturned toward the dim light he held in his hand.

A few questions and ready answers told him all and no father could have cared more tenderly for his own child than he for our Blossom.

She was on her way to Washington, to ask President Lincoln for her brother's life. She had stolen away, leaving only a note to tell her father where and why she had gone. She had brought Bennie's letter with her; no good, kind heart like the President's could refuse to be melted by it.

The next morning they reached New York and the conductor found suitable company for Blossom, and hurried her on to Washington. Every minute now might be a year in her brother's life.

And so, in an incredible short time Blossom reached the Capital, and was hurried at once to the White House. The President had just seated himself to his morning task of overlooking and signing important papers, when, without one word of announcement, the door softly opened, and Blossom, with eyes downcast and folded hands, stood before him.

"Well, my child," he said in his pleasant cheery tones, "what do you want so bright and early in the morning?"

"Bennie's life! please, sir!" faltered out Blossom.

"Bennie! Who is Bennie?"

"My brother, sir. They are going to shoot him for sleeping at his post."

"Oh! yes;" and Mr. Lincoln ran his eye over the papers before him: "I remember. It was a fatal sleep. You see, child, it was a time of special danger. Thousands of lives might have been lost for his culpable negligence."

"So my father said," said Blossom, gravely, "but my poor Bennie was so tired sir, and Jemmy so weak. He did the work of two, and it was Jemmy's night, not his, but Jemmy was too tired, and Bennie never thought about himself that he also was too tired."

"What is that you say, my child? Come here, I don't understand;" and the kind man caught eagerly as ever at what seemed to be a justification of an offence.

Blossom went to him; he put his hand tenderly on her shoulder, and turned up the pale anxious face toward his. How tall he seemed; and he was the President of the United States, too! A dim thought of this kind passed for a moment through Blossoms mind; but she told her story now simple and straight forward, and handed Mr. Lincoln Bennie's letter to read.

He read it carefully; and taking up a his pen, wrote a few hasty lines, and rang the bell.

"SEND THIS DESPATCH AT ONCE."

"The President then turned to the girl, and said:

"Go home, my child, and tell that father of yours, who could approve his country's sentence, even when it took the life of a child like that, that Abraham Lincoln thinks the life far too precious to be lost. Go back; or wait until to-morrow. Bennie will need change after he has faced death so bravely; he shall go with you."

"God bless you, sir," said Blossom; and who shall doubt that God heard and registered that request!

Two days after this interview the young soldier came to the White House with his little sister. He was called into the President's private room, and a strap fastened "upon the shoulder." Mr. Lincoln said, "that could carry a sick comrade's baggage and die for the good act uncomplainingly."

Then Bennie and Blossom took their way to the Green Mountain home, and a crowd gathered at the Mill depot to welcome them back, and farmer Owen's head towered above them all; and as he grasped that of his boy, Mr. Allan heard him say fervently, as the best blessing he could pronounce upon his child:

"Just and true are thy ways, thou King of Saints."

That night Daisy, and Brindle, and Bet came lowing home from pasture, for they heard a well-known voice calling them at the gate; and Bennie, as he pats his old pets and looks lovingly in the great brown eyes, catches through the still evening air his Puritan father's voice, as he repeats to his happy mother the jubilant words: "Fear not for I am with thee. I bring thy seed from the east, and gather them from the west: I will say to the north, Give up; and to the south, Keep not back; bring my sons from afar, and my daughters from the ends of the earth; every one that is called by my name: for I have created him for my glory, I have formed him."

She Wouldn't Marry a Mechanic.

A young man began visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well dressed. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young girl to inquire where he had been.

"I had to work to night."

"What, do you work for a living?" she hastily inquired in astonishment.

"Certainly," replied the young man; "I am a mechanic."

"I dislike the name mechanic," and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the young man visited the young lady. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best women in the country for his wife.

The lady who disliked the name of mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool, a regular vagrant about grog shops, and the soft, verdant and miserable girl is obliged to take in washing in order to support herself and children.

You dislike the name of mechanic, eh? You whose brothers are but well-dressed loafers.

We pity any girl who has so little brain, who is so verdant, so soft, as to think less of a young man for being a mechanic—one of God's noblemen—the most dignified and honorable personage of God's creatures. Beware, young lady, how you treat young men who work for a living, for you may one day be married to one of them yourself.

Far better discharge the well-fed pauper, with his rings, jewelry, brazenness and pomposity, and take to your affections the callous handed, intelligent and industrious mechanic.

Thousands have bitterly regretted their folly who have turned their backs to honesty. A few years have taught them a severe lesson.

* * *

NOVEL WEDDING FEE.—A good story is told of a reverend gentleman to whom a farmer complained that ministers earned money much easier than he did. "Now," said the farmer, "when you are called upon to marry a couple, you never expect a less sum than three dollars, and you sometimes get ten dollars—this for a few minute's service."

"Pooh!" replied the Doctor, "I would agree to give you half my next marriage fee for a bushel of potatoes."

"Very well," said the farmer, "I'll take your offer, and send you the potatoes."

A few day afterwards the clergyman was called on to splice a loving couple at D——, a place about four miles from where he lived. When the ceremony was over the bridegroom said to the worthy minister:

"Well, parson, I s'pose I must fork over something for your trouble. What say you to taking one of my terrier pups? The best breed, I tell you in the country. Shocking nice to have in the barn. Worth full five dollars, and I suppose a figure two would do for the splice, eh?"

The Doctor took the pup with joy.—The joke was too good; he hastened to the farmer, saying:

"Now, friend here is my fee; how shall we divide it?"

The farmer relished the joke so well that he increased the potatoes to half a dozen bushels.

* * *

Old Deacon Sharp never told a lie, but he used to relate this: He was standing one day beside a frog pond—we have his word for it—and saw a large garter snake make an attempt upon an enormous big bull frog. The snake seized one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog, to be on par, with his snakeship, caught him by the tail and both commenced swallowing one another until nothing was left of them.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

THE DISCIPLINE OF SORROW.—If the block of marble that lies before the sculptor was capable of feeling, how would it deplore and bemoan every stroke of the hammer, chipping off piece after piece of substance! It would deem its lot a pitiable one indeed. And yet that hammer and chisel are transforming that rough and shapeless stone into a form of life, grace and beauty fit to adorn the palace of a king.

So it is with us. Our characters are like unhewn blocks of marble, rude, misshapen, comparatively worthless. And God is sculpturing them into forms of divine symmetry and beauty, that may forever illustrate to the universe the power of His grace. The heavy block of adversity and the carping cares and petty annoyances of our daily life, are but different parts of the same divine and loving process.

And shall we look simply at the hammer and chisel and forget or doubt the glorifying work for which God is using them? Shall we think only of the chips which the blows of his presence strike from us, and overlook the immortal characters which the Great Sculptor is working thus to perfect for His celestial temple?

* * *

A countryman, says a city paper, was in town the other day, gawky, uncouth and innocent in appearance, but in reality with his teeth cut. Passing up Chatham street, through the Jews' quarter, he was continually encountered with importunities to buy. From almost every store some one rushed out, in accordance with the annoying custom of that street, to seize upon him and force him to purchase. At last a dirty fellow caught him by the arm, and clamorously urged him to become a customer. "Have you any shirts?" inquired the countryman with a very earnest look.

"A splendid assortment, sir. Step in, sir. Every price, sir, and in every style.—The cheapest in the city, sir."

"Are they clean?"

"To be sure. Step in, sir."

"Then," resumed the countryman, with perfect gravity, "put one on, for you need it."

The rage of the Jew may be imagined, as the countryman turned on his heel and quietly pursued his way.

* * *

JOSH BILLINGS ON HENS.—The best time to set a hen is when the hen is ready.—I kant tell what the best breed is, but the Shanghai is the meanest. It kosts as much to bord one as it dus a stage hoss, and you mite as well undertake tew fat a fanning mill by running oats thru it. There aint no profit in keeping a hen for her eggs if he lays less than one a day. Hens are very long lived, if they dont contract the throat disease; their is a great many goes to pot by this melankoly disease. I kant tell exackly how tew pick out a good hen, but as a general thing the hongryest ones, I kno, are the best apt tew scratch up the garden. Eggs packed in equal parts of salt and lime water, with the other end down will keep from 3 to 40 years, if they are not disturbed. Fresh beef-steake is good for hens; I serpose 4 or 5 pounds a day would be [illegible] a hen would need, at first along. I shall be happy to advise with you at eny time, on the hen question—and take it in eggs.

* * *

THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH.—Take a mass of quicksilver, let it fall to the floor, and it will split itself into a vast number of distinct globules. Gather them up, and put them together again, and they will coalesce into one body as before. Thus God's elect below are sometimes crumbled and distinguished into various parties, though they are in fact members in one and the same mystic body. But when taken up from the world and put together in Heaven, they will constitute one glorious undivided church for ever and ever.

* * *

A PITY.—A fellow who was brought to King James I., could eat, it was said, a whole sheep at a meal. "What else can he do," asked the king, "more than other men?" "Nothing," was the reply. "Hang him, then," said James; "for it is a pity a man should live who eats the share of twenty men, and can do no more than one."

* * *

A little girl on hearing her mother say that she intended to go to a ball, and have her dress trimmed with "bugles," innocently inquired if the bugles would blow up while she danced. "Oh, no," said the mother, "your father will do that when he discovers I have bought them."

* * *

An Irishman, a short time in this country, was eating boiled green corn. After eating off all the corn, he passed the cob back to the lady who sat at the head of the table, saying:

"Would you please be so kind as to put some more beans on the stick?"

* * *

"Put out your tongue a little farther," said a physician to a female patient; "a little farther, ma'am if you please—a little farther still." "Why, doctor, do you think there is no end to a woman's tongue?" cried the fair invalid.

* * *

A person was boasting that he sprung from a high family. "Yes," said a bystander, "I have seen some members of it so high that their feet could not touch the ground."

* * *

Tupper wrote seven stilted stanzas on the bones of some assumed martyrs recently dug up at Smithfield. Subsequent investigation disclosed the remains to be those of a pig.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & SON. - - Editors & Proprietors

Plainfield, N. J., May 28, 1868.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We suggest all correspondents to write briefly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the Constitutionalist will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is assailed. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in the limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Law and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens abroad and at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or untitled.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls.

No enactments or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Notice.

The Democratic Executive Committee of the County of Union are requested to meet for organization, at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth, on Saturday May 30th, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The members of said committee, outside of city of Elizabeth, are:

Rahway	First Ward	David J. [illegible]
	Second "	John F. Whitney
	Third "	C. W. Reynolds
	Fourth "	Wm. M. Crowell
Clark		John Halliday
Plainfield		Nathan Harper
Westfield		James Moffitt
Springfield		Thos. Pierson
Union		Job S. Williams
New Providence		R. Bonnell
Linden		(To be named.)

Punctual and general attendance is desired.

NATHAN HARPER, of Plainfield,
JOHN M. COWELL, of Elizabeth.

IMPEACHMENT.

FINAL EXPLOSION.

The "High and Solemn Court" of Impeachment again assembled on Tuesday.

Grant, Colfax and Vengeance were all present.

After voting upon the Second and Third Articles and ACQUITTING ANDREW JOHNSON by the same old verdict of 35 to 19, the Jacobins gave it up and adjourned the Court *sine die*.

Peace to its ashes! May its like be never seen again outside of the dominions of the king of the Cannibal Islands.

Grant immediately took a drink with Stanton.

Wade swore terribly.

Stevens sent for a plate of Downing's terrapin.

Boutwell looked towards the Hole in the Sky.

Colfax, leaning on the arm of Sambo, rolled out tears.

Butler seized all the yea and nay lists, thinking them telegraphic dispatches.

Chandler, Howard and Yates saw stars.

The apple trees bloomed magnificently.

So ended the most wicked conspiracy that has disgraced the annals of civilization since those red-handed monsters of the French Revolution, Robespierre, Danton and Marat, polluted the earth with crime and poisoned the air with cries for vengeance.

$200 Worth of Colfax.

Some months ago an effort was made in Trenton to aid an excellent charity there known as the Widow's Home. With a view of raising funds to supply the poor women with comforts during the winter, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax was invited to lecture. He did so, with the following result:

Receipts for tickets sold		[illegible]
Expenses: Paid Mr. Colfax for lecture	$200 00	
" for Hall	[illegible]	
" for Printing & posting	[illegible]	
" 15 widows $5 each	75 00	
Balance		[illegible]

What a shameful record! What disgusting meanness! Over one-half of the gross receipts, $200, pocketed and carried away by the lecturer, who could well have afforded gratuitous service, and the poor old widows realizing only $75 or the beggarly pittance of five dollars each.

The man who was guilty of that pilfering from poverty is now the Radical candidate for Vice President, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Mark him! Watch him!

If the women had the ballot that grab-all would not receive a dozen of "female suffrage" in Trenton.

Look at the difference.

On the 19th of March last a lecture was delivered at Laing's Hall in this village, for the benefit of the poor of Plainfield.

That lecture realized from the sale of tickets $209, every cent of which, with the exception of $10 50 paid for printing, *was given to the poor.*

The lecturer on that occasion, the superior of Schuyler Colfax in every particular, did not sneak out of Plainfield loaded with ill-gotten gain.

He lectured *without a cent of remuneration* and paid his own expenses in the bargain.

His name is JOEL PARKER, a distinguished Democratic ex-Governor of New Jersey.

Suppose Governor Parker should be pitted against Mr. Colfax in this style:

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOEL PARKER.

Stranger things have happened.

Grant and Colfax.

The Radical National Convention at Chicago, as everybody anticipated, nominated for President of the United States General Ulysses S. Grant. It was done by acclamation, which signified nothing, because the Convention *dared not put up any other name.*

We detract naught from General Grant's well earned military reputation, but as a candidate for the Presidency, we fail to discover in him the requisite qualifications for that important civic position, while he possesses personal traits quite repugnant to the propriety of making him a candidate, and independent of all other objections, he now stands before the people *as the chosen leader and willing tool of Revolutionary Radicalism,* such violent destructives and free government violators as Butler, Chandler, Forney and Brownlow, being his political body guard and action prompters.

General Grant must be judged by the company he voluntarily keeps, and evil associations will condemn any man.

For Vice President, the Convention selected Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, who, although of unquestioned ability, and, we doubt not, of good private character, is one of the bitterest of the bitter, a negroite from head to foot, the very impersonification of Radical vindictiveness, less vulgar but quite as black as Wade.

The white man's ticket will be published early in July.

Infamous.

The most infamous thing that has happened in these days of Jacobinical infamy is the espionage instituted by the Impeachment Managers, sitting as a secret conclave, prying into private affairs, smelling around like hyenas, and seizing for examination telegraphic dispatches which should have been held as sacred as the grave. If such an outrage had been committed by any individual member or committee of the English Parliament, instead of finding apologists, it would have created an outburst of popular indignation from John O'Groat's to the Lands End, while here it meets the approval of a Radical party whose standard bearers are Grant and Colfax, and who insult honorable men by soliciting, through suffrage for those candidates, a continuance of unscrupulous power.

Judd Declines.

In making up the list of visitors to West Point, the President appointed N. W. Edwards, of Illinois, but by some means the name of N. B. Judd, a Radical member of Congress from that State, was published instead. Mr. Judd being on his way to the Chicago Convention, telegraphed an insolent declination to President Johnson, who at once replied as follows:

Hon. N. B. Judd, Chicago—the appointment of visitor to West Point, which you decline in your telegram of the 18th, has not been conferred upon you.

Judd immediately went into the Convention rampant for "Grant, Colfax and Vengeance." The Judd incident reminds us of Governor Ward's famous declination of the Vice Presidential nomination at Trenton.

A Denial.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, has authorized the Chicago *Tribune* to deny emphatically the Radical slanders uttered against him, viz:

1st:—That he has lately been in communication with Andrew Johnson.

2nd:—That he has a Democratic son who made bets on the acquittal of the President.

3rd:—That he has ever been in any scheme for forming a new political party.

4th:—That he had any earthly inducement or motive to vote for acquittal other than his own sense of justice.

When the medals *for falsification* are distributed, what a stupendous pile will be given to the Grant, Colfax and Vengeance Radicals!

Senator Willey, of West Virginia, bears the following high testimonial on behalf of his colleague, Mr. Van Winkle, who has been so shamefully traduced by the Jacobins for voting against impeachment:

"I am as certain that he was conscientious in his opinion as I am sure that I was in my own. I never knew a man in whose integrity and purity of character I had greater confidence than I have in his."

Massachusetts Democracy.

The Democracy of Massachusetts held a large and enthusiastic convention at Worcester, 20th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention of July 4th. Col. Chas. G. Greene, of the Boston *Post* presided, and among the speakers was John Quincy Adams. The Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, of Cambridge, gave the Radicals a terrible overhauling. After quoting a passage of Scripture very *apropos* of "the situation," he said the ascendancy of the Republican party in 1861 was the greatest calamity that ever fell to the lot of man since the fall of Adam.—Four years of war, three years of anarchy, and one year of impeachment. Engraved on the darkest page of history are the names of Butler, Bingham, and Stevens of the House, and Sumner, Chandler and Wade of the Senate. The Radicals had conspired to destroy the government, abolish the Supreme Court, and put up a figure-head on their ship, and run the institution to suit themselves. He then paid a glowing tribute to those Republicans who had voted according to their judgment in the matter of impeachment, Fessenden, *Grimes,* Trumbull, and the others had only fallen in the battle before party. In the fire of party damnation the seven Republicans came out unscathed, but the Managers find themselves scorched, if not burned to death. The dissolution of the Radical party is only the forerunner of the ascendancy of the Democratic party to its proper place. There will be a return to a just administration of the government, with satisfactory finance and good old times.

The Radical journals call for the resignation of Fessenden, Trumbull and other Republican Senators who voted to acquit the President, on the alleged ground that those gentlemen do not represent the sentiment of a majority in their respective States.—Then why not demand the resignation of Frelinghuysen and Cattell, who, by voting to impeach *misrepresented New Jersey to the tune of twenty thousand or more.* Senators Morgan and Conkling, of New York, should also resign forthwith.

Butler had before his inquisitorial committee the other day a New York broker named Newton. The question was regarding a letter which had been abstracted from the possession of the witness.

"Who stole it?" inquired Butler.

"*I expect you did,*" responded Newton.

Butler fumed.

Honest men felt joyous.

Horace Greeley, after denouncing the Loyal League Club of New York as a set of "empty block-heads," was formally readmitted into fellowship at a breakfast given him the other morning by the club. Such *[illegible]* was the result of Greeley's zeal in bounding on impeachment. The *Leaguers are to be* congratulated on the increase of "blockheadism."

A short time ago the Radical journals were asserting that the Democrats had not a man of sufficient prominence to be a candidate for the Presidency. Now they declare that the party has so many candidates as to be quarreling over them in consequence. About the Fourth of July our negro suffrage friends will hear something from the Democratic camp that will make their ears tingle.

Logan took several car loads of Jacobins from Washington to Chicago to nominate "Grant, Wade and Vengeance."—The first and last named candidates were placed on the ticket, but oily Colfax slipped in between and upset poor old Wade.—Vengeance is supposed to represent Thad Stevens.

Forney wanted Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, nominated for Vice President because of his great "national popularity." In a Convention of 650 Curtin obtained 52 votes. Astonishing evidence of popularity that, but better than fell to the lot of Governor Ward who failed to get a single vote.

Rights that have been conceded to every President since the foundation of the government, Radicalism denied to Andrew Johnson because he would not go with Thad Stevens "outside of the Constitution."

The carpet bagger whom the Radicals have proclaimed Governor of Louisiana was expelled from the army by General Grant for *defrauding soldiers of their pay.*

Grant has been afraid to go to Europe for fear of being sea-sick, but a sea that will make him sicker is the President-cy, unless he gets "half seas over" and remains so.

It is reported that Secretary Seward intends purchasing the North Pole on account of the Russian iron that can be obtained from the axis.

Schenck said at Chicago, "Let us be just inside the party." He might have added, "and just outside the Constitution."

The new prayer of the Radical politicians is—Grant U. S. office.

Be careful how you use the telegraph, as Ben Butler may get hold of the dispatches.

Senator Doolittle, in a recent speech in Connecticut, said: "Two years ago Gen. Grant authorized me to say that if Congress insisted upon negro suffrage as a condition of the Southern States being admitted into the Union, there would be a war of races unless a standing army was kept there perpetually." Grant was honest and right then but that was before he had surrendered to the Radicals.

In November, 1863, President Lincoln, writing to a friend in Louisiana, used the following language:

"To send a parcel of Northern men here as representatives, elected, as would be understood (and perhaps really so), at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous: and were I a member of the Congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat."

That is now held to be disloyal, and for harboring like sentiments, the successor of Mr. Lincoln, with the aid and counsel of General Grant, is arraigned for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Embracery.

There is a crime named by legal authority as "Embracery." It is an offence against public justice, and consists in attempting to corrupt, instruct, or influence a jury beforehand, or to incline to favor one side of a cause in preference to the other, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, letters, money, entertainments, and the like, or by any other mode except by the evidence adduced at the trial, the arguments of counsel, and the instructions of the judge.

Of that the Radicals in and around Congress have been proven guilty.

The Radical Leader.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer* gives this incident in the life of the great leader of the Radical party of "moral ideas:"

"During all his life Thaddeus Stevens *has openly scoffed at the Christian religion.* A few years since, while trying a case in a town in another part of the State, he and some other lawyers were conversing one evening, when one of the party adduced the Bible as authority for some statement he had made. 'Oh,' said Mr. Stevens, 'the Bible is no authority. *It is the absolute history of a barbarous people.*'"

No wonder such a man blasphemed in his speech before the Court of Impeachment, and afterwards sneered at the sanctity of an oath like unto the following:

"I do solemnly swear that in all things pertaining to the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and the laws, so help me God."

The New York *Commercial* (Republican) speaks thus:

"What a spectacle is now presented us! Large cities, like Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and Rochester, have been wrested from our grasp. Nor is this all. Entire States have faltered by the way and withdrawn their support from the Republican party. New York, instead of being in the Republican column, writhes under the incubus of a fifty thousand Democratic majority.—Pennsylvania, California, Connecticut, and New Jersey, so lately plucked like a brand from the burning, have likewise relapsed."

And in Connecticut the Radicals *placed General Grant's likeness on their State ticket* to save it. The *great popularity* of Grant added nearly a hundred per cent to the Democratic majority. Grant has sold himself to Radicalism and of the black vomit he must die, politically.

The course of things resulting from the rebellion has been making the Republican Party more and more radical, until finally its recognized leaders are, Mr. Sumner in the Senate, Ben Butler in the House of Representatives, Mr. Greeley in the Tribune, and Wendell Phillips on the Stump. Two of these men—Greeley and Butler—were Secessionists, and the other two opposed to the Union. How long can the Republican Party survive such leadership?—*N. Y. Commercial* (Republican.)

There is lamentation among the "truly loil" as the New York *Sunday Courier* thus portrays:

When Greeley thought that Grimes was dead, a sore mistake he made;
Grimes is alive and kicking yet, the corpse is Benny Wade;
[illegible] in a cock that's dead. It never more will crow;
And [illegible] and wearily around the mourners go—
Oh!
The plumage of the Loyal League in mourning black is draped—
[illegible]—now Johnson has escaped.
[illegible] is sad and [illegible], and Conkling full of woe;
And [illegible] is so stuffed with wrath he has no chance to blow—
Oh!
There's wailing in the radical halls, in palaces of silk;
[illegible] will not be comforted, and weep the [illegible];
For in the Senate chamber yet are men not made of dough—
And [illegible] says in Jericho until his whiskers grow—
Oh!

☞ We have received the first number of the "*Middlesex County Democrat,*" published by Jones & Farmer, at Perth Amboy. It has a neat appearance, and as its name implies, is staunch Democratic.—Success to you, Colonel. Strike the Philistines right and left.

☞ Go and hear the young and gifted Miss Minnie Hauck, who has a charming voice.

Local and State Items.

☞ BOOK BINDING.—Every description of Book Binding done in the latest styles and at the lowest possible rates, at this office.

☞ The rain god appears to have exhausted his stock of water, as we have now had two whole days of sunshine, and according to the old prophecy, the new moon is in a proper position to hold up the Indian's powder horn, which betokens dry weather. "Grant it may be so."

☞ A NUISANCE.—The corner of the Broadway of our town and Somerset St., is nightly blockaded with fish, cement, and quack medicine pedlars, who make night hideous with their miserable attempts at forensic display, and the crowd of urchins who congregate around these venders, make it almost impossible for our citizens to pass, and ladies are often compelled to go some distance out of their way, in order to get clear of the crowd. Cannot this thing be stopped.

☞ Our readers should not forget the Grand Organ and Vocal Concert, which takes place at the Seventh Day Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, May 28.—This Concert, will, without doubt, be the finest affair ever given in this place.—Mr. Morgan is well known to a great many of our citizens, as is also Miss Rice, Contralto, and to hear Miss Minnie Hauck, is alone worth double the price of admission.

☞ Professor Dunn closes his highly interesting course of Chemical Lectures by an exhibition of *laughing gas* at Laing's Hall on Monday evening next. Everybody should be there on that night. It will be rich and racy.

☞ BASE BALL.—The "Unions," despite the unfavorable weather are not cast down, and if Jupiter Pluvius will only let up a little they will take advantage of his kindness and commence to play. We understand they have had a challenge from the Baskingridge Club, but it was declined. The boys do not intend to play any matches until their nine is fully organized, when they will be ready to try their skill with any amateur nine in the State.

☞ The lecture of Dr. Gilbert, given Thursday evening last, on the humorous traits of Artemus Ward, was one of the choicest repasts ever offered to an audience. The Doctor handled his subject with unsurpassed ability and gave universal delight to all who had the good fortune to be among his hearers. We hope that he will again afford us the opportunity of chronicling him as a lecturer in Plainfield. The people, we are sure, will say amen.

☞ Go and hear *the young and gifted* Miss Minnie Hauck, who has a charming voice.

☞ Our brethren of the *Union County Herald* complain that they have not received our paper lately. We have sent it regularly, and shall continue to do so.—There must be something wrong in the Post Office department.

☞ MUSICAL.—Signor Barra is meeting with much success in his efforts to form a class in our beautiful town, and we hope the music-loving portion of our community will lend their influence in this really good work. The system taught by the Signor is highly recommended by the citizens of New York and Brooklyn, where it has been taught the last two seasons.

☞ The Committee appointed by the Democrats of Westfield at their last meeting, 10th inst., have agreed upon a Constitution and by-laws for a Democratic Association, and will report to a meeting to be held June 6th, at A. DeRand's Hotel, Scotch Plains.

☞ Do not forget the Grand Concert at the Seventh Day Baptist Church, Thursday, May 28.

☞ Flower Plants, Hanging Baskets, &c.—you can get a large variety and nice stock, very cheap, of Denton Brothers, near the village.

☞ Lamon & Marsh of Westfield sold last week, the two-story French roof house on Westfield Avenue, erected by Horace J. Staples, for $6000; also, House and 9 acres of J. B. Fowler, 1 mile from the village, $9,500.

☞ Miss Florence A. Rice, Contralto, has a rich and powerful voice.

☞ We learn that the Central Railroad *Smoking Car* accommodations, especially on the second morning train to New York, (7.28,) falls short of meeting the daily wants of the traveling public, and that the commuters think of petitioning the Company for either a larger or a duplicate car of the kind. As *smoking* is now an established institution, we doubt not such a well founded request will be speedily granted. To be compelled to prematurely throw away a fragrant Havana or empty out a well filled Meerschaum, because of no room in the car but *standing*, and sometimes little of that, is a poignant sorrow which only those who *use the weed* can properly comprehend. We hope the generous hearted R. R. Superintendent will come to the immediate relief of our afflicted fellow villagers, and we would respectfully suggest, that he also issue an order forbidding ingress into the *smoking car* of any person who does not either puff or play cards.

☞ We understand that two or three of our citizens had their pockets picked on the grounds of the European Circus which visited our place last Friday, which fact does not speak very well for that institution. We will say, however, (if we did not get an advertisement) that the Circus is one of the best now travelling. The procession was very fine, and the performance the best we ever witnessed.

☞ ATTENTION GAZELLE.—A regular monthly meeting of Gazelle Engine Co. will be held at their Hall on Wednesday, June 3rd, at 8 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired.

☞ ZEPHYR'S, ATTENTION.—The annual election of officers for Zephyr Hook & Ladder Co. will take place at their rooms on Tuesday, June 2d, at 8 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested.

By order of
L. D. BROKAW, *Foreman.*
JAS. K. ARNOLD, *Sec.*

☞ Miss Florence A. Rice, Contralto, has a rich and powerful voice.

☞ The coal trains on the Morris and Essex railroad are now run over the road at night after the principal traffic of the day is over.

☞ Frederick W. Walkey, nine years old, in attempting to jump on a coal train in motion, on the Central railroad at North Branch, fell on the track and was run over, a few days ago. He lived only two hours afterward.

☞ The late Jacob J. Tyger, of Peapack, Somerset county, left $1,000 to the Reformed church of that town, the interest of which is to be paid annually forever towards the salary of the pastor of said church.

☞ DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—Have received the endorsement and cordial approbation of the most eminent men in this and other communities. The human system very often needs a Tonic to strengthen it, and to aid in its performance of its functions when it becomes debilitated. The German Bitters does this, and possesses the additional advantage of being non-intoxicating. For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the nervous system, it is unequalled, and is recommended by physicians of the highest standing. The wonderful sale which this article has, is of itself a sufficient guarantee of its surpassing excellence.

☞ The New Jersey Historical Society held a meeting at Newark last week, Judge Field presiding. W. A. Whitehead, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, read an interesting report wherein he stated that the society had received the gift of an old letter of Washington's written from Bergen, Oct. 9th, 1780, to Benjamin Franklin, in which is announced the arrival in the country of Gen. Lafayette, also another letter of Gen. Greene's, written in 1779 to Col. James Abeel asking for supplies for the army which was about to move.

☞ The Summit House, kept by E. C. T. Knight, at Summit, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad, was destroyed by fire last Friday morning. The family were saved by a warning from the watchman employed by the Railroad company. Nearly all the furniture, books and papers belonging to Mr. Knight, were burned. The house and goods were partly insured.

☞ Do not forget the Grand Concert at the Seventh Day Baptist Church, Thursday, May 28.

☞ On Monday of last week Orestus Griggs, a farmer living near Freehold, N. J. left home with his family to attend a funeral, leaving an infant five months old in care of a girl named Annie Longstreet. On the return of the family the child was found in a deep sleep, from which all attempts to awaken proved unavailing, a doctor was sent for who decided that the child had taken laudanum. This the girl stoutly denied. The doctor found it impossible to arouse the little sleeper, and on Tuesday it died. The father then made a complaint before Justice Wainright, and the girl was arrested and lodged in Freehold Jail, where she confessed that the child cried, the household work had to be done, and she gave the child half a tea-spoonful of laudanum to quiet it. A coroners inquest was held on the body and a verdict rendered that the child came to its death from an overdose of laudanum administered by Annie Longstreet. She was returned to the jail to await the action of the Grand Jury in September next.

☞ Six thousand dollars in gold and silver, secreted in a vault six by four, was found a few days ago by Patrick Murphy, a laborer, while altering an old building on the corner of Washington and Second Sts., Hoboken.

☞ A Cricket Club has been organized at Trenton.

☞ Rev. Robert S. Manning, of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, has dissolved his pastoral relations with that church, to take effect on the 1st of October, at which time he will take charge of the church at Morrisville, and will reside at Trenton.

☞ Go and hear the young and gifted Miss Minnie Hauck, who has a charming voice.

☞ The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Leander Bishop, of Bound Brook, was celebrated last week, about seventy five of the relatives and friends of the venerable couple being present, many of them coming from distant States.

☞ Benajah Deacon, the United States Marshal for the district of New Jersey, died at his residence in Mount Holly on Tuesday 19th inst. Mr. Deacon was appointed Marshal during the first administration of President Lincoln.

☞ It is not generally known that in the year 1804 only five silver dollars were coined by the United States mint. A lady in the vicinity of Newark seeing the announcement of a sale of one of these very rare coins at a high figure remembered that more than twenty years ago she had put away as a pocket-piece for a son, a silver dollar, the date of which she did not remember. The piece, after considerable search, turned up and proved—to the delight of its owner—to be one of the celebrated five. It was offered for sale and brought the neat little sum of $450.

☞ Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Queens College, Dublin, has not yet decided to accept the Presidency of Princeton College, New Jersey.

☞ Phineas B. Kennedy, of Warren County, died at Belvidere, on Sunday, May 17th, aged 69 years. He was a prominent and useful citizen of this State.

☞ Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, has been elected President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, in place of the Rev. J. M. Krebs, D. D., deceased.

☞ The Burlington County Board of Freeholders are at a dead lock—standing 11 Democrats to 11 Radicals.

☞ In Roselle, near Elizabeth, lots 25 x 150 feet are selling for from $400 to $500.

The Grand Jury of Hudson county have made a charge against the Newark and New York Railroad Company for dangerous construction of bridges.

☞ The Chosen Freeholders of Hunterdon County are all Democrats except one.

☞ Rev. Father M. A. Madden, for the past fourteen years pastor of the parish at Madison, Essex county, died suddenly at the house of Mr. James Dougherty, No. 126 Market Street, in Newark, on Sunday before last, of paralysis.

☞ The May term of the Court of Chancery commenced at Trenton last week. There were fifty-six cases set down for hearing and argument.

☞ Miss Florence A. Rice, Contralto, has a rich and powerful voice.

☞ A man, wrapped in the American flag, started from Trenton the other day with the intention of walking to St. Louis.

New York Live Stock Market.

Beeves are plenty again this week, counting up 5,595 head, nearly all of which have been sold. Prices declined ½c. per lb. the latter part of last week, but have nearly recovered again. There was about 1,700 for sale yesterday, mostly at Communipaw.—Sheep are in larger supply than the demand calls for, and a decline of ½a1c. per lb., is reported. Arrivals for the week 19,1[illegible] head. Hogs are very plenty and selling slowly at former quotations. Receipts [illegible],632 head. Cool weather and the high prices of other meats favor consumption.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by [illegible]

Wheat Flour, ⅌ cwt	[illegible]
[illegible] Flour [illegible]	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ⅌ cwt	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat, ⅌ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, ⅌ dozen	[illegible]
Butter, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Turnips	[illegible]

Deaths.

MARVIN.—In Plainfield, May [illegible], Richard S. Marvin, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

RAYMOND.—In Plainfield, May [illegible], Edward M. Raymond, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

DEMAREST.—In Plainfield [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

Master's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey, between John W. [illegible], complainant, and James [illegible], defendants. Fi. Fa. for sale of Mortgaged premises.

The above sale stands adjourned to [illegible]

[illegible], Master's Chancery of New Jersey.

Dated May [illegible]

A Full Blooded Alderney Bull

AND SUFFOLK BOAR for the season. [illegible] Rahway Road, near Westfield. [illegible]

LOST!

Five Dollars Reward!

LOST on Wednesday, May [illegible] [illegible]

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

R[illegible] Chance for a Baker. [illegible] French roof and [illegible] Enquire of

LAMON & MARSH,
Westfield, N. J.

Radical Gerrymandering.

The Legislature of Connecticut last week elected Ex-Governor Buckingham, Radical a Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1869. If the legislature had represented the *popular will of* Connecticut an Radical could have been chosen, but it does not portray that will, and, consequently, the wishes of a majority of the people of Connecticut are discarded. The way that State has been gerrymandered and cut up into rotten boroughs by Radicalism may be seen as follows:

Towns gave	to [illegible] votes,	have	Representatives
[illegible]	767	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	34,360	28	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,198	30	[illegible]
[illegible]	4,960	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	172	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,964	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	180	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	41,385	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3,068	[illegible]	[illegible]

The majority of the small towns which have equal representation with the large towns and cities elected Radical representatives who voted for Mr. Buckingham and thereby secured his return over the *people's choice*, Hon. James Dixon.

The following admirable letter is worthy of perusal.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 10.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic and Conservative members of the Connecticut Legislature, as their candidate for office of Senator of the United States, for the term of six years, from the 4th of March next.

Representing, as these members do, a majority of the people of the State, their nomination furnishes conclusive evidence that my course in the Senate has the sanction of the popular will. This is to me a source of great satisfaction—although my duty would have been the same, and I trust, would have been as faithfully and conscientiously performed if I had been certain that I should be condemned for doing right, instead of being rewarded and sustained as I now am, by the approbation of the people.

Regarding a nomination by the representatives of a majority of the people of Connecticut as a higher honor than an election by the representatives of a minority, I accept it with gratitude, and remain, with high respect,

Your friend and obedient servant,
JAMES DIXON.

To the Hon. William L. Bennet, Chairman, and the Hon. John Kendrick, Secretary.

The Platform.

The platform adopted by the Radicals at Chicago is a funny piece of mechanism. The New York *Times* (Republican), thus rips up a plank:

"Declarations in favor of a rapid reduction of taxation and the strictest economy in the administration of the Government, are unassailable and abstract propositions. Every man not fed at the public expense will hold up both hands for them. *But a Republican Convention in 1868 ought to have been able to present something more effective than promises.* The party has been in power long enough to have gathered a rich store of performances. It should have been able to go before the country with a record of services rendered in regard both to retrenchment and taxation. The public purse has been for years altogether in its hands. It has had exclusive management of the appropriations and exclusive power over the forms and amount of taxation. How happens it, then, that in a platform intended to set forth its claims to continued confidence, it has nothing better to offer than resolves in favor of reforms which it has obstinately and culpably neglected? Why is it that no serious attempt has been made to enforce even moderate economy, and that, in consequence, the abolition of taxes must be followed by their re-imposition or by a large addition to the debt? These are weak spots in the party's record. They are a condemnation of its recent Congressional career, and a sorry exemplification of its fidelity and capacity in fiscal and financial affairs."

* * *

The Radical Secretary of the Senate, Forney, makes this fling at Chief Justice Chase and Senator Fessenden, two of the best men the Republican party ever had:

"Judge Chase adorns with satisfied rotundity our one-dollar national currency bills, while Mr. Fessenden's lean and sinister physiognomy shrivels and twists on the twenty-five cent fractional notes. Must we see these men every time we open our pocket-books? Must the workingman every time he handles *his hard earned pennies be leered at by the countenance of the men who have made that little text?*—The danger of premature honors was never more signally demonstrated. There are busts and pictures of Chase, at least in different parts of the country, adorning temples of honor and sacrifices, that hardly become them now. They can be taken down, carried up to the garret, buried in the cellar, or disembowelled from frame and glass; but what shall we do with our dishonored money? And, sad to think, *are there any innocent and happy children* called after Chase, Fessenden or Grimes, and now branded with a stigma for life?"

* * *

The *Nation*, a Republican journal, in reply to the Radical clamor against Mr. Evarts for defending the President, says:

"In spite of the confident assertions to the contrary, made by editors who do not understand the man, we have no doubt that William Curtis Noyes, if living, would have done exactly what Mr. Evarts has done, and that Charles O'Conor would have done the same thing for Abraham Lincoln if he had been called upon to do it. We should lament at the decline of professional honor at our bar if we believed that its leaders would refuse, under the influence of political prejudice to perform their legitimate duties."

* * *

☞ Do not forget the Grand Concert at the Seventh Day Baptist Church, Thursday, May 28.

GLEANINGS.

Voting in Greece is somewhat different from voting in America. The polling places are churches. Thirty ballot-boxes are placed on the floor of the church, each of them bearing the name of a candidate. Upon one-half of the box, painted white, is written "Yes," and on the other half, painted black, is written "No." A clerk attends the voter, with thirty ballots, and when opposite a box pronounces the name of the candidate and hands the voter a ballot. Passing his arm up a funnel about a foot in length, the voter's hand arrives unseen at a division in the box, and he drops the ball to the right or left, "yes" or "no," as the case may be, and so on throughout the whole thirty. The system is said to insure secrecy and perfect order.

A Louisiana freedman, questioned as to his age, said he couldn't tell, but he had "double gran' children."

The latest instance of a strong inclination for statistical research occurs in the Springfield Republican, the editor of which paper stating that a Pittsfield homœopathic physician, in a practice of twenty-five years, has administered exactly 1,080,000 pills to his patients, has travelled with his horse and buggy more than 200,000 miles, and the fees charged amount to $140,000, or a little more than a hundred dollars a week.

The eleventh article was taken up first, it is said, on Scriptural grounds, as the impeachers hoped that a little 'leven would leaven the whole lump.

Bar tenders are called out West "decanters."

American canned fruits are becoming very popular in England—peaches and tomatoes taking the lead.

A young machinist in Detroit has made a locomotive and engine tender complete, about four feet in length, and weighing only 309 lbs—attached are head light, bell, whistle and every "fixin" to be found in a regular locomotive engine. It can be run with 15 pounds of steam, though as high as 30 pounds can be put on, if necessary. The boiler has 13 flues. The maker has refused $2,500 for it.

No less than 100,000 rats have been caught in Marion county, Minn., during the past winter. The fur trade is quite lively in that region.

"Solid leather men" and "carpet-baggers" are the two political divisions South.

A quarrel between two negroes on the precipitous bluff at Nashville, resulted in one of the combatants being thrown over the cliff. He had a terrible fall, but struck upon his head and escaped injury.

When the Pacific Railroad is finished, the tour of the world can be made in two months and half. From New York to San Francisco will take seven days; from San Francisco to Hong Kong, by way of Yokohama, twenty days; from Hong Kong by steamer to Suez in thirty-two days, from Suez to Paris, six days; from Paris to New York, ten days; in all seventy-five days.

Self opening umbrellas are a new invention.

A man out in Missouri had a sick cow. Undertaking to mix her a bolus of gunpowder and ashes, he exploded a twelve pound can of the former, blew off the roof of the house, killed two children and injured himself hopelessly. It is not stated whether the cow recovered or not.

Prentice says that old Ben. Wade should be employed by the lecture associations to deliver lectures on cursing and swearing—with illustrations.

New Orleans possesses 70 miles of street railroad.

If with 1,500 revenue officers in New York city, whisky sells for 60 cents a gallon, how many officers will be required to bring the price of champagne to ten cents a bottle.

Among the gifts at a recent wooden wedding at the South End in Boston, was a fashionable bonnet made of shavings.

The human family is so numerous that a birth and a death occur every moment.

Cincinnati expects to reach a population of 900,000 in 1910.

Nantucket men are going West, to turn their harpoons into pruning hooks.

Vermont has enjoyed but two hangings in forty years. Not, however, for want of material for that exhibition.

One thousand men in Chicago gain a livelihood by driving express wagons.

Building cottages of blocks of coal is suggested in Illinois, where lumber is scarce.

A man in Worcester, Mass., who carries gunpowder and metallic cartridges in his pocket with loose tobacco, was startled the other day by an explosion which shattered his pipe bowl, and a ball of a cartridge was afterwards found in the wall on the opposite side of the room.

Why is coffee like an axe with dull edge? Because it has to be ground before it is used.

Whatever you dislike in another, take care to correct in yourself.

Re-Opening of the Organ!

GRAND
Vocal & Organ Concert
AT THE
Seventh Day Baptist Church,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Thursday Evening, May 28th.
UNPRECEDENTED ARRAY OF TALENT

Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, } Organists.
Mr. Sam'l P. Warren, }
Miss Minnie Hauck, Soprano.
Miss Florence Rice, Contralto.
Mr. L. P. Thatcher, Tenor.
Mr. Sam'l P. Warren, Conductor.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8.
Tickets, - One Dollar.
RESERVED SEATS, $1.50

ATTENTION!

TICKETS for the Concert in the Seventh Day Baptist Church on May 28, will be for sale on Monday, May 25th, at Pope, Parse & Mundy's Store, Wm. H. Voorhees Drug Store and by Alex. Titsworth. Tickets, One Dollar; Reserved Seats, $1.50.

Wm. H. Jacobus,
WITH
Smith, Clark & Co.,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
BRUSHES.
Address, 260 WALNUT ST.,
my21y NEWARK, N. J.

House for Sale or to Let.
ON the corner of Fourth and William St. Contains 9 rooms, and has a large lot. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.
May 14-4w.

WANTED:
A GIRL WANTED, to learn dressmaking, on Front Street, opposite Dr. Williams's.
May 14-2w. MRS. THORN.

Ladies' Restaurant
AND
Ice Cream Saloon.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened a Ladies' Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon on
FRONT STREET,
(In the building formerly occupied as the Post Office.)
All the delicacies of the season will be furnished—Game, &c. Also
PURE ICE CREAM.
☞ Parties supplied at short notice.
my8 GEORGE MILLER.

Grand Opening
OF
Spring AND Summ'r Goods
AT
Pope,
Parse &
Mundy's
TEMPLE of FASHION
WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE
Largest Assortment of Goods!
Ever before offered in Plainfield, at prices which
Cannot be Beat!
Consisting of all the latest and leading styles of
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
SACKINGS.
A large assortment at low prices.
POPLINS,
DELAINES,
ALAPACAS.
We would call especial attention to our White Goods Department where will be found a large and complete assortment of
Piques,
Jaconets,
Cambrics,
Swiss, &c.
A complete assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HOSIERY, &c.
Oil Cloths, Mats & Matting,
Carpets, &c.,
In fact everything kept in a first-class store. Call and be convinced.
Pope, Parse & Mundy,
Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at this office.

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
and
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
Philadelphia, Pa.
The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. [illegible]

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, [illegible]

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best
Blood Purifiers
[illegible]

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28th, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—[illegible]
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
ap8y

E. DUNHAM & CO.,
THE POPULAR
CLOTHIERS
Are now ready with the most complete stock of [illegible]
Very Lowest Prices!
Our superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently the customer can depend on
STYLISH AND WELL-FITTING GARMENTS!
Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our store.
Cheapness
Has always been our rule: we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the jobber's profit, [illegible]
FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,
Coat, Vest & Pants complete) beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of - - - - - $18
Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits!
Complete, very durable and stylish, at the extreme low figure of - - $13
Extra Fine all wool Cassimere Suits,
Coat, Pants and Vest complete, made up very tasty, at the low price of - $10
REMEMBER THIS IS FOR THE ENTIRE SUIT!

Price List of Coats:
Superfine black dress frock coats, (our best) - - $15
" " " " 12
Extra Fine heavy black dress sack coats, edges finely braided, 10
Silk mixed cassimere sacks, of tasty cut, - 8
Brown mixed all wool cassimere sacks, new style, - - 7
Black and white silk mixed cassimere sacks, - 6
Grey mixed all wool do., - - 5
Stylish tweed sacks, at the low price of 4

Price List of Pants:
Our Finest and Best Black Doeskin Pants, - - - - $7
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade, - 5
40 different styles of all wool Cassimere Pants at - - 4
A splendid assortment of new style all wool pants, - - - 3
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear, 2 50
Now making—2,000 pair new style Cassimere Pants, at - - - 2 00

Price List of Vests.
Our finest and best black and fancy silk, cassimere and velvet vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of $5
BLACK DOESKIN VESTS, braided edges, at - $2 50, 3 & 4
200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty, $2 to 3

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment, [illegible]

N. B.—[illegible]

☞ [illegible] The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing.
315 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
[illegible]
mar26-ool

NEW
FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Flour & Feed Store
In Cherry Street,
(Next to the Post Office)
where they are prepared to furnish
FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.
At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.
R. J. HAGAMAN.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!
MRS. M. SCHENK
WOULD announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and County of Union that she will open on
Thursday, April 30th,
ON FRONT STREET,
(Next door to Fraser's Hotel) with an entire new stock of goods of the latest styles.
SILK & STRAW BONNETS,
JOCKEYS, HEAD-DRESSES,
LADIES' CAPS, INFANT'S CAPS,
LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
[illegible]
Straws Bleached, Pressed and Altered
TO THE LATEST STYLE.

The Old Meat Stand
ON THE CORNER OF
Front and Cherry Streets,
IS THE PLACE TO GET THE
BEST MEAT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.
INSLEY S. GARDNER.

RE-OPENING OF THE
Second Street Bakery.
THE subscriber, having reopened the Bakery on Second Street, formerly occupied by A. Wardlaw, is now prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity with
Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,
All made from the best material and by experienced workmen. He will also supply customers at their residences. A share of public patronage is solicited.
ap8 tf JOHN BARRE.

FARM FOR SALE IN SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—A valuable farm containing 110 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, good house, containing 12 rooms—house nearly new; good outhouses; also, a splendid young and thrifty orchard with good fruit. [illegible]
BERNARD ARCHIBALD,
Southampton, L. I.
Or enquire at this office. ap8 tf Price, $10,000

Lumber

T. W. Young & Co.,
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW YARD
Cor. Peace St. and the Railroad,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Where they are offering to the public
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS
Pine,
Spruce
and Hemlock
LUMBER,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SIDING, BARN ENCLOSURE,
SHINGLES, BOARDS, PLANK,
PINE AND SPRUCE FLOORING,
Seasoned, also SHEATHING, worked and unworked,
FENCING STRIPS,
SQUARE & BEADED PICKETS,
Both Pine and Hemlock.
RAILING,
FENCE & ARBOR POSTS,
PINE CEILING LATH,
SHINGLE LATH, &c.
HEMLOCK BOARDS and TIMBER
ALSO,
Lime, Plaster & Cement
In fact, all kinds of
Building Material.
☞ Being MANUFACTURERS of, as well as dealers in Lumber, we feel assured that all who favor us with their patronage will be suited as regards quality and price. Please give us a call.
Frames for Buildings
Promptly put in Order.
my8 T. W. YOUNG & CO.

Dry Goods!
PICKELL & RAMSEY,
FRONT ST., (Opp. Somerset),
are now ready for the
SPRING TRADE!
We have the
LARGEST
AND
Best Assortment
Of Dress Goods, White Goods, Linens, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., ever before offered in Plainfield, which will be sold
CHEAPER
than any other place, as we sell for
CASH ONLY!
PICKELL & RAMSEY.
1-6m1

GARDNER & CUTTER,
(Successors to Walker & Moffett)
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS
AND
Choice Family Groceries,
Provisions, Flour, &c.
ALSO
FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS
IN THEIR SEASON,
At the old stand of William Dunn,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
HAVE constantly on hand, and are following around [illegible] and are selling them as
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.
W. E. CARTER ap8y J. S. CUTTER.

NOW IS THE TIME
FOR NEW THINGS!
I. E. PARKER & CO.
ARE adding to their stock of Fruits, Vegetables and Poultry, everything in their line they can find in the New York markets, [illegible]
FRUIT,
Vegetables and Poultry.
They also manufacture
"Parker's Excelsior Blueing,"
For the laundry. Give it one trial and satisfy yourself. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuation of the same.
I. E. PARKER,
A. DAVIS.

M. Vermeule,
Dealer in
FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,
UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,
&c., &c.,
FRONT STREET,
(Opposite Somerset),
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Laws of New Jersey.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE.—An act for the appointment of commissioners in relation to supplying the city of Elizabeth with pure and wholesome water.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the city council of the city of Elizabeth shall, on the first stated meeting of said city council after the approval of this act, appoint five freeholders of said city, who shall constitute a board to be known as the water commissioners of the city of Elizabeth.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners and they are hereby authorized to examine and consider all matters relative to supplying the said city of Elizabeth with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water for the use of the inhabitants of the said city and the amount of money necessary to effect that object, and also to make an estimate and appraisement of the actual cost and present value of the works and property of the Elizabethtown water company.

3. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall have power, with the consent of the said city council, to employ engineers, surveyors, and such other persons as in their opinion may be necessary to enable them to fulfil their duties under this act.

4. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall make a report of their proceedings under this act, which shall contain their opinion as to the best plan of furnishing the city of Elizabeth with a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water, and an estimate of the expense of carrying such plan into effect, also the reasons and calculations upon which such opinion and estimate may be founded and generally all such information connected with the object of such improvement as they may deem important, and also the estimate and appraisement of the works and property of the Elizabethtown water company.

5. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall present a copy of said report to the city council of the city of Elizabeth, on or before the first day of December next, and their said report shall be made and presented by them to the legislature on the second Tuesday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

6. And be it enacted, That all reasonable expenses to be incurred under this act, and the compensation of the said commissioners, engineers, surveyors and other persons employed, to be fixed by the city council, and not increased or diminished during their term of office, shall be paid by order of the city council, for which purpose they are hereby authorized to raise money by tax in the same manner as they are now authorized to do for the expenses of the said city.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 9, 1868.

CHAPTER EIGHTY-EIGHT.—A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the firemen of the city of Elizabeth," approved March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in addition to the representatives allowed by the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, there shall be elected annually, on or before the first day of May, three representatives from the exempt fireman's association, who shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected, and that Joseph L. D. Lyon, Chancey Harris and Michael Kreig shall be the first representatives from said exempt firemen's association.

2. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid to the treasurer of the fire department of the city of Elizabeth for the use and benefit of said fire department, on the first Monday in April in each year, by every person who shall act in the city of Elizabeth as agent for or on behalf of any individual or association of individuals not incorporated by the laws of this state, to effect insurances against losses or injuries by fire in the city of Elizabeth, although such individuals or associations may be incorporated for that purpose by any state or country, the sum of two dollars upon the one hundred dollars, and at that rate upon the amount of all premiums which during the year or part of the year ending on the next preceding thirty-first day of December shall have been received by such agent or person, or received by any other person, for him, or shall have been agreed to be paid for any insurance effected or agreed to be effected or promised by him as such agent or otherwise against loss or injury by fire in the city of Elizabeth.

3. And be it enacted, That no person shall in the city of Elizabeth, as agent or otherwise, for any individual or individuals or association effect or agree to effect any insurance upon which the duty above mentioned is required to be paid, or as agent or otherwise, procure such insurance to be effected, until he shall have executed and delivered to the said treasurer a bond to the fire department of the city of Elizabeth, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with such sureties as the said treasurer shall approve, with a condition that he will annually render to the said treasurer on the first Monday in April in each year, a just and true account, verified by his oath that the same is just and true, of all premiums which, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding such report shall have been received by him, or by any other person for him, or agreed to be paid for any insurance against loss or injury by fire in the city of Elizabeth which shall have been effected or promised by him to be effected from any individual or individuals or association not incorporated by the laws of this state as aforesaid; and he will annually, on the first Monday in April in each year, pay to the said treasurer two dollars upon every hundred, and at that rate upon the amount of any premiums.

4. And be it enacted, That every person who shall effect, agree to effect, promise or procure any insurance specified in the preceding sections of this act, without having executed and delivered the bond required by the preceding section, shall for each offence forfeit five hundred dollars for the use of said fire department, and it shall be the duty of the counsel of the said fire department to sue for and collect the said penalty of five hundred dollars in the name of the fire department of the city of Elizabeth.

5. And be it enacted, That a quorum of the said board of representatives of the fire department of the city of Elizabeth, shall consist of a representation from the majority of the fire companies of the said city.

6. And be it enacted, That all chimney fines, and fines for violation of the building laws of the said city of Elizabeth, shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the fire department of the city of Elizabeth.

7. And be it enacted, That all active firemen in the said city of Elizabeth shall be exempt from all poll tax, and that the polls thus exempted shall not be counted in the apportionment of the quota of tax in the county of Union.

8. And be it enacted, That every fireman's certificate shall be dated at the time of paying for the same to the chief engineer who shall enter the name and time of payment, in a book kept by him for that purpose, and the time of service of every fireman shall commence with the date of said certificate; provided, that no certificate as aforesaid shall bear date previous to the approval of said firemen by the city council of the city of Elizabeth.

9. And be it enacted, That exempt firemen of the city of Elizabeth, shall not be entitled to the exemption of three dollars from their tax now allowed by law, unless in possession of an exempt certificate signed by the chief engineer, for which they shall pay one dollar to said chief engineer for the fire department fund.

10. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, whether general, special or local, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, so far as they relate to the said city of Elizabeth, be and the same are hereby repealed.

11. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 28, 1868.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND TWO.—An act to incorporate the Order of Saint Benedict in New Jersey.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That Boniface Whimmer, Roman Hill, Oswald Moosmuller and Peter Henry Lemke and their associates, members of the society called the Order of Saint Benedict, being a society of religious men living in community and devoted to charitable works and the education of youth, be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name, style and title of the "Order of Saint Benedict" of New Jersey, to have perpetual succession, to use a common seal, and alter and renew the same at pleasure; to take, hold and enjoy lands, tenements and hereditaments, and to make such by-laws for their government, and for the admission of members into the corporation as they shall deem necessary and proper; provided, that such by-laws shall not be repugnant to nor inconsistent with the constitution of the United States or of this state; and provided also, that the clear yearly income of the real estate to be held by said corporation, exclusive of the houses occupied by the Order in this state and grounds thereto attached, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars; and provided, that no person shall be or remain a corporator except regular members of said religious society, living in community and governed by the laws thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That the essential objects of said corporation shall be the education of youth and the establishment of churches and conducting of service therein.

3. And be it enacted, That no misnomer of the said corporation or their successors, shall defeat or annul any gift, grant, devise or bequest to or for their said corporation; provided, that the intent of the party or parties making such gift, grant, devise or bequest, shall sufficiently appear on the face of the deed, will, grant or other writing whereby any estate or interest was intended to pass to or for the said corporation.

4. And be it enacted, That any person or persons now holding or who may hereafter hold any goods, chattels or property real or personal estate, or interest whatever in trust or for the use of the Order of Saint Benedict, in this state, or any of the members thereof, are hereby authorized to convey, transfer, grant, and make over the same to the corporation hereby created, freed and discharged from all such trusts; provided, that no private rights or vested interests shall be affected or in any way prejudiced by such conveyance to the corporation.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act, and take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1868.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND TWO.—Supplement to the act entitled "An act to complete the Geological Survey of the State," approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That so much of the act to which this is a supplement, as directs and requires the geological survey of this state to be completed within a period not to exceed four years, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 24, 1868.

◆

"Nothing can be done well that is done in a hurry," oracularly declared a certain pompous politician one day lately. "How about catching fleas?" asked a wag at his elbow. The politician was floored.

◆

"I came near selling my boots the other day," said Scottie to a friend. "How so?" "Well, I had them half soled."

◆

A half witted fellow recently joined the "army of the Lord," at the solicitation of an eloquent pastor, and then coolly asked for his bounty.

◆

Why is Westminister Abbey like a hearth? Because it holds the ashes of the great.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

109 BLEECKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; no Paint of any description—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—being used in their construction. They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution: all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE C. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unrivalled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 26, the Cycloid Piano, invented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the square class that I have ever tried. The tone seems put as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John H. Pattison,	Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz,	Wm. K. Bassford,
A. Bachoff,	Charles Fradel,
Alfred A. Pease,	C. J. Hopkins,
William Mason,	Theo. Eisfeld,
Gustav Stoeckel,	Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 67 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, sweetness of touch, and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season:

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the FLORENCE is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

Mar1-y

Tiemann's Laundry Blue.

This Blue is manufactured expressly for WASHING purposes by the well known Color manufacturers, D. F. TIEMANN & CO., and being perfectly PURE and free from Acid, it supplies a want which has long been felt, a Blue which will not injure the clothes.

It is put up in convenient form in bottles, &c. for those who prefer using the powder, in neat wooden boxes. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent,

240 Pearl Street, N. Y.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCHES

Fine Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENEDICT BROS.,

UP TOWN

691 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Between Amity and Fourth Streets.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCH

Having proved an exact time-keeper, we confidently recommend it to those wishing to keep the correct time, and in order to introduce it throughout the country, we offer to send it by express, at our own expense. Address

BENEDICT BROS, up town,

691 Broadway, N. Y.

D. Benedict's Time-Tables of all Railroads and Steamboats from New York. Also agent for National Watches, 691 Broadway.

Benedict Bro's, 171 Broadway, cor. Cortlandt St.

Benedict Bro's, 234 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Sole Agents for the Benedict Church Clocks. Also Agents for the American Waltham Watches.

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices!

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for	8 00
An Elegant " " "	10 00
Something Superfine for	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided wide) only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine	$6 50
" " —splendid quality	5 00
Black doe vests, from	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through)	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number,

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

apr1-4 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age. ☜

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple dry goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PEACHES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

fe8tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

jan1y S. C. CONKLIN.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

f-19tf

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by H. C. Bass

ON FRONT STREET,

(opposite Laing's Hotel)

And has re-modeled the rooms in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeGLYN.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

THE LATEST STYLES

Of Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

Have just been received by

J. Newton Honeyman,

at his store in the

MANSION HOUSE BUILDING,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Which he offers at prices that defy competition.

CUSTOM WORK

promptly attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

ap8tf

Master's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey, between

John W. Brown, complainant, and James McCalmont, Eliza McCalmont and Samuel Gray, defendants. — Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

BY virtue of the above writ of Fieri Facias to me directed I will expose for sale at Public Vendue on Saturday, the twenty-third day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in the city of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, all that tract or parcel of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Townships of New Providence and Warren, in the Counties of Union and Somerset, and State of New Jersey, butted and bounded as follows:— beginning at a hickory tree for a corner of lands formerly of [illegible] Passenger and Brown, formerly of John Tucker, deceased—thence [illegible] together with all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, use, property, claim and demand of the said defendants of, in, to, and out of the same.

ENOS W. RUNYON,

Master in Chancery of New Jersey.

Dated March 17th, 1868.—ap2 5t

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office, April 8th, 1868.

Edward Terry and Francis Lee, Jr., *Executors of James Terry, dec'd.*

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the creditors of the estate of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in [illegible], and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate. ap9 9t

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office, April 15, 1868.

Sarah B. Pope & Joseph Clawson, Executors of William Woodruff, deceased.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in [illegible], and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

ap16 9t By ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she will continue in the Boot and Shoe business at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

SPRING STYLES

Just received.

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses' and Children's wear. She has competent workmen employed and is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

ocn1y

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of Mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

f8-2tn]

M. Vermeule,

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

&c., &c.,

FRONT STREET,

(Opposite Somerset),

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE AT

DUNELLEN,

[Late New Market]

The lots are beautifully situated on elevated ground, between the mountains and the railroad. The streets and avenues are broad, and intersect each other at right angles. Those wishing to make immediate improvements, can now purchase at favorable prices and on easy terms. For particulars apply to

W. S. STEVENS,

apr1tf New Market Depot.

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburgh [illegible] and the West without change of cars [illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

2 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Spring Arrangement—Commencing May 4, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

[illegible]

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

EXPRESSES LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York and East at 9.00 a. m., 3.12 & [illegible]

For Washington, Somerville, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at [illegible]

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and West, at [illegible]

For Somerville, Easton, Philadelphia, Trenton and intermediate stations, at [illegible]

A special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at [illegible]

Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time. [illegible]

All orders promptly attended to. [illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. A great variety of Bedsteads made

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.

Husk & Hair Mattresses

on hand or made to order. Geese Feathers, made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings

White and Buff Hollands for shades, by the yard or made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures, [illegible]

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description and re-make Hair and Husk Mattresses. All repairing Cash when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this State. They still attend to Funerals and [illegible]

UNDERTAKING

in all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night.

jan1y

Notice.

To all who are in want of a good head of hair and thorough renovation of the scalp, try W. S. Smith's

GERANIUM TONIC.

For further particulars, call at W. S. Smith's [illegible] Emporium, Cherry Street, one door from Front. Plainfield, N. J.

JOB PRINTING *of every description neatly executed at this office.*

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities."—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 23. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 23.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(near A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year $2 00
six months 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
[illegible] first insertion; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	9 mo.	1 yr.
One square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 00
Two squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 00
Quarter of a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25 00
Half a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40 00
One column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75 00

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORRA RYNO,
FINE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
CHERRY STREET,
(opposite Post Office) Plainfield, N. J.,
Continues to make to order in the best manner and in the latest style
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
Patent Leathers, Ladies' Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap1tf

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop on Second Street, one door east of Peace,
Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHURCH,
Plainfield, N. J.

J. D. TENEYCK,
HO! EVERY HUNGRY ONE!
Go buy your butcher meats at
TENEYCK'S NEW SHOP
One door South-east corner Cherry & Second sts.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of fresh cut meats, which he will warrant to be as good as the best, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Give him a call and see for yourselves.—Meat delivered to any part of the town. ap1tf

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT.
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT.
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7½ to 9½ a. m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZER,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 2D AND 3RD,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
OFFICE—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. F. Crane, Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. B. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in any line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. jan16y

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.
y9mq

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in Druggist stores of N. Y. City.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
WILL BE AT
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

HE has been trained as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt the best and most appropriate to restore the vision to its original sight.

He manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees, not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.

All his Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES:

PLAINFIELD, April 25, 1867.

Having used Eye Glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aids to sight as a most skillful Optician and an obliging and reliable man.

J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., "
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D., "
ALEX. GIRAUD, D. D., "
GEO. NICHOLS, M. D., "
ALFRED BERRY, "

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 12, 1867.

Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for some time past, to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adapted to the sight, and recommended to the public by

L. R. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER, "
NELSON YOUNG, "
DAVID M. VOORHEES, "

An Imposter!
$50 REWARD!
The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is travelling about the country, representing himself to be him.
mar26y M. SCHWAB.

JOHN A. STATTS,
Agent for some of the best
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
Insurance Companies
In the United States.
OFFICE WITH J. H. VAN WINKLE,
(Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.)

STILL continues to take FIRE RISKS in good and reliable companies, with good and responsible deposits, among which are

The Niagara, with $1,275,000 total assets.
The North American of N. Y., their 47th Annual Statement; Net Assets, $785,067.77.
Security, of N. Y—Capital and surplus, $1,477,677
The Home Insurance Co. of New Haven. Net Assets, after paying losses in 1866 of $1,195,-304 20—$1,271,218 74, &c.

Also,
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE
HOME MUTUAL of Brooklyn,
Holding out superior inducements also in the
ACCIDENTAL of HARTFORD
which has a capital equal to all others combined in the United States, and a disposition to pay promptly all legal claims. Also for the
Live Stock Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by attending to business as heretofore, to merit a continuance of the same. ap1tf

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.

JOBBING
Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.
jan 9, m3

THE
FLOR de ABRIL HAT
SQUIER'S,
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.
The Box,
The Pickwick,
The Lancaster,
The Pedestrian.
[illegible] Velvet finish, Soft Hats.

Spring style of Silk Hats
Very light Cassimere body.
☞ Large Stock and full assortment for men & boys
H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
FASHIONABLE HATTER & FURRIER,
fe20y Newark, N. J.

HARDWARE!

C. O. Meeker & Co.,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(Above the 2d Presbyterian Church), have now on hand a large assortment of
Hardware,
Agricultural Implements,
Ranges and Cooking Stoves,
House Furnishing Goods,
Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, &c.
They are also sole agents for the
Huntington Cutter Plow,
(All the castings of said Plow constantly on hand.)
Also sole agents for the Lod. Manufacturing Co.'s
Poudrette,
Super-phosphate of Lime,
Nit. Phos. of Lime,
Bone Dust, (coarse & fine)
Now on hand a large assortment of
Garden, Timothy & Clover Seeds.
TIN ROOFING,
LEADERING, JOBBING, &c., promptly attended to.
may8y. C. O. MEEKER & CO.,

J. M. & S. S. VERMEULE,
CLOTHIERS,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
HAVE just received a large and fine assortment of the latest styles of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
SUCH AS
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
Which they offer at prices as low as any other house in the State. Also, a full stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
Suitable for Men and Boys' wear. Also,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
my8 CLOTHING CUT AND MADE TO ORDER.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINE'S BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
Is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at
A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.
HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish
Sash, Blinds and Doors
At very low rates.
ONDERDONK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
D. F. Onderdonk. mr8ty R. C. Fisher.

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Lawrence's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan 1y

Visiting Cards—NEW STYLES neatly printed at this office.

Poetry.

From Vicksburg to the Sea.

The following stirring lines are from the pen of Capt. Mayne Reid, and were dedicated to Sergeant Gilbert H. Bates, the Wisconsin soldier, while bearing the Stars and Stripes through the heart of Rebeldom:

Bear on the banner, soldier bold!
[illegible] hearts must thrill
To see the flag, so loved of old,
Waving above them still!
What chords 'twill touch what echoes wake
Of [illegible] time!
Who knows but it the spell may break,
That [illegible] them to crime!

Bear on the banner! hold it up!
But not by way of taunt;
They've drunk too deep the bitter cup
To need such idle vaunt.
No; be it like a brother's hand,
To grasp a brother's palm,
From [illegible] of quarrelsome brand,
Ne'er to be giv'n again.

Bear on the banner! spread it out,
O'er all Secessia's land!
Sure, they will hail it with a shout,
And take the proffered hand?
I cannot think their hearts are dead—
[illegible] would grieve me sore—
Recall your ancient spirit fled,
And [illegible] be once more!

Bear on the banner! hold it high;
And once more let them see
The white stars on its azure sky—
Those symbols of the free!
Oh! may they think of that strange star,
Once seen in East one night;
And like the "wise men," from afar
Bow down before its light!

Bear on the banner, soldier bold!
It is a thought of worth;
And often will the tale be told
Around the winter hearth.
Ten thousand, thousand eyes are bent
Upon thy shining [illegible];
A nation, [illegible]
Is wishing thee "God speed!"

Miscellaneous.

The Three Crimes.

AN EASTERN TALE.

Hamet Abdalah was an inhabitant of a grotto on one of the slopes of Mount Olympus. When he stood at the entrance of his humble dwelling, he could embrace at one glance all the territory originally possessed by Osman the founder of the Ottoman Empire; and, as he five times a day offered up his prayers to Allah, he invoked blessings upon the head of Soliman the Magnificent, the reigning Sultan in whose time he lived. Indeed, Abdallah was renowned for his sanctity; and the inhabitants of the vicinity of his dwelling treated him with the most marked respect.

He was not, however, entitled to this excessive veneration by his age; for he had scarcely attained his fortieth year when the incident of this tale took place. His venerable father, who was himself a dervise of great sanctity, and whose years amounted to four-score, resided with him in the same grotto; and fortunate was deemed the individual who, on his way along the slopes of Olympus, was allowed to join in the prayers of the two dervises, kneeling upon the ground at the entrance of the cave, and turning their countenance toward the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

Hamet Abdallah was one morning roving amidst the groves and woods, which extended up the mountain far above his grotto, and pondering upon the passage in the Koran which he had been perusing but a short time previously, when his foot suddenly struck against something hard upon the ground. He looked downward, and saw an iron ring fastened to a small brass plate, which was let into a square of stonework, and seemed to cover a hollow place or well. Obeying a sudden impulse of curiosity, Hamet applied his hand to the ring, and pulled it with all his force. After many vain exertions, the brass plate yielded to his exertions, and he fell backward with the sudden shock.

Before he had time to rise and examine the aperture thus laid bare, a dense volume of smoke issued from the hole, and ascended in the air to the height of several thousand feet.

Hamet gazed with astonishment upon this strange apparition; but how much more was his wonder excited when he saw the smoke gradually become more and more palpable and shapely, and at length assume the form of an immense giant, with a long flowing white beard, and a tremendous pine-tree in his right hand.

Hamet fell upon his knees, and was about to put up a prayer to Heaven, when the terrible apparition addressed him in a voice of thunder.

"Nay, mention not the name of the Diety or I will cut thee into ten thousand pieces!"

"Who art thou?" demanded Hamet, rising from his suppliant posture.

"I am Kara, an evil Genie, whom a victorious power shut up in that cursed hole, where I have languished for two thousand years. It is an evil day for thee that brought thee hither."

"And wherefore proud Genie?" demanded Hamet.

"Because I am about to kill thee, in order to avenge myself upon some one for this long captivity," replied the giant. At these words, Hamet trembled very much, and besought the Genie to spare his life. For a long time the Genie was inexorable, and ordered him to prepare for immediate death; but at length he suffered himself to be moved by the prayers and entreaties of the virtuous dervise.

"Hark ye," said the Genie; "I am willing to spare your life upon one condition."

"Name it," said Hamet, his heart leaping with joy.

"I will grant your request, I say," proceeded the Genie, "on condition that you perpetrate some crime which may diminish your overweening pride of conscious virtue. Do not interrupt me, or I will kill you upon the spot; but listen. I give you your choice of three of the most heinous crimes which I imagine. You shall either violate the law of the Prophet, and drink your fill of good wine; or you shall murder your venerable old father; or you shall curse the name of that Deity whom you worship. Choose between these three crimes."

Then Hamet was very sorrowful, and he endeavored to melt the heart of the evil Genie, but all his prayers and entreaties were unavailing. He accordingly began to reason within himself.

"If," said he, "I assassinate my father, no contrition can wipe away my crime, and moreover the law will overtake me with its vengeance. If I curse the name of the great Allah, I may sigh in vain for future happiness in the gardens of Paradise. But if I become inebriate with the juice of the grape, I can expiate that fault by severe mortification, penitence, and renewed prayer."

Then, turning his countenance upward toward the Genie, he said, "O fountain of all evil! I have made my choice, since thou art determined upon this injury."

"Name the object of that choice," said the Genie.

"I will get drunk with wine, as the least of the crimes which you propose," answered the dervise.

"Be it so," cried the Genie! "this evening, after the hour of prayer, thou wilt find a jar of Cyprus wine upon thy table, when thy father has retired to rest in his own cell. Thou mayest fulfil thy promise then; but woe unto thee if thou deceivest me!"

The Genie gradually became less palpable as he spoke these words; and, by the time the concluding menace issued from his lips he had vanished altogether. Hamet retraced his steps toward the grotto, with a sorrowful heart; but he would not confide his anticipated disgrace to the affectionate parent who welcomed his return.

The day passed rapidly away: and in the evening, Hamet and his sire knelt down as usual at the door of the grotto, with their faces towards the South, to raise their voices in prayer. When their vespers was concluded, the old man embraced his son tenderly, and retired to the inner part of the grotto.

As soon as Hamet knew that his father slept, he lighted a lamp; and, as the Genie had told him, he saw a large measure of wine standing upon the table. The unhappy dervise raised it to his lips, and drank deeply of the intoxicating draught. A glow of fire seemed to electrify his frame, and he laughed as he set the vessel down upon the table. Again he drank; and he felt reckless and careless of the consequences. He drank a third time; and, when he had emptied the measure, he ran out to the door of the grotto, and threw it down the slope of the mountain; then, as he heard it bounding along, he laughed with indescribable mirth. As he turned to enter the grotto, he saw his father standing behind him.

"Son," said the old man, "the noise of revelry awoke me from my slumbers, and I rise to find my well-beloved Hamet drunk with wine! Alas! Is this merely one of many nights' orgies; and have I now awakened to the dread truth of thine impiety for the first time? Alas! thou hast cast ashes upon the gray head of thy father!"

Hamet could not brook this accusation, and it implied suspicion that he was accustomed to indulge in wine while his father slept. He felt suddenly indignant at the language of his sire, and cried: "Return to your couch, old dotard! Thou know'st not what thou sayest."

And, as he uttered these words he pushed his father violently into the grotto. The old man resisted, and again remonstrated with Hamet. The brain of the son was confused with liquor; and a sudden dread of exposure to the world entered his mind. With the rage of a demon he rushed upon his hoary-headed sire, and dashed him furiously against the stone walls of the grotto. The old man fell with his temple against a sharp flint—one groan emanated from his bosom—and his spirit fled forever.

Suddenly conscious of the horrid crime of which he had been guilty, Hamet tore his hair, beat his breast, and raved like a maniac. And, in the midst of his ravings, he lifted up his voice against the majesty of heaven, and cursed the Diety whom he had so long and fervently worshipped!

At that instant a terrible din echoed round about—the thunder rolled—the tall trees shook with an earthquake—and, amidst the roar of the conflicting elements were heard shouts of infernal laughter.—All hell seemed to rejoice at the fall of a good man, whom no other vice had ever tempted away from the paths of virtue, until drunkenness presented itself. The rage of the storm increased—the trees were torn up by their roots—and fragments of the rocky parts of Olympus rolled down the hill with the fury of an Alpine avalanche. Then suddenly the Genie appeared before the wretched Hamet, and exclaimed, "Fool! by choosing to commit the crime which seemed to thee least, thou hast committed the other two likewise! For there is more danger in the wine-cup than in any other means of temptation presented by Satan to mankind!"

And the last words of the Genie mingled with the redoubled howling of the storm, as Hamet was borne down the slope of the mountain by the falling masses, and dashed to pieces at the bottom.

How to Promote Peace in a Family.

1. Remember that our will is more likely to be crossed every day, so prepare for it.
2. Everybody in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to expect too much.
3. To learn the different temper and disposition of each individual.
4. To look on each member of the family as one for whom we should care.
5. When inclined to give an angry answer to "overcome evil with good."
6. If from sickness, pain, or infirmity, we feel irritable, to keep a strict watch over ourselves.
7. To observe when others are suffering, and drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited to them.
8. To watch the little opportunities of pleasing, and to put little annoyances out of the way.
9. To take a cheerful view of everything even of the weather, and encourage hope.
10. To speak kindly to all the servants and to praise them for little things when you can.
11. In all pleasures which may occur, to put yourself last.
12. To try for "the soft answer that turneth away wrath."

* * *

A NATURAL MOVEMENT.—One night General Adams, of Tennessee, on returning to camp, was halted by the sentinel on an outpost. After giving the countersign, and telling the sentinel who he was, he got to questioning the man about his duties as a sentry.

General—"If you saw two men coming toward your post what would you do?"

Sentinel—"I would halt them, and then direct one to advance and give the countersign."

General—"If three or four should approach, what would you do?"

Sentinel—"I would do the same thing."

General—"Suppose you saw a dozen coming, what then?"

Sentinel—"I would do the same thing."

General—"Suppose a whole regiment should come, what then?"

Sentinel—"I would form a line as quick as possible."

General—"What kind of a line could you form by yourself?"

Sentinel—"A bee line for camp."

* * *

GO, AND DON'T RETURN.—Writing of the general curtailment of the free pass system in the east, a correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* is reminded of a little anecdote of Dean Richmond at the time when he was controlling the Central road. An editor in Buffalo, who had handled Richmond without gloves, politically and financially, had occasion to visit New York. A friend told him to apply to the manager for a pass and assured him that his personal opposition would have no effect where a professional courtesy was asked. So the editor called upon Dean and stated his case, ending with a request for a pass to New York.

"Certainly," replied Richmond, "very happy to oblige you;" and he wrote the pass and gave it to the applicant.

The latter glanced at it, and on seeing that it was only to New York, requested that it be made for the round trip.

"Oh, you want to come back, do you?" said Dean, taking the pass and tearing it in pieces; "I thought you were going there to stay, and I was glad to get rid of you. You can't have any pass to return here."

* * *

☞ DROP THAT PAPER!—Yes, drop it. Too niggardly and mean to subscribe and pay for your local paper, which is steadily laboring for the promotion of the welfare of society—*for your welfare*—you have been sponging on your neighbor ever since it was established. You are always eager to read it, and frequently before it reaches the hand of its honorable owner, it is crumpled and torn by your filching fingers. Drop it! Never pick it up and read it again, unless you can do so with the proud consciousness that you have the right—a right secured in a legitimate way. If you are too poor to aid in sustaining it, let us know and we will send you the paper gratuitously. But is downright meanness in you, when you are as able as your neighbor, to send your children through the snow, sleet and rain to borrow it. Be a man and help us in our next volume.—*Ex.*

* * *

A POINTED ANSWER.—A clergyman who enjoys the substantial benefits of a fine farm, was slightly taken down a few days ago by his fresh plowman, who was sitting on his plow in a tobacco field. The reverend gentleman being an economist, said with great seriousness:

"John, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a stub scythe here and be cutting a few bushes along the fence while the horse is resting a short time?"

John with quite as serious a countenance as the devine himself, said:

"See here, wouldn't it be well, sir, for you to have a tub of potatoes in the pulpit and while they are singing to peel 'em awhile to be ready for the pot?"

The reverend gentleman laughed heartily and left.

* * *

A justice in rebuking a virago, who had been arraigned for nearly scratching her husband's eyes out, said: "You should remember that your husband is the head of the domestic realm—that he is your head, madam." "Well, then," screeched the termagant, "haven't I a right to scratch my own head?"

JOB PRINTING.
ALL MANNER OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and despatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

"I was once in Montpelier," told the colonel, on "Official Business." During my stay a horse race came off at the capital, and as I am rather partial to horse-racing, I went to see it. Just as the horses were about starting, some fellow insulted me by jostling me rather roughly. Now you know, I don't often fight, but when I strike I do strike. So I up fist and hit him a blow that sent him against the fence into the field, carrying with him nine sections of post and rails. The fellow lay a short time, then raising himself into a sitting posture, he looked wildly around. "Gentlemen," said he, "has the storm done much damage? Did the lightning strike anybody but me?"

* * *

A Yankee riding on a railroad was disposed to astonish the other passengers with tough stories. At last he mentioned that one of his neighbors owned an immense dairy, and made a million pounds of butter and a million pounds of cheese yearly. The Yankee perceiving that his veracity was in danger of being questioned appealed to a friend;

"True, isn't it, Mr. ——? I speak of Deacon Brown."

"Y-e-s," replied the friend, "that is, I know Deacon Brown, though I don't know as I ever heard precisely how many pounds of butter and cheese he makes a year, but I know he has twelve saw mills that all go by butter milk."

* * *

BEES ROBBING PASTURE.—A dairyman once remarked that he did not like the community for dairying, on account of the bees which were pastured, the country keeping bees largely. This was a new thought, and opened the eyes of the bystanders but it appeared true nevertheless. The saccharine principle is an important element in herbage. The white clover, which is one of the main reliances of the dairyman, is seriously robbed of its treasure by these roving thieves, at the expense of the sweetness of milk; and the sugar is generally necessary to a cow's benefit. It is seemingly a small matter, and therefore overlooked, but it has its force.—*Iowa Homestead.*

* * *

"Buy any butter here?" said a country customer, who had walked into a dry goods store in a Western city. "No sir, we don't wish to buy any," replied the merchant. "Want any eggs?" "No, sir, we keep a dry goods store." "So! Well, then, may be you'd like to buy some fat chickens—fat as pigs, and a mighty sight nicer, too." "No, sir, I tell you we don't deal in anything but dry goods." "Couldn't I sell you a nice fat shoulder of pork?" "I tell you, sir, we deal in dry goods exclusively." "Wa'al what'll you give for dried apples?"

* * *

"Doctor," said a lisping, fashionable young belle, who had graduated at half a dozen boarding schools, to a friend of ours who had just been introduced to her at an evening party. "Doctor, which do you preferth, tholidity, or intellect, or brillianthy? Thum admirth brillianthy, and otherth admirth tholidity; but ah for me, give me brillianthy and tholidity combined." The doctor sank exhausted into the nearest chair, utterly overcome by the dazzling originality and profound depth of the speaker's opinion; and having, by and by, recovered, started for home, in his carriage, to solve the problem at his leisure.

* * *

An Italian innkeeper confessed to a priest, who asked him if he never greased the teeth of his guest's horses to prevent their eating. He replied that he had never done so. The next time he confessed that he had committed the act several times. "Why," said the priest, you told me last time that you had never done it." "Holy father," replied the innkeeper, "I did not know the trick then."

* * *

A gentleman entered a Liverpool shop and asked the price of a picture which had taken his fancy. "Twenty-five shillings," was the answer. The gentleman, however, understood him to say twenty-five pounds. "Oh, nonsense," said he, "I will give you five pounds." "You misunderstood me," was the reply, "I said twenty five shillings." "Oh, then, I won't have it," said the gentleman, and hurriedly left the shop. A judge, that.

* * *

A cobbler from away down East visited one of the large shoe manufactories of Lynn the other day, and for the first time in his life saw shoes made by machinery. "What do you think of that?" asked the foreman, as the astonished "Down Easter" stood breathless, with his hands thrust deep into his pockets, gazing at the wonder working machine before him. "It beats awl!" was the laconic and significant reply.

* * *

An industrious tradesman having taken a new apprentice, awoke him at a very early hour on the first morning, by calling out that the family were sitting down to the table. "Thank you," said the boy, as he turned over in the bed to adjust himself for a new nap, "thank you, I never eat anything during the night!"

* * *

Gardening for ladies: Make up your *beds early in the morning; sew buttons on* your husband's shirts; *do not rake up any grievances;* protect the young and tender *branches of your family; plant a smile of* good temper in your family, and carefully *root out all angry feelings*—and expect a good crop of happiness.

* * *

What goes most against a farmer's grain? His reaping machine.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors

Plainfield, N. J., June 4, 1868.

To Correspondents.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write briefly, legibly, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the Constitutionalist will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The Constitutionalist may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as in its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas-corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or moneyed.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls.

No constraints or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to persons or position.

Democratic Association.

A regular meeting of the Association will be held at their rooms on Saturday evening, June 6th, at 8 o'clock. General attendance is requested.

JAMES CLARK, *Pres't.*
Wm. L. Force, *Sec.*

Democratic County Committee.

An adjourned meeting will be held at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth, on Saturday, June 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Every member is requested to be promptly in attendance.

JAMES RITCHIE, *Chairman.*
A. A. Ward, *Sec.*

James Buchanan.

Ex-President James Buchanan died at his residence near Lancaster, Pennsylvania on Monday, 1st inst., aged 77 years. In the death of Mr. Buchanan, about the last of those great statesmen of the old school has passed from earth. He was a truly eminent man, and in the long period of public service as Senator, Ambassador, Cabinet Minister and President, he not only did himself honor, but conferred honor upon his country. The *Journal of Commerce* justly remarks:

"Whatever rank may be assigned to Mr. Buchanan among the statesmen to whom this country has given birth, he must always be credited with an unsullied personal reputation, with a desire to add to the power and grandeur of the republic, with a strict fidelity to the Constitution and the laws, and with a preference for the amicable settlement of all sectional difficulties which, in its spirit, is well worthy of imitation by public men of the present day."

Exit Stanton.

One of the most glorious results of defeating Radical impeachment was the forced resignation of that contemptible Paul Pry, Ulysses S. Grant forfeited his word of honor to chicane into the War Department. The following announcement gave heartfelt satisfaction to every white American citizen who possessed the thousandth part of a grain of self respect:

War Department, Washington City,
May 26, 1868.

Sir: The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of February last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate another officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim* having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senate present and voting on the articles of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the same and the books, archives, papers, and property in my custody as Secretary of War in care of Brevet Major-General Townsend, the senior Assistant Adjutant-General, subject to your direction.

(signed)
Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

Radical Maxims.

"We have been acting outside of the Constitution."

"I shall rejoice when we have colored Representatives and colored Governors."

"I do not think it would hurt Senators much to commit perjury."

The foregoing utterances are by Thaddeus Stevens, the leader of the Grant and Colfax party.

◆

The people want no man, military hero or civilian, in the Presidential chair, who, either directly or indirectly, indorses the infamous and unconstitutional schemes of the Radical majority in Congress.

More Infamy.

The direct aim of Radicalism is to concentrate unrestricted power in Congress over the lives and liberties of the American people. To more effectually secure that tyrannical end, the conservative Judges of the Supreme Court are to be pushed out, and unscrupulous partisans *elected by Congress* to fill their places. The following atrocious proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States has been introduced by a Radical member from Wisconsin and is now before the Judiciary Committee:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled. That upon the Ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress, the offices of all and each of the Judges of the Supreme, Circuit, and Districts Courts of the United States who shall have held their offices respectively for eight years or shall have held their offices for such term either before or after such ratification, shall become vacant.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved.* That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in joint convention assembled, shall elect all judges of the Supreme Court of the United States after the passage of this amendment, and Congress shall prescribe by law by what mode judges of the inferior courts of the United States and Territories shall be appointed or elected.

For the futherance of that fresh infamy, General Grant is a pliant tool and Mr. Colfax a designing worker.

A Blockhead.

Horace Greeley having been fully re-instated with those whom he not long since publicly termed "blockheads," has proven himself "trooly loil" by delivering a blockhead speech in the city of New-York. He said:

"It is now four days since the Chicago Convention nominated candidates for President and Vice-President, yet it is decided that they are already elected, and you cannot find a benighted liquor shop in the city wherein seven men are gathered, but six of them admit that they are elected.

And then he immediately *ate* up all that fine talk by declaring:

"Indiana is a close State, yet we shall carry Indiana with him, and it is not more difficult to carry New York. But we must work, and work will do it. We have so many against us here that we shall have to watch them.

Greeley is the patriot who espoused the doctrine of secession, then went in for ploughing up South Carolina with balls and sowing it with salt, then bailed out Jefferson Davis, and then strove to impeach Andrew Johnson.

Grant.

It was the military skill of General Sherman that ended the war. Without that, it is problematical whether Grant would not have been still pegging away at Richmond and Butler digging Dutch Gap canals. Scan the following record:

"Grant, on assuming command May 4, 1864, had of effective men, besides the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan 135,000 Lee at the same time had an effective force of 53,000.

Grant's reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000.—Lee's reinforcements up to to the same date were 18,000.

Grant's total force, including reinforcements, was 232,000. Lee's total force, including reinforcements, was 71,000.

Returns to their respective Governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that were put *hors du combat* was 117,000. The number of Lee's men up to same date who had been put *hors du combat* was 19,000. The two armies then met in front of Petersburg.

$200 Colfax.

We last week posted up the *extraordinary charity* of the Radical candidate for Vice President, and would now invite attention to the following remarks of the Trenton *True American*:

Schuyler Colfax gets $10,000 a year as the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and we should think he might afford to lecture for charitable purposes at less than $200 a simple lecture—the price he charged in Trenton. We learn, that after paying Mr. Colfax $200, and the other expenses, the gentlemen interested in the Widows' and Single Women's Home had to make up the sum of $5 each; and had they not done so, these old ladies, for whose benefit the whole thing was arranged would not have received a cent.

But Mr. Colfax is only a specimen brick of the avaricious, grasping disposition of this party of "great moral ideas." All their speakers who came to speak for their "bleeding" country, or for charity, charged good round sums. Dan Sickles charged the committee of Trenton for his speech at Taylor Hall, some say, $200.—Some of the Massachusetts speakers actually sued the committees of towns in New Jersey for their services!

That is a pretty party to be sure. They have so arranged matters as to compel the people to pay taxes to maintain military government and thousands of subordinates, to make a distinction between the bondholder and the man who loans his money to start machinery or build up cities, by giving the former about 16 per cent, and the latter only 7 per cent."

◆

Owing to the long continuance of cold wet weather, farming operations are greatly behind hand, ploughing not all done and much corn unplanted—Why not prefer articles of impeachment against the President for that? Frelinghuysen and Cattell would no doubt vote "guilty."

Sumner wrote to Stanton to "stick." He did stick, and thereupon some wag denominates him Edwin Mucilage Stanton.

The following laconic correspondence is among the "archives" of the War Office, which the mucilage hero left in care of Gen. Townsend:

Washington, February 21, 1868.
"Hon. E. M. Stanton:
"Stick!
"C. Sumner."

"Washington May 26, 1868.
"Hon. C. Sumner:
"Stuck!
"E. M. Stanton."

◆

A Radical journal says: "Give us the truth." That is what you want; it is the chief remedy for your disease.

◆

If the impeachment managers have not covered themselves with glory in the impeachment matter, they have with guano. Hereafter, whenever the Guano Island of Alta Vela is mentioned, everybody will naturally think of Bingham, Butler and Stevens.

◆

Read the letter in another column signed "James W. Wall." It shows up Radical malignity aright, and daguerreotypes the third candidate nominated at Chicago—"Vengeance."

◆

A Radical writer admits the fact and calls it unpleasant—"that not Andrew Johnson, but the Republican party, has been on trial, and that the sentence is political death." Let it be carried into speedy execution, for the honor of the country and the good of all the people.

◆

Leslie Coombs, the bosom friend of Henry Clay, says that he is now called a Copperhead because he believes that "God made man and every other animal as he desired they should be—that the negro is not a white man no more than a polecat is a lion." A strong comparison, but it illustrates a fact.

◆

Stanton says he left the books, archives, papers and property of the War Department in the custody of Adjutant-General Townsend. Not a thing stolen! Butler should impeach him forthwith for disloyalty.

◆

Wm. M. Evarts refuses to take any fee for defending the President. He undoubtedly deems the honor of defeating such a cabal of conspirators as Butler, Stevens, Boutwell, Logan, Wade and Sumner, sufficient remuneration.

◆

Over eight hundred thousand dollars per annum goes to pay the salaries of clerks or agents in the Freedmen's Bureau. What a costly thing is Radicalism!

◆

The Radicals in the House of Representatives *refused* the fair proposition that two Democrats be associated with the seven Radicals on Butler's Investigation Committee. Could stronger evidence exist of the dishonest intent of that committee than is afforded by such intolerant treatment of the minority?

◆

Stanton has ceased to "stick" and Sumner is disgusted. Honorable men are well pleased.

◆

An attempt to get up a Grant and Colfax ratification meeting in New Haven, Connecticut, last week, was a perfect failure.—That ticket won't go. Greeley beats his tin pan vigorously, but white men do not fancy the music he makes. They have resolved to keep step *to the good old tune* of the Constitution and Union. They are sick of negro minstrelsy.

◆

Wooley, arrested by order of Butler, and brought before the House for contempt because he declined telling the Committee what they had no right to ask, is said to be the only prisoner ever taken by the great hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher.

◆

"It was the negro that attempted to impeach Andrew Johnson for his attempt to put him (the negro) below the white man in the South"—*Wendell Phillips.*

◆

Callicot, the Radical Collector of internal Revenue in Brooklyn, an intensely loyal man, and friend of Greeley and Senator Morgan, has been convicted for defrauding the government.

◆

"Any man familiar with our history knows that the negro element has been thus far the salvation of the Republican party."—*Wendell Phillips.*

◆

In Duanesburgh, New York, a young white girl eloped the other day with an "American citizen of African scent."—That is the result of Radical teaching. We have no doubt the girl's father goes for Grant and Colfax, and has been extolling in his daughter's hearing the negro's right to full equality.

◆

Prentice suggests that the impeachers had better remember that a man may have a whip in his hand to day and on his back tomorrow.

◆

The Chicago resolutions are silent upon the tariff question. That is an important issue.

Nearly all the Revenue Collectors and Assessors and Postmasters throughout the United States are Radical impeachers, *living on the patronage of an administration they desire overthrown.* Would not honorable men, under such circumstances, tender their resignations?

◆

Pursuant to the edict of his Radical master Grant, General Canby has despotically removed the duly elected thirteen *white* Aldermen of the city of Charleston, S. C., and appointed to fill their places *seven negroes and six carpet-baggers.* Did you fight to consummate such an infamous outrage as that, Soldiers of New Jersey?

◆

Were Henry Clay and Daniel Webster now alive, they would both be found in full communion with the Democratic party.

◆

General Grant will discover that when he put his boots over on the Radical side of the fence he made a great mistake.

◆

It is thought that if Wade could have voted for himself at Chicago, as he did at Washington, it would have helped his cause one vote.

◆

General Grant is said to be in favor of a single Presidential term. The people are in favor of the "no term" principle, so far as he is concerned.

◆

Sumner was to go as Minister to the Court of St. James under "President Wade's administration." He was so sanguine that he had commenced packing his trunks. Let him go. England's affliction in that event, will be America's blessing.

◆

The apple blossoms are out, but Wade is not President. Summer has come, but Colfax has not refunded that two hundred dollars to the poor old widows of Trenton.

◆

Radicalism proposes to give the negro the ballot, not because it is right to do so, but because it may aid to keep the Radical party in power.

Local and State Items.

☞ Book Binding.—Every description of Book Binding done in the latest styles and at the lowest possible rates, at this office.

☞ The Country's Dead.—We find in looking through our exchanges that the beautiful ceremony of decorating the graves of our fallen Heroes with flowers, was, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, postponed from Saturday until Sunday, and from all parts of the country comes reports of processions, eulogies, and tears, for the noble dead, but we are sorry to say that in our beautiful village where are buried quite a number of brave spirits, who went forth at their country's call to arms, but very little demonstration was made, and had it not been for one or two of our citizens, we should scarcely have known that the ceremony was to have been observed. At the Evergreen Cemetery a slight attempt was made to observe the ceremony, but the other burial grounds were passed by, and why was it so? In one of the neglected homes of the dead there were seven soldiers buried, and at another two.

☞ Fourth of July.—The anniversary of our National Independence is drawing near and we have not heard a word said in reference to celebrating the day in Plainfield. Where are our City Fathers? or if we hav'nt got any, won't somebody act in their place, and set the ball rolling. Let us have a celebration of some kind. Let our Fire Companies turn out if nothing more. It is a lamentable fact, that while other towns around us, can get up a good celebration on the Fourth, our beautiful village is always behind hand. There certainly ought to be enough patriotism left in Plainfield to have a good time this coming Fourth.

New Flag Pole.—We were somewhat astonished on Sunday morning, while passing our office, to notice a large evergreen tree reared toward the skies, from one of the chimneys on top of our office. Can this be the new Flag Pole that we have heard talked of in our town? If so we must say, the parties who erected it have chosen rather neutral ground, it being hard to tell whether the honor was intended for us or our worthy landlord, Mr. Vanderbeck (who, by the way, is agent for some splendid Pianos, Organs, &c., which he sells remarkably cheap,) but, as it somewhat interfered with the draught of our chimney, we have been obliged to take it down. We would suggest however, to the friends who did us this honor, to select some other locality next time, as they may in their endeavors to please us fall off the roof and hurt themselves.

☞ We notice that our Town Committee have issued a notice setting forth the law in reference to cattle grazing in our streets, which reads that all such are liable to be driven to the Pound. We are glad that our Town officers have taken this matter in hand, and hope that the law will be enforced in reference to it. Mr. Asa Vail is the Pound-keeper.

☞ "Hallidalcine," at Marlowe & Reynolds.

☞ Improvement at Scotch Plains.—We notice a pleasant cottage being erected in Scotch Plains, near the corner of North First street and Westfield avenue, by Mr. Wm. Bartle, for Mrs. A. Jardasman. Mr. Bartle proposes to build two more houses as soon as this one is completed, and Mr. *Randolph Drake* and Mr. Wm. Van Valkenburg also contemplates building two houses the present summer. Mr. Joseph M. Osborn and Mrs. Melvin Parse have been making some very decided improvements to their houses. Our neighbors at Scotch Plains are certainly making a start in the right direction.

☞ The Concert given at the Seventh Day Baptist Church on Thursday evening last was a decided success. It was unquestionably the best Concert of the kind yet given in our town. The Church was filled with the *elite* of Plainfield, and judging from the frequent applause bestowed, the efforts of the artists to please the audience were highly appreciated.

Miss Minnie Hauck is indeed a beautiful singer, and may truly be called the second "Parepa." Miss Rice sang with her usual ability, and Mr. Thatcher, tenor, has a rich voice. The organists, Messrs. Geo. W. Morgan, and Sam'l P. Warren, did their part as only they know how to do. The Committee of Arrangements deserve thanks for the efficient manner in which the Concert was conducted, and we are glad to record that their efforts have been crowned with such good success. We hope the Concert may be repeated at some day not far distant.

☞ Plainfield Driving Park Association.—A re-organization of the above association has been effected, and the following officers unanimously elected for the ensuing year—

R. F. Harriott—*President*,
John Rosell—*Vice President*,
Elias R. Pope—*Treasurer*,
John T. Lee—*Secretary*.

The opening trot will take place on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Open to all horses belonging to members or those that may become members on or before the 10th inst., at which time the entrees will close. Purse, $65 and Harness. Trot in harness, best 3 in 5—mile heats. A special meeting of the Association will be held, with particular reference to the above trot, at Laing's Hotel, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 8 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

J. T. Lee, Sec.

☞ Base Ball.—The "Unions" were out for the first time on Saturday last, and had a little preliminary practice. The work on the Grand Stand and Club House was commenced on Monday, by John King, Esq. and will be completed this week the interest taken in Base Ball matters by the citizens of our beautiful village, has been shown by the very liberal subscriptions made by them to assist the "Unions" in having first-class accommodations for visitors. The boys intend to be second to none, in the State, and the lovers of our National Game, will always find the ball tossers ready to welcome them. The opening game will probably take place on the 13th, upon which occasion, *the members of the club will be* happy to see their friends on the ground—Cor. 8th & Centre.

☞ Union Base Ball Club.—There will be an adjourned stated meeting at the Mansion House, on Thursday evening June 4, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

☞ We are glad to learn that the nuisance of fish venders, &c, which we spoke about last week, is about to be abated, our town committee having taken the matter in hand. That is right. It should have been stopped long ago.

☞ Read the advertisement of R. Dunham in another column. He is determined to sell clothing as cheap as the next man. Give him a call.

☞ You who have never seen "Sebastapool," just step into DeKlyn's well regulated Billiard Hall, and learn what it is.

☞ Thieves.—On Tuesday night last, Mr. R. R. Hutchings of New Brooklyn had a sett of harness stolen from his stables. Also, Mr. Wm. Stines, on the New Brooklyn road, had his harness room stripped of all his harness.

☞ The members of Plainfield Division, No 93, Sons of Temperance, are earnestly requested to meet in their New Hall in T. S. Alberti's brick building, on Monday evening, June 8th, to make some arrangement to dedicate the hall this month.

☞ We would call the attention of our citizens to the advertisement (in rhyme) of Rogers & Hubbard, who have ground out a good specimen of machine poetry, for the information of all who are in need of anything in their line. They have added a steam whistle to their establishment and we can now have Benedict's time without going to the depot.

☞ Cleanses the Teeth, perfumes the Breath, arrests decay—"Hallidalcine."

☞ We learn that since the contract was given out in reference to macadamizing Cherry Street, there has some difficulty arisen among the property holders between Front and Second Streets, in regard to the money to be raised, therefore the street will be first graded and macadamized from Second Street to the Railroad.

☞ Musical.—The efforts of Signor Borra to form a musical class are still meeting with unabated success, and it is proposed to have a musical soiree sometime during the present week, when he will explain the system under which he proposes to teach and at the same time all who have not subscribed, but wish to, can have an opportunity of so doing.

☞ Removal.—Messrs. Kinyon & Schenck, Machinists, have removed their machine shop to a building erected for them next to the Gas Works. They have a good shop and turn out good work.

☞ If you want good walks around or in front of your house, have the Concrete Pavement laid down. Several walks of the kind have recently been put down in our town, and they are just the thing. R. R. Hutchings is the agent for this State.

☞ The large barn of Horner & Co., proprietors of the Pompton Steel Works, Morris County, was recently destroyed by fire. Five horses and four mules were consumed, also a large quantity of grain and hay. Two men who slept in the barn barely escaped with their lives, one of them being severely burned.

☞ The work of making excavations for the new wing of the State Prison, intended for females, has been commenced.

☞ Henry Hilliard, a prominent citizen of Morris County, well known as a Democratic politician, and nominee for the office of State Senator when Hon. George T. Cobb was elected, died at his residence near Peapack May 26th.

☞ A Model Post Office.—The Post Office at Scotch Plains has been kept for the past three or four years by Melvin Parse, dec'd., assisted by his two daughters, the Misses S. Ann, and Susie Parse, under whose management this office has become a "*model*" Post Office. For correctness and dispatch in business, and for neatness and cleanliness in all affairs pertaining to the office, or otherwise, they have no superiors, if equals in the country. Upon the decease of Mr. Parse, one of the daughters was appointed by the Department at Washington, Post-mistress. A very worthy and fitting appointment. She will not be impeached.

☞ "Hallidalcine,"—"go for it."

☞ We notice that our friend Hiram Hornish, in Cherry St., has commenced to make Ice Cream for the season.

☞ Workmen are tearing down the building belonging to A. Berry, on the corner of Front & Cherry Sts. We understand Mr. Berry proposes to erect a large brick building in its place.

☞ Death of the Rev. Edwin Downer.—That "in the midst of life we are in death" was never, perhaps, more forcibly and painfully illustrated than in the sudden and unexpected death of Rev. Edwin Downer, of Westfield, N. J., which occurred in the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning, May 31st.

Mr. Downer had been called upon by the Rev. Mr. Edgar to officiate in his place during his temporary absence. Mr. Downer, after commencing the services of the morning was noticed to bring his prayer to a very abrupt termination, and sat down and immediately expired. It is supposed that his sudden decease was occasioned by the heart disease. Mr. Downer possessed a sturdy muscular frame, powerfully constructed, and a constitution apparently proof against the assault of disease; his tenure of life to all appearances seemed more durable than that of many of the citizens in that place. A few days since he was in the full enjoyment of health and vigor, looking forward perhaps to an active participation in the events of the day, and full of energy and hope. The abrupt termination of his life leaves a painful wound in that community, and in the society of which he was an ornament and an honor.

Mr. Downer was about sixty-five years of age, and leaves an interesting widow, a worthy daughter and two sons to mourn his sudden and untimely death, and to whom of course the loss will be irreparable. Mr. Downer was known only to be loved, and they have the sincere sympathy of all his acquaintances in their sad bereavement, and the consciousness of knowing that sorrow over the shocking and sad event is not confined to them exclusively, but is shared in by the community, in which the deceased was a valued and highly respected member.

☞ At the recent monthly sale of Scranton Coal, the following prices were realized:

[illegible] tons Lump	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] " Steamboat	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] " Grate	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] " Egg	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] " Stove	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000 " Chestnut	[illegible]	[illegible]

Why is coal so high in Plainfield?

☞ The Democratic County Executive Committee met at the Court House in Elizabeth on Saturday and organized by electing James Ritchie, of Westfield, Chairman, Henry R. Cannon, Treasurer, and A. A. Ward, Secretary.

☞ The Railroad flagmen in Plainfield have proven themselves to be public benefactors.

☞ Between six and seven hundred coal cars pass over the Central Railroad daily.

☞ A horse took fright at the Grant and Colfax flag in Trenton the other day and smashed in the windows of a store. Two men were nearly killed by the falling of a radical pole the day before. Ominous.

☞ The European Circus which recently performed in Plainfield appears to have had a swarm of pickpockets following in its wake. Chief of Police Keene arrested six of such light fingered gentry at Elizabeth, and several were also nabbed at Freehold and Hightstown. At Freehold one gentleman lost $100, and another $80 and a quantity of valuable papers.

☞ Professor Hunn drew a large audience at Laing's Hall on Monday evening, to witness his exhibition of 'Laughing Gas,' but *subjects* were scarce. The Professor and two other gentlemen took the gas and thereby proved its potent effect, but the most persevering entreaties could not induce any others to undergo the experiment. The Professor did his part, and deserves credit. We cannot censure the audience for hesitating to show themselves off on the stage. It don't pay to be laughed at, however much enjoyment there may be in laughing.

☞ On the night of the 11th ult. a handsome flock of sheep of Jonathan Higgins, of Redington township, Hunterdon County, was attacked by dogs and some forty of their number killed.

☞ The Union County Freeholders, at their annual meeting, elected David Mulford, Director; Oliver Pierce, Clerk; T. B. Budd, Collector; and R. Williamson, Jr., Attorney. The amount of county tax was fixed at $200,000; of which $110,000 is for interest and $90,000 for current expenses.

☞ Some of the conductors on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, too fond of the "filthy lucre" have been suspended and put on trial for those petty misdemeanors.

☞ The sale of the real estate of the late Jas. Shotwell, of Sussex county, took place on the 21st ult., in Newton. Nearly twelve hundred acres were sold, eight hundred of which lay in one body, comprising some of the finest farming land in the county, and sold in large lots at prices varying from $35 to $110 per acre—the total sum realized being over $85,000.

☞ The Bridgeport *Pioneer* says that on the 12th ult., near Mauricetown, Cumberland county, there died a lady named Rachel Lard, aged ninety-five years. Her husband, Samuel Lard, had been a soldier of the Revolution, and she, as his widow, drew the pension up to the time of her decease.

☞ The New Jersey Medical Society held its 102d annual meeting at [illegible] on Wednesday of last week.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. T. J. Corson, of Trenton.

Vice Presidents—1st, Dr. William Pierson of Orange; 2d, Dr. T. F. Cullen of Camden; 3d, Dr. Charles Hasbrouck, of Bergen.

Recording Secretary—Dr. Wm. Pierson Jr., of Orange.

Treasurer—Dr. R. H. [illegible] of New Brunswick.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Charles Hodge of Trenton.

☞ The Methodist of Bordentown are putting up a church which will cost about $40,000.

☞ The Burlington County Board of Freeholders have organized by electing [illegible] M. Dean, democrat, Director.

☞ Hon. James W. Wall has been elected President of the [illegible] Association in Burlington. That is a [illegible] Radicals cannot overturn.

☞ Thomas A. Scott, the well known submarine diver, residing at [illegible], Bergen county, proposes on wager of $500 to remain under water from sunrise to sunset.

☞ The name of Henry S. Little, of Monmouth, has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor. A good suggestion.

☞ The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey held its [illegible] Session in Grace Church, at Newark last week. Bishop Odenheimer delivered his annual address, showing the work of the year. He stated that since the last report 1,319 persons were confirmed in the Diocese; making 7,023 since he was elected Bishop. He has consecrated [illegible] *priests and two deacons* during the year. There are now 115 priests and [illegible] deacons attached to the Diocese. He has also instituted 8 rectors and consecrated [illegible] churches since the last Convention. There are now 111 parishes and 18 missionary chapels in the Diocese. The Bishop urged the importance of harmony and efficiency in the missionary work, in the end that the largest possible results may be achieved.

The following were elected to the General Convention:

Clerical—Drs. Hodges, Stubbs and Abercrombie, and Rev. Mr. Rice.

Lay—J. M. Thompson, J. C. Garthwaite, R. S. Conover, and H. Meigs, Jr.

☞ Richard Shippen, who died in Burlington on the 18th ult., was one of the pioneers in rail roading in New Jersey. He was connected with the Camden and Amboy Company in its infancy, and has always been one of its most faithful and reliable men. He held the position of treasurer of the company. His strict integrity was a ruling feature of his life.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by [illegible]

Wheat Flour, ⅌ cwt	[illegible]
Winter Flour (Graham) ⅌ cwt	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ⅌ cwt	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat, ⅌ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, ⅌ dozen	[illegible]
Butter, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Pork (salt)	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Tongues	[illegible]

Deaths.

DOWNER.—At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday morning, May 31, in the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, after offering the opening prayer, Rev. [illegible] aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

[illegible].—At [illegible], June [illegible], [illegible], aged [illegible] years [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

MURPHY.—At Scotch Plains, June 2nd, Peter Murphy, aged 48 years.

Peapack and Plainfield Rail Road.

Notice is hereby given, that books of subscription to the Capital stock of the Peapack and Plainfield Rail Road Company will be opened by the undersigned, at the hotel of John M. Laing, in Plainfield, in the county of Union, and State of New Jersey, on Monday the [illegible] day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the books will be kept open for at least three days.

[illegible]

Back Again!

THE subscriber, having returned from the West on account of sickness, has opened a

First-class Clothing Store

(Next to Compton's Confectionery.)

FRONT STREET,

where he has a good assortment of all kinds of

CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS,

AND

Men's Furnishing Goods,

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Vestings, &c.

Which he will sell at small profits and quick returns such as

Black Cloth Coats at [illegible]
Cassimere Pants at [illegible]
Vests at [illegible]
Tweed Suits [illegible]
Linen Vests [illegible]
Linen Pants [illegible]
Linen Coats and Dusters [illegible]
Hats cheap at [illegible]
And wide bale [illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST STYLE,

Children's Clothing

a speciality. A share of public patronage is solicited.

R. DUNHAM.

June 4-1y

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.

RARE Chance for a Baker. [illegible]

[illegible]

Radical Malignity—It Invades Even The Sanctity Of The Tomb

Some time ago John B. Jones, Esq., formerly editor of the *Madisonian*, and author of "Wild Western Scenes," died in the city of Burlington. Ex-Senator Wall of that city, wrote an obituary notice of the deceased, at the conclusion of which was the following:

"No one acquainted with the subject of this rapid, imperfect sketch, but must have been struck with the almost feminine gentleness and tenderness displayed by him in social intercourse. The last four years of trial, deprivation and sorrow had whitened his locks and bowed his form, while a relentless disease had wasted him almost to a shadow; but all this had failed to touch the high soul of courtesy enshrined within that feeble frame. He possessed considerable wit and humor, but as was said of Selwyn by a contemporary, so with our friend

"'Twas social wit, which never kindling strife,
Blazed in the small sweet courtesies of life;
Those little sapphires round the diamond shone
Lending soft beams to the richer stone."

For him death had no terrors. He had so lived as not to fear the approach of man's last enemy. His was not a wasted life, neither was it damaged by misdirection. It was wisely adjusted and well spent; and those who sorrow for his departure, sorrow not as those without hope, but as believing that their loss was his immortal gain. With all his gentleness and tenderness, he was possessed of a rare courage, and ever spoke of his death which he knew and felt to be near, with great calmness, regretting it, as he said, "not for himself, for he longed to be at rest, but for that little home circle he was to leave behind him, exposed to the world's rude buffets." In the midst of a family who had generously welcomed him to their circle, and where he was watched over and tended with a care and a deep solicitude, that could not have been exceeded if he had been of their own blood and lineage, he quietly fell asleep. A life was resumed by Heaven, which had been spent "for every end for which 'twas given." What could the longest life have added more?"

The obituary notice excited the loyal wrath of one of the prominent Radical malignants of that city, Mr. Jonathan Roberts, who under the signature of "R." came out in the local paper, in the following bitter attack upon the memory of the dead:

"Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent—"W," in the eulogium he wrote on the death of John B. Jones, Esq., who died in this city on the fourth instant, uses this language: 'For him death had no terrors. He had so lived as not to fear the approach of man's last enemy. His was not a wasted life, neither was it damaged by misdirection. It was wisely adjusted and well spent.' This declaration of sentiment is the conclusion at which "W," arrives in an article, in which he demonstrates that the last years of the life of his subject were devoted with marked ability to the work of aiding to overthrow the government and destroy the nation, and whose extraordinary merit it was, to have immediately connected himself with the Confederate Government in the capacity of a Clerk of the War Department, and to have been engaged in that *laudable* occupation from the birth hour, to the last death struggle of the Confederacy.

In the face of this damning, traitorous record, "W," unblushingly parades his sympathy therewith, and through the columns of a patriotic paper outrages the forbearance of a patriotic community. Be assured "W," that treason has not yet become either a Christian or moral virtue, but it a flagrant crime. Such is the belief of every true patriot, and no man of common sense can believe otherwise. And yet "W" declares his belief that for a citizen to go over to the enemy, and to seek to destroy by bloody warfare, the government that has from birth nurtured and protected him, and this, too, without even a plausible excuse for his treason, "is so to live, as not to fear man's last enemy"—that a life engaged in such a work is not wasted or misdirected, that "it is wisely adjusted and well spent." What a mockery of truth what shameless stultification! what hopeless folly!"

To this mean, malignant attack Mr. Wall replied in the following letter over his own signature:

To Jonathan Roberts, Burlington: Sir—Little did that mad Knight Don Quixote de la Mancha think, when he charged lance in rest upon a funeral procession from the city of Baeza, that in the progress of ages one should appear, who would far surpass him in the infamy of that most unknightly deed. To Burlington I regret to say belongs the unenviable distinction of presenting to the sight of a shuddering community, one of its own citizens, who has not hesitated in his furious tilt, to charge—through a funeral procession, but down, *right down over the broken hopes, the agonized feelings of a bereaved and heart-stricken widow*, into the very grave, *piercing the poor dumb corpse itself* with his malignant spear. You have entered the lists with your visor down. I now call upon you to lift it, and as you do so, exclaim as did the unveiled Mokanna—

"Here judge if Hell with all its power to damn,
Can add one curse to the foul thing, I am."

But to drop the metaphorical and come down to the literal. A poor dying Southern gentleman, in former times a highly esteemed resident of this city, but whose lot had been cast with the Southern cause in the humble capacity of clerk in one of the Executive Departments of the Confederate Government, returns to this city that he may dedicate the few days remaining to him, in preparing a work for the press, the profits from which he hopes will add to the scanty support of his family when he is gone. He is warmly welcomed by a Christian family, who abhorred the cause with which he had been connected—*one of whose sons had offered up his life in the Federal army, and another had won his eagles by gallantry in the field.* It was truly a Christian family, for notwithstanding all, it received and comforted this adherent of a cause by means of which it had so grievously suffered—remembering only the words of the Saviour, and his, "If ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly father will also forgive you"—and next that noble expostulation of the greatest of the apostles: "Sufficient to this man, is the punishment inflicted of many; so that contrarywise ye ought rather to forgive him and comfort him least such an one should be swallowed up by overmuch sorrow." Here in this Christian family, receiving all the tender care and assiduity, that only the closest relationship could have looked for, he gently breathed his last, invoking blessings on those living friends who had afforded him so kind a refuge for his dying hours. He called upon me to aid him in his feebleness in preparing the above mentioned work for the press, and during my brief intercourse with him, I was afforded the opportunity that Addison offered to one of his friends, "of seeing how a Christian man could die." I noted with admiration, the calm courage and sweet serenity with which he met the last destroyer—a courage and serenity that could only have been engendered by "a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man." I beheld too the existence of a serene reliant faith, that could exclaim "though He slay me, yet will I trust in him." I can only, in all charity breathe the prayer, that you may be in the same spirit and temper, when your last hour shall arrive, although I fear from the fiendish malice you exhibit in your communication in the last week's *Dollar Newspaper*, that it will take more years than the few that remain to you, to purge your foul breast of the envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness that now seem festering there.

At the request of the bereaved widow, I prepared the obituary notice, the tone and spirit of which appear to have so tortured your pre-eminently loyal soul. You writhe, you twist, you stop your ears at it in a perfect agony. So have I seen the fiend Mephistophiles, in the play of Faust, when the sparkling holy water fell upon his hell-burnt limbs, and his demon ears were tortured by the sound of vesper bells, and the cathedral music from the holy choir. As far as your communication alludes to me, I pass it by in contemptuous silence; and it is only your infamous assault upon the memory of the dead that invokes my indignant comment. There is a sacredness about the grave, and the memory of the departed, that even the most degraded savages revere; and yet you do not hesitate for a moment to assail the character of this poor dead Christian gentleman, for what you are pleased to term his treason here on earth. Are you afraid that the God before whose impartial tribunal he has now gone will be more just and merciful in his judgment than your own malignant passions permit you to be? or do you propose to take an appeal from Heaven's merciful decree, upset its decision by the fiat of that awful tribunal the *Burlington Areopagus* of scandal mongering-gibble-gabble loyalists!

Your production which mingles reviling of the living, with pharasaical exhibitions of immaculate patriotism, "*an olla podrida*" of venomous fanaticism, raked up with the taunts of a *stay at home patriot*, of the Union League—a dish that has been served up so often under my nostrils that its stale fumes have become absolutely disgusting. As to the pen and ink sketches of your devoted patriotism, I have gazed on those before. You staid at home, like a prairie dog in his burrow, where you could bark secure from harm. With all your "fee-faw-fum," you never got near enough to smell even the blood of a dead rebel, unless like some prowling camp-follower, you stole upon the field after the battle was over, and victory won, to flesh your maiden sword upon the poor inanimate, as Falstaff did his upon the thigh of the dead Hotspur. But your manifestation of prowess is even of a more malignant character. A man may stab a dead rebel upon the battle field, and find some palliation for the deed, for the smoke of the contending hosts still hangs above it, the passions are not cooled, and gaping wounds on either side may stimulate to mad revenge. But you, sir, in time of profound peace, after months of social intercourse between the sections steal into the grave yard where reposed the mouldering body of a poor Christian gentleman from Virginia, and *ghoul-like* scratch with your claws at the cold inanimate breast of the dead. The gnashing teeth and haggard lip of the foul feeders who in grave yards prowl appear to be yours. The solemn sacredness of the tomb has not power enough to scare you from your prey. With a hyena-like propensity you pounce upon the mouldering remains of the corpse to hawk at, and to tear it. According to the legendary story in Hungary, in the olden time, whenever a *ghoul* appeared in the village, the exorcist, the priest and the burgomasters led the procession of the villagers to the church-yard, and there mid solemn service, the burning of incense, and the sprinkling of holy water, the foul thing was exorcised to the regions of the damned—

"And lo, the ghoul did thin to smoke
And charred into [illegible],
And paled and bleached, then vanished quite,
The vampyre from Semendria.

And hollow howlings hung in air
And shrieks from vaults arose,
Then knew the dead, they might no more
Be stirred in their repose."

Have the legendary times of Hungary been revived here in the city of Burlington—Have we indeed a ghoul among us, that needs to be exorcised?

JAMES W. WALL.

* * *

The Augusta (Georgia) *Sentinel* says: "We believe that "blood is thicker than water,' and that the white people of the North and West will not permit their own blood at the South to be ruled and domineered over by the Cuffees and Sambos of the Southern States merely that the crew of lawless agitators and malignant desperadoes at Washington may rule the councils of the nation. The day is already beginning to break in upon the insulted and oppressed South, and we have great faith in the ability and determination of the American people to rescue the Government from the hands of those who now insult and oppress us."

* * *

A small family in Macon, Georgia, consists of a father, mother, and twenty-two children.

* * *

A brown colt owned by M. A. Schickler, has won the French Emperor's prize, and 100,000 francs beside, in the French races.

WHISTLE!

Have you heard our new steam whistle,
Will you read our new epistle,
Which we place before the public,
Signed by Rogers and by Hubbard.

Did you ever hear the steam mill song,
Or ever pause in wonder
To note the message it proclaims,
In tones of juvenile thunder.

Our engines throb with giant strength,
With power of thirty horses,
For steam can beat the water wheel,
O'er which the streamlet courses.

We grind the wheat, we grind the corn,
And grind exceeding fine,
Superior meal and premium flour,
Are always in our line.

Then farmers, come with your golden grain,
And we will prove full well,
That none but finest meal and flour,
We ever grind or sell.

And though we point with special pride
To our Moulding, Sash and Blinds,
We never deal in mouldy grain,
And never go it *blind*.

We drive the thundering mill wheels round,
We drive the saw and plane,
And business we desire to drive,
And thus success attain.

Then Builders come for Sash and Blinds,
For Doors and Mouldings too,
And we will prove that prices move
On a scale called very low.

Although we have no mill pond dam,
Because we use steam power,
We can and will do what is right,
And sell no damaged flour.

Then farmers, bring us your grain to grind for family use. If you have good grain to sell, bring it to us and get greenbacks. Laborers, artisans, mechanics, contractors, citizens, all give us a call, and see what we can do in each department.

ROGERS & HUBBARD.

☞ Goods delivered to any part of the village free of charge. ☜

T. A. ROGERS. Junction J. A. HUBBARD

E. DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our Superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on

STYLISH AND WELL-FITTING GARMENTS!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule; we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, (which will average full fifteen per cent), look closely after the quantity of material taken by our cutters, and have each garment made at the LOWEST PRICE, consistent with having them well made; then sell our stock at the small advance of ten per cent, which brings our prices fully [illegible] per cent. below any other house in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, are an elegant stock of

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,

Coat, Vest & Pants complete beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of - - - - - - **$18**

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits!

Complete, very durable and stylish, at the extreme low figure of - - **$13**

Extra Fine all wool Cassimere Suits,

Coat, Pants and Vest complete, made up very tasty, at the low price of - **$10**

REMEMBER THIS IS FOR THE ENTIRE SUIT!

Price List of Coats:

Superfine black dress frock coats, (our best)	$15
" " "	12
Extra Fine heavy black dress sack coats, edges finely braided,	10
Silk mixed cassimere sacks, of tasty cut,	8
Brown mixed all wool cassimere sacks, new style,	7
Black and white silk mixed cassimere sacks,	6
Grey mixed all wool do.,	5
Stylish tweed sacks, at the low price of	4

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best ***Black Doeskin Pants,***	$7
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade,	5
40 different styles of all wool ***Cassimere Pants*** at	4
A splendid assortment of new style all wool pants,	3
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear,	2 50
Now making—2,000 pair new style Cassimere Pants, at	2 00

Price List of Vests.

Our finest and best black and fancy silk, cassimere and velvet vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of	$5
BLACK DOESKIN VESTS, braided edges, at	$2 50, 3 & 4
200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty,	$2 to 3

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment, and our system is so complete that no defective garment can be found in our stock, and by selling the immense amount of goods to which our trade has grown, we are enabled to keep a stock of every kind and size, and sell our clothing at from 10 to 25 per cent less than other firms.

N. B.—Tailors having garments to make to order can purchase the same ready made from us, at our low rates and make a fair profit on the same, by charging what other firms sell their goods at, and at the same time give their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our Clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing,
316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MECHANIC STREET.

mar26-m3

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

In Cherry Street,

[Next to the Post Office]

where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

march14-y H. J. HAGAMAN.

RE-OPENING OF THE

Second Street Bakery.

THE subscriber, having re-opened the Bakery on Second Street, (formerly occupied by A. Warnock) is now prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity with

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

All goods from the best materials and by experienced workmen. [illegible] A share of public patronage is solicited.

ap9-tf JOHN [illegible]

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY!

MRS. M. SCHENK

WOULD announce to the Ladies of Plainfield and County of Union that she will open on

Thursday, April 30th,

ON FRONT STREET.

(Next door to [illegible]'s Hotel) with an entire new stock of goods of the latest styles.

SILK & STRAW BONNETS,
JOCKEYS, HEAD-DRESSES,
LADIES' CAPS, INFANT'S CAPS,
LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

Ruches, and everything in the Millinery line of the best quality and lowest prices. Call and examine my goods. Orders promptly attended.

Straws Bleached, Pressed and Altered

ap30tf TO THE LATEST STYLE.

The Old Meat Stand

ON THE CORNER OF

Front and Cherry Streets,

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BEST MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

ap9-1 COSLEY B. GARDNER.

A Full Blooded Alderney Bull,

AND SUFFOLK BOAR, for the season. For terms, apply to CHAS. WEISSMANN,
ap9-tf Railway Road, near Westfield Depot.

Visiting Cards—NEW STYLES neatly printed at this office.

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA
FROM GERMANY, in 1825.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

and

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 28th, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

ap9-y

Grand Opening

OF

Spring and Summ'r Goods

AT

Pope,
Parse &
Mundy's

TEMPLE of FASHION

WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE

Largest Assortment of Goods!

Ever before offered in Plainfield, at prices which

Cannot be Beat!

Consisting of all the latest and leading styles of

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
SACKINGS.

A large assortment at low prices.

POPLINS,
DELAINES,
ALAPACAS.

We would call especial attention to our White Goods Department, where will be found a large and complete assortment of

Piques,
Jaconets,
Cambrics,
Swiss, &c.

A complete assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HOSIERY, &c.

Oil Cloths Mats & Matting,
Carpets, &c.,

In fact everything kept in a first-class store. Call and be convinced.

Pope, Parse & Mundy,

ap9tf Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.

Lumber

T. W. Young & Co.,

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW YARD

Cor. Peace St. and the Railroad,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Where they are offering to the public

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS

Pine,
Spruce
and Hemlock

LUMBER,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SIDING, BARN ENCLOSURE,
SHINGLES, BOARDS, PLANK,
PINE AND SPRUCE FLOORING,
Seasoned, also SHEATHING, worked and unworked.
FENCING STRIPS,
SQUARE & HEADED PICKETS,
Both Pine and Hemlock.
RAILING,
FENCE & ARBOR POSTS,
PINE CEILING LATH,
SHINGLE LATH, &c.

HEMLOCK BOARDS and TIMBER

ALSO,

Lime, Plaster & Cement

In fact, all kinds of

Building Material.

☞ Being MANUFACTURERS as well as dealers in Lumber, we feel assured that all who favor us with their patronage will be suited as regards quality and price. Please give us a call.

Frames for Buildings

Promptly made to Order.

ap9 T. W. YOUNG & CO.

Dry Goods!

PICKELL & RAMSEY,

FRONT ST., (Opp. Somerset),

are now ready for the

SPRING TRADE!

We have the

LARGEST

AND

Best Assortment

Of Dress Goods, White Goods, Linens, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Carpets, Oil Cloths, [illegible], ever before offered in Plainfield, which will be sold

CHEAPER

than any other place, as we sell for

CASH ONLY!

PICKELL & RAMSEY.

1-6m

GARDNER & CUTTER,

(Successors to Walker & Moffett)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

Provisions, Flour, &c.

ALSO

FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS

IN THEIR SEASON,

At the old stand of William Dunn,

FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HAVE constantly on hand, a large assortment of [illegible] and are selling them as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

WM. E. GARDNER. ap9-y J. S. CUTTER.

NOW IS THE TIME

FOR NEW THINGS!

I. E. PARKER & CO.

ARE adding to their stock of Fruits, Vegetables and Poultry, everything in that line they can find in the New York markets, and having sold out their Flour business to Messrs. [illegible], they intend to enlarge their business and keep on hand a good assortment of

FRUIT.

Vegetables and Poultry.

They also manufacture

"Parker's Excelsior Blueing,"

For the laundry. Give it one trial and satisfy yourself. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuation of the same.

I. E. PARKER,
A. DAVIE.

ap9tf

M. Vermeule,

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

&c., &c.,

FRONT STREET,

(Opposite Somerset),

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Laws of New Jersey.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER FORTY-NINE.—A supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting the Estates of Non-resident Wards," approved March second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, shall extend to all cases of funds belonging to non-resident wards, deposited in the court of chancery or under the control and direction of the chancellor, arising from the sale of the property of such wards in this state or otherwise.

2. And be it enacted, That the chancellor in case of not being satisfied with the proof of security given by any non-resident guardian, in respect of the property of any non-resident ward, may require additional security to be given in this state, and make such order in respect thereof as may to him seem meet and right.

3. And be it enacted that the first proviso in the second section of said act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1868.

CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN.—An act making an appropriation for lot of land and trestle work for landing coal at the State Lunatic Asylum, for the cost of erecting and improving outbuildings, &c.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to pay for land and trestle work required for landing coal at the State Lunatic Asylum, for bakery, building and fixtures, for stable and carriage house and hay scales, for fixtures and apparatus for extinguishing fire, for extension and removal of laundry building and machinery, and completing new buildings as per report of managers; and the further sum of five thousand dollars as per report of joint committee, to defray the expenses of making extraordinary repairs, improvements and re-furnishing other parts of asylum buildings.

2. And be it enacted, That the said moneys shall be paid by the treasurer to the managers of the asylum, upon the warrant of the comptroller, who is hereby authorized and directed to draw the same, at such times and in such sums as the managers may require.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 18, 1868.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN.—An act to enable certain corporations more effectually to transact their business in the State of New Jersey.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where any railroad corporation which has been created by the laws of any other state or states, has, by any law or laws passed by the legislature of this state, been authorized to hold property and exercise franchises and privileges in this state, it shall be lawful for the directors of such company elected in another state to hold their meetings in this state, and exercise all the powers and franchises of such companies within the state, so far as it may be necessary to transact any business of such company.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for such company to have an office in this state for the transfer of stock, and the officers and agents of such company shall be authorized to transact the business of such company in this state.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall be a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 30, 1868.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHT.—A further supplement to the act entitled "An act creating the office of Comptroller of the Treasury, and defining the duties thereof," approved March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the comptroller of the treasury shall hereafter be appointed by the senate and general assembly of this state in joint meeting assembled; and in case a vacancy shall happen by death or otherwise at any time during the sitting of the legislature, then and in such case, the vacancy so happening shall be filled during such sitting by the senate and general assembly of this state; and if a vacancy by death or otherwise howsoever, shall happen during recess of the legislature, then the governor of the state, or in case of his death, absence or other disqualification, the person administering the government for the time being may make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancy; and the term of office of the person appointed as aforesaid shall commence from and after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, and he shall hold his office three years and until his successor is appointed.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer forthwith upon the receipt of any interest, or other moneys belonging to the state or to the school fund, or other funds in his custody, to report the same to the comptroller for audit and registry before any acquittance or discharge is given therefor; and the same duty is imposed upon all public officers or other persons, who as agents for the state receive license fees or other moneys belonging to the state.

3. And be it enacted, That every sheriff, officer prosecuting the pleas or clerk of any court who shall collect or receive any moneys on recognizance before or after execution, or from fines and amercements, and which belong to the state by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act regulating proceedings on forfeited recognizances, and appropriating the moneys arising from the same, and from fines and amercements," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall pay over the same to the treasurer within ten days after its collection or receipt, after deducting five per centum thereof for his trouble in collecting or receiving and paying the same; and every such sheriff, officer or clerk neglecting or refusing to pay over such moneys as aforesaid within the time herein allotted, shall forfeit all claim to compensation or commissions, and shall moreover for each neglect or refusal, be subject to the same forfeiture and penalty, and to the same action of debt or trespass on the case, as are prescribed in the said fifth section of the said act, approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of every court of this state to make out and within ten days after the regular session or term of his said court shall commence, transmit a true abstract from the minutes, of all fines and amercements awarded and the amount of all judgments entered on forfeited recognizances for the use of the state during the next preceding regular session or term of said court; he shall transmit the same in duplicate, one copy to the treasurer and one copy to the comptroller, which abstract shall contain the names of the persons fined and amerced, and against whom judgment as aforesaid has been entered, and also the names of the sheriff and collector of the county for the time being; for furnishing these duplicate copies the clerk shall receive five dollars for both, and for every neglect or refusal to transmit the same within the time hereby appointed, he shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt with costs, to be instituted by the comptroller of the treasury, in the name and for the use of the state.

5. And be it enacted, That the taxed bill of costs in the case of every convict sentenced to imprisonment in the state prison shall have endorsed thereon a certificate of the presiding judge of the court who tried the cause, stating that he has examined the taxed bill and that the same is correct, and the comptroller shall issue his warrant for the payment of no bill of costs that is presented to him without this endorsement, and for his service such judge shall receive the sum of one dollar for each certificate, to be included in the taxed bill of costs.

6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the comptroller on or before the first day of December in each year, to advertise for at least two weeks in one or more of the newspapers published in the city of Trenton, for proposals to supply the necessary stationery, specifying the kinds and amount required, for the use of the legislature at the organization of the next succeeding session, and to contract for the same upon the most advantageous terms that may be offered, which proposals shall remain of record in his office; provided, that the whole costs of the stationery so furnished shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

7. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

8. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 24, 1868.

CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX.—A further supplement to the act entitled "An act respecting the Orphans' Court and the power and authority of Surrogates."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no executor of an executor shall, as such, be authorized to administer on the estate of the first testator, but on the death of the sole or surviving executor of any last will and testament, letters of administration with the will annexed of the assets of the first testator left unadministered shall be issued by the surrogate of the proper county to some proper person, who shall before the issuing thereof, give bond to the ordinary of this state, with sufficient sureties, according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement thereto, approved February the twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, as far as the same are applicable.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 21, 1868.

CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX.—An act relative to the Public Arms in the State Arsenal.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the quartermaster general of this state be, and he is hereby authorized to dispose of at public vendue or at private sale, as in his opinion may be to the best interest of the state, such of the old arms and equipments now in the arsenal as are not fit for service; and to deposit the proceeds of such sales with the treasurer of this state, who shall place the same to the credit of the Arsenal, to be expended in the repairs and alterations, and the purchase of such ordnance and ordnance stores, as from time to time may be required for the militia service of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That the quartermaster general of this state be authorized and directed to cause such muskets now in the arsenal, as are suitable for that purpose, to be altered into breech-loaders, upon the most approved plan, upon the best and most advantageous terms on which the work can be done, and in such numbers as may be required for the use of the uniform companies of this state, and that the proceeds of the sales provided for in the foregoing section, shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of said alteration.

3. And be it enacted, That the action of the quartermaster general, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief, upon whose certificate the comptroller is directed to issue his warrant upon the treasurer to pay the same from the moneys derived from such sales as aforesaid.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17, 1868.

Boston housekeepers have recently discovered that flour mixed with iced water makes the best bread. It takes a little longer to rise, and is therefore unpopular with cooks, who consequently have to rise a little earlier to have their hot cakes ready for breakfast.

"I will have order!" shouted the captain of a Down East schooner to his refractory cook. "If you won't cook the dinner, I'll—do it myself. I will have discipline on board of this vessel!"

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

100 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking-Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; no Paint of any description—which is so fatal to Birds and Animals—being used in their construction. They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution: all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. HILTON, General Agt.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unequalled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a superior Piano, we declare No. 48, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the square class that I have ever tried. The tone seems [illegible] rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John N. Pattison,
Carl Anschutz,
A. Baptisti,
Alfred A. Pease,
William Mason,
Gustav Satter.

Harry Sanderson,
Wm. K. Bassford,
Charles Fradel,
C. J. Hopkins,
Theo. Eisfeld,
Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous other State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the FLORENCE is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.
Mar1y

Tiemann's Laundry Blue.

This Blue is manufactured expressly for WASHING purposes by the well-known Color manufacturers, D. F. TIEMANN & CO., and being perfectly PURE and much more economical, it supplies a want which has long been felt, a Blue which will not injure the clothes.

It is put up in convenient form in bottles, or, for those who prefer using the powder, in neat wooden boxes. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

J. R. TIEMANN, Sole Agent,
240 Pearl Street, N. Y.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCHES

Fine Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENEDICT BROS.,

UP TOWN

691 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Between Amity and Fourth Streets.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCH

Having proved an exact timekeeper, we confidently recommend it to those wishing to keep the correct time, and in order to be reliable throughout the country, we offer to send it by express, at our own expense. Address

BENEDICT BROS, up town,
691 Broadway, N. Y.

B. Benedict, Time-Tables of all Railroads and Steamboats from New York. Also agent for National Watches, 691 Broadway.

Benedict Bro's, 171 Broadway, cor Courtlandt St. Benedict Bro's, 234 Fulton st, Brooklyn. Sole agents for the [illegible] Church Clocks. Also Agent for the American Waltham Watches.

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well-known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices!

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for - - - - - -	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for - - - - -	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for - - - - -	8 00
An Elegant " " " - - - - -	10 00
Something Superfine for - - - - - - -	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided wide) only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine - - - - -	$6 50
" " —splendid quality - - - -	5 00
Black doe vests, from - - - -	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for - - - - - - -	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through) - - -	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number,

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

ap2-4 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age. ☜

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PEACHES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

(7-3m)

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

[illegible] S. C. CONKLIN.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Main St., Plainfield, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.
PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

y-tau

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Rooms formerly kept by R. C. Rowe

ON FRONT STREET,

(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeKLYN.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
THE LATEST STYLES

Of Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

Have just been received by

J. Newton Honeyman,

at his store in the

MANSION HOUSE BUILDING,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Which he offers at prices that defy competition.

CUSTOM WORK

promptly attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

ap9-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY, between John R. Stratton, complainant, and John R. Burnet and wife and al, defendant. Fieri facias.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale, at public vendue, on THURSDAY, THE 9th DAY OF JULY, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Elizabeth, all that tract and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the township of New Providence, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, beginning at a post for a corner; thence south, nine and a quarter degrees, west four chains and thirty-two links to a stake on the west side of the said [illegible] [illegible] N. Burnet and James M. Mercereau, the quantity thus sold is in the aggregate about eight acres, leaving, as above stated, about twenty-five acres of land.

E. [illegible], Sheriff.

Dated May 6, 1868.

Master's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey, between

John W. Brown, complainant, and James McCallister, Ellen McCallister and Samuel Gray, defendants. — Fi. Fa. for sale of Mortgaged premises.

The above sale stands adjourned to Saturday, June 20th next—same hour and place.

ENOS W. RUNYON,
Master in Chancery of New Jersey.

Dated May 23, 1868—may[illegible]

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office,
April 16th, 1868.

Edward Terry and Francis Lee, Jr., Executors of Jonathan Terry, dec'd.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the creditors of the said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the [illegible] for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate. ap[illegible]

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office,
April 13, 1868.

Eliza B. Pope & Jeptha Clawson executors of Gideon Wooden, deceased.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the [illegible] for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate.

April[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

SPRING STYLES

Just received.

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies' Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and substantial manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

[illegible]

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

122 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantels, in Italian and American Marbles, at 20 per cent. less than the New York prices. [illegible] on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

at-[illegible]

Ladies' Restaurant

AND

Ice Cream Saloon.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened a Ladies' Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon on

FRONT STREET,

(In the building formerly occupied as the Post Office).

All the delicacies of the season will be furnished—Game, &c. Also,

PURE ICE CREAM.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

may9 GEORGE WILLER.

Wm. H. Jacobus,

WITH

Smith, Clark & Co.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BRUSHES.

Address, **260 WALNUT ST.,**
NEWARK, N. J.

my21y

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE AT

DUNELLEN.

[LATE NEW MARKET]

The lots are beautifully situated on elevated ground, between the mountains and the railroad. The streets and avenues are broad, and intersect each other at right angles. Those wishing to make immediate improvements, can now purchase at favorable prices and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to

W. S. STEVENS,
New Market Depot.

my9-tf

LOST!

Five Dollars Reward!

LOST on Wednesday, May 6th, a large black dog, answering to the name of "Sambo." He has a little white on all his feet, and a white spot on the end of his tail, also a crest of white on his breast. The above reward will be given the finder, and no questions asked, by leaving him at this office.

☞ CAUTION—Any person having said dog, and failing to deliver him to his rightful owner, will be dealt with according to law.

my16tf

Central Railroad of

[illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, [illegible]

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Spring Arrangement—Commencing May 11, 186[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] E. C. WOLFE, Sup[illegible]

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL S[illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE W. SANDERS, Agt.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well assorted stock of Furniture of every description, which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

[illegible]

Bed-Room Suits,

[illegible]

Of Hard Wood,

[illegible]

Husk & Hair Mattresses

[illegible]

Window Shades and Trimmings,

[illegible]

Oval Picture Frames

[illegible]

Fancy Toilet Trunks

[illegible]

Repairing & Upholstering

[illegible]

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. [illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

GERANIUM TONIC

[illegible]

JOB PRINTING [illegible]

The Constitutionalist
is published weekly at
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(near A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year $2 00
six months 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 30 cents.

	1 mo	2 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr.
One square	1 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	2 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	6 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column	10 00	15 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
One column	15 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	75 00

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 24. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 24.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

COBBA RYNO,
FINE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
CHERRY STREET,
opposite Post Office, Plainfield, N. J.,
Continues to make to order in the best manner and in the latest style,
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS.
Patent Leathers, Ladies' Slippers, Congress Gaiters, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap1tf

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop on Second Street, one door east of Peace,
Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

I. D. TENEYCK,
HO! EVERY BODY [illegible]
Go buy your boots made at
TENEYCK'S NEW SHOP
One door South-east corner Cherry & Second Sts.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of boots and shoes, which he will warrant to be as good as the best, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Give him a call and see for yourselves.—[illegible] ap1tf

JOB MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front st., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH R. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN U. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7½ to 9½ a.m.; 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 p.m.
☞ Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Madison Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN MECHANIC STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL,
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZEE,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN CHURCH STREET, BET. 2D AND 3RD,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. P. Thorn, Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. R. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. jan16y

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Pound's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. FATE,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET, Opposite Laing's Hotel,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Toilet Articles, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front street, opp. Pound's Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in leading stores of N. Y. City.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
WILL BE AT
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

HE has been noticed as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt the lens most appropriate to restore the vision to its original sight.

His spectacles are his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.

All his Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES:
Plainfield, April 25, 1867.
Having used Eye-glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any help to sight as a most skillful Optician and an obliging and reliable man.
J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., "
JOHN U. SUTPHEN, M. D., "
AUG. GIRAUD, D. M., "
GEO. NICHOLS, M. D., "
ALFRED BERRY, "

Somerville, Dec. 19, 1867.
Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for some time past, to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adapted to the sight, and recommend him to the public.
L. D. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER, "
NELSON VAN [illegible], "
DAVID H. VOORHEES, "

An Imposter!
$50 REWARD!
The above reward will be paid to the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is traveling about the country, representing himself to be him.
mar26-3 M. SCHWAB.

JOHN A. STATTS,
Agent for some of the best
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
Insurance Companies
In the United States.
OFFICE WITH J. H. VAN WINKLE,
(Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.)

STILL continues to take FIRE RISKS in good and reliable companies, with good and responsible deposits, among which are

The Niagara, with $1,250,000 total assets.
The North American of N. Y., their 75th Annual Statement; Net Assets, $750,057.77.
Security, of N. Y.—Capital and surplus, **$1,477,677**
The Home Insurance Co. of New Haven. Net Assets after paying losses to 1866 of $1,100,—[illegible] &c.

Also
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE
HOME MUTUAL of Brooklyn.
Holding out superior inducements also in the
ACCIDENTAL of HARTFORD
which has a capital equal to all others combined in the United States, and a disposition to pay promptly all legal claims. Also for the
Live Stock Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by attending to business as heretofore, to merit a continuance of the same. ap1tf

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.

JOBBING
Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce Gas in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.
Jan 9-ed

THE
FLOR de ABRIL HAT
SQUIER'S,
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

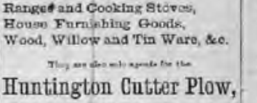
The Box,
The Pickwick,
The Lancaster,
The Pedestrian,
A small fine French, Velvet finish, Soft Hat.

Spring style of Silk Hats
Very light Cassimere body.
☞ Large Stock and full assortment for men & boys.
H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
FASHIONABLE HATTER & FURRIER,
feb26-y Newark, N. J.

HARDWARE!

C. O. Meeker & Co.,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(above the 1st Presbyterian Church) have now on hand a large assortment of
Hardware,
Agricultural Implements,
Ranges and Cooking Stoves,
House Furnishing Goods,
Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, &c.
They are also sole agents for the
Huntington Cutter Plow,
(All the castings of said Plow constantly on hand.)
Also sole agents for the Lodi Manufacturing Co.'s
Poudrette,
Super-phosphate of Lime,
Nit. Phos. of Lime,
Bone Dust, (coarse & fine)
Now on hand a large assortment of
Garden, Timothy & Clover Seeds.
TIN ROOFING,
LEADERING, JOBBING, &c., promptly attended to.
may8y C. O. MEEKER & CO.

J. M. & S. S. VERMEULE,
CLOTHIERS,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
HAVE just received a large and fine assortment of the latest styles of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
SUCH AS
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.
Which they offer at prices as low as any other house in the State. Also, a full stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
suitable for Men and Boys' wear. Also,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
my8 CLOTHING CUT AND MADE TO ORDER.



PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINE'S BROTHER'
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
Is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
We are selling these Pianos 20 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at
A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PAGE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.
HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish
Sash, Blinds and Doors
At very low rates.
ONDERDONK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
D. F. Onderdonk. mar1y E. C. Fisher.

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan 1-y

Visiting Cards—NEW STYLES neatly printed at this office.

Poetry.

"Teach me thy Way."

O, thou unseen, untried One,
Whom myriad worlds obey—
Whose hand, benign, [illegible] will be done,
Where'er the rays of star or sun
Through the wide realms of being run:
"Teach me Thy way."

At morn, when first Thy golden beams
The gladsome earth display,
When o'er the hills the sunlight streams,
And earth with life and beauty teems,
Like some bright isle in happy dreams:
"Teach me Thy way."

At evening, when Thy shadows fall
Around departing day,
And lowly vale, and mountain tall,
And stream, and lake, and forest—all
Grow solemn with Thy mantling pall;
"Teach me Thy way."

Now lone in Life's [illegible] hour,
[illegible] silently,
The weary bee in [illegible] flower,
The wild bird, in his [illegible] bower,
And souls, [illegible] or [illegible] tower;
"Teach me Thy way."

When, in the smile of summer bloom,
The fields and woods are gay,
All in a robe of verdure dressed;
When the wild winds have sunk to rest,
The waves are calm on Ocean's breast;
"Teach me Thy way."

Or when thou stretchest forth Thine arm,
In awful majesty,
In wintry skies or climate warm,
Robing above the [illegible] form
With clouds and darkness, fire and storm;
"Teach me thy way."

Maker of earth, sea and air—
Either at night and day,
Long as I live beneath Thy care,
While goodness reigns and [illegible] spare,
Be ever this my heartfelt prayer:
"Teach me Thy way."

And when Life's fleeting hours are past;
When in eternity
The undying soul to Thee is cast,
[illegible] in Thy [illegible],
And through the endless, unknown vast,
"Teach me Thy way."

Miscellaneous.

A Tale For Wives.

"Now this is what I call comfort," said Madge Harley, as she sat down by her neighbor's fire one evening; "here you are at your sewing, with the kettle steaming on the hob and the tea things on the table, expecting every minute to hear your husband's step, and see his kind face look in at the door. Ah! if my husband was like yours Janet!"

"He is like mine in many of his ways," said Jane, with a smile, "and, if you will allow me to speak plainly, he would be still more like him if you took more pains to make him comfortable."

"What do you mean?" cried Madge: "our house is as clean as yours; I mend my husband's clothes and cook his dinner as carefully as any woman in the parish, and yet he never stays home of an evening, while you two sit here by your cheerful fire night after night as happy as can be."

"As happy as can be *enough*," said her friend, gravely, "yes—and I shall tell you the secret of it, Madge."

"I wish you would," said Madge, with a deep sigh, "its misery to live as I do now."

"Well, then," said Janet, speaking slowly and distinctly, "I let my husband see that I love him still, and that I learn every day to love him more. *Love* is the chain that binds him to his home. The world may call it folly, but the world is not my lawgiver."

"And do you really think," exclaimed Madge in surprise, "that husbands care for that sort of a thing?"

"For love, do you mean?" asked Janet.

"Yes, they don't feel as we do, Janet, and it don't take many years of married life to make them think of a wife as a sort of maid of all work."

"A libel, Madge," said Mrs. Matson, laughing, "I won't allow you to sit in William's chair and talk so."

"No, because your husband is different, and values his wife's love, whilst John cares for me only as his housekeeper."

"I don't think that," said Janet, "although he said to my husband the other day that courting-time was the happiest of a man's life. William reminded him that there is a greater happiness than that even on earth, if men but give their hearts to Christ. I know John did alter his opinion, but he went away still thinking of his courting-time as of a joy too great to be exceeded."

"Poor fellow," cried Madge smiling through her tears, "I do believe he was happy then. I remember I used to listen for him as I sat with my dear mother by the fire longing for the happiness of seeing him."

"Just so," said Janet. "Do you ever feel like that now?"

Madge hesitated. "Well, no, not exactly."

"And why not?"

"Oh, I don't know," said Madge; "married people give up that sort of thing."

"Love, do you mean?" asked Janet a second time.

"No, but what people call being sentimental," said Mrs. Harley.

"Longing to see your husband is a very proper sentiment," replied Janet.

"But some people are ridiculously foolish before others," reasoned Madge.

"This proves they want sense. I am not likely to approve of that, as William would soon tell you; all I want is that wives should let their husbands know they are still loved."

"But men are so vain," said Madge, "that it is dangerous to show them much attention."

Her friend looked up. "Oh! Madge, what are you saying! Have you then married with the notion that it is not good for John to believe that you love him?"

"No, but it is not wise to show that you care too much for them."

"Say *I* and *him*; do not talk of husbands in general, but of yours in particular."

"He thinks quite enough of himself already, I assure you."

"Dear Madge," said Janet, smiling, "would it do you any harm to receive a little more attention from your husband?"

"Of course not. I wish he'd try;" and Mrs. Harley laughed at the idea.

"Then you don't think enough of yourself already! and nothing would make you vain I suppose?"

Madge colored, and all the more when she perceived that William Matson had come in quietly, and was now standing behind Janet's chair. This of course put an end to the conversation. Madge retired to her own home to think of Janet's words; and to confess secretly that they were wise.

Hours passed before John Harley returned home. He was a man of good abilities and well to do in the world, and having married Madge because he truly loved her, he expected to have a happy home. But partly because he was reserved and sensitive, and part because Madge feared to make him vain, they had grown cold toward each other; so cold that John began to think the ale house a more comfortable place than his own home.

That night the rain fell in torrents, the wind howled, and it was not until the midnight hour arrived that Harley left the public house and hastened toward his cottage. He was wet through, when he at length crossed the threshold. He was, as he gruffly muttered, "used to that;" but he was not "used" to the tone and look with which his wife drew near to welcome him; nor to find warm clothes by the crackling fire and slippers on the hearth; nor to hear no reproach for the late hours, and weighty and dirty footmarks, as he sat in his own chair. Some change has come to Madge he was very sure. She wore a dress that he had bought for her years ago, with a linen collar round her neck, and had a cap trimmed with white ribbons, on her head.

"You're smart, Madge," he exclaimed, at last when he stared at her for some time in silence, "who has been here to-night?"

"No one until you came," said Madge, half laughing.

"!! Nonsense, you didn't dress for me," cried John.

"You won't believe it, perhaps, I but *did*; I have been talking with Mrs. Matson this evening, and she has given me some very good advice. So now, John, what would you like for your supper?"

John, who was wont to steal to the shelf at night and content himself with anything he could find, thought Madge's offer too recherché to be refused, and very soon a large bowl of hot chocolate was steaming on the table. Then his wife sat down for a wonder at his side, and talked a little, and listened, and looked pleased, when at last as if he couldn't help it, he said, "Dear old Madge!"

That was enough, her elbow somehow found way then to the arm of his great chair, and she sat quietly looking at the fire. After awhile John spoke again—

"Madge, dear, do you remember the old days when we used to sit side by side in your mother's kitchen?"

"Yes."

"I was a younger man then, Madge, and as they told me, handsome, now I am growing older, plainer, duller. Then you loved me; do you love me *still*?"

She looked up into his face, and her eyes answered him. It was like looking back to old days to feel again his arm 'round her as her head lay upon his shoulder, and to hear *once* again those kind words meant for her ear alone.

She never once asked if this would make him "vain," she knew as if by instinct, that it was making him a wiser, a more thoughtful, more earnest-hearted man—And when after a happy silence, he took down the Bible and read a chapter, as he had been wont to read to her mother in former times, she bowed her head and prayed.

Yes, prayed—for pardon, through the blood of Jesus Christ, for strength to fulfill every duty in the future, for all powerful influence of the spirit, for blessings on her husband evermore.

She prayed and not in vain.

* * *

The corn crop has several formidable enemies to contend with, and among them is what is commonly called the white grub, which damages the crop seriously.—The Germantown *Telegraph* says one of the best and most judicious remedies, perhaps the very best ever suggested, is the application of *salt* as soon as the plant makes its appearance above the ground. Take one part common salt and three parts plaster or gypsum, and apply about a full tablespoonful *around* each hill, and it will be found to be a sure protection. The mixture should not come in contact with the sprouts, as it may destroy them.—This method has been tried over and over again by some of the best farmers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Jersey, and when properly applied has never failed to be perfectly successful. We hope our farmers, who have reason to fear the depredations of the grub this season, will try this mixture, leaving a few alternate rows of corn without the salt, and communicate to us the result. We have seen some writers say salt has no effect upon vermin, but we speak in this matter on the best authority.

* * *

Let's "Cuss" the Radicals.

Shepherds in Judea.

Shortly after leaving the city, we met several flocks of sheep, preceded by their shepherds, walking slowly toward Jerusalem, and at once the full force of all the beautiful imagery, and the many touching similes derived from such scenes and associations, and so often alluded to in Scripture, came vividly before me. These Arab shepherds, clad in the turbans, and simple abbas worn by their class, and carrying a wooden crook in their hands, walked in front.

The sheep—which are a very peculiar and handsome breed, are mostly low sized; the foreparts of their bodies are of a fawn color, the hinder parts white; they have long pendent, silken ears, and sweeping tails; their faces are more oval and longer than the species in these countries, and they have altogether a more pleasing, docile, and mild expression of countenance.

Not one of them ventured before the shepherd but stopped or quickened his pace, as he did; or if a young and forward creature lagged behind or strayed to either side, a single word from their leader, often a very look, brought it back and checked its wanderings. A few favorite lambs frisked about their masters, rubbing themselves against their legs and garments.

After the sheep came some young goats and lambs, the whole procession closed with about two dozen of old patriarchal looking goats which brought up the rear. These goats have long horns and pendent ears that hang almost to the ground, and of the finest grain; the sheep and goats were perfectly distinct.

These shepherds are often to be seen about sunset slowly approaching the city from all sides, to seek shelter for their flocks during the night, in some of the deep valleys by which it is surrounded, carrying the lambs in their bosoms. It is almost incredible the influence that the shepherds of Palestine possess over their flocks, many of them have no dogs, but a word is often sufficient to make them understand and obey the will of their shepherd.

He sleeps among them at night, and in the morning leads them forth to pasture—always walking before them, guiding them to those places where they can enjoy the best food, and resting when he thinks they have obtained a sufficiency, or during the heat of the day, in some cool and shady place, where they all immediately lie down around him.

He has generally two or three favorite lambs which do not mix with the flock, but follow close at his side, frisking and fondling about him like dogs. Indeed the degree of intelligence and understanding that exists between the Arab and his flock is truly astonishing. "They know his voice and follow him," and "he careth for his sheep." It was probably to such shepherds as these that the angel announced the glad tidings of the Savior's birth.

* * *

An ill natured fellow quarrelled with his sweetheart on the day they were to be married. After the ceremony had begun he was asked:

"Do you take this woman to be your wedded wife," etc.

He replied "No!"

"What is the reason?" asked the minister.

"I've taken a dislike to her, and that's enough," was the surly reply.

The parties retired—the bride in tears—and after much persuasion the groom was induced to have the marriage proceed. It was now the lady's turn, and when the minister asked the all-important question—

"No!" said she resolutely, "I've taken a dislike to him."

The groom, admiring her spunk, made the matter up with her as soon as possible and a third time they presented themselves before the minister, who began the ceremony by asking the usual questions, which were satisfactorily answered this time. But to the astonishment of the party, the minister continued:

"Well, I'm glad to hear that you are willing to take each other for husband and wife, for it's a good thing to be of forgiving tempers. You can go now and get married where you will—I will not tie the knot, for I have taken a dislike to both of you."

* * *

Brown, on his first journey per coach, worried the driver, beside whom he sat, with incessant childish questions about every thing on the road. At last he got his quietus—thus:

Driver—There's been a woman lying in that house more than a month, and they haven't buried her yet.

Brown—Not buried her yet! pray tell me why not?

Driver—Because she isn't dead.

* * *

SWEET POTATOES.—If, as is frequently the case, the field culture of sweet potatoes constitutes one of the minor operations of the farm, there will be no necessity for planting this valuable root in the garden.—On the other hand, if they are not so grown, no garden should be without its bed of sweet potatoes. A deep sandy loam is best adapted to their vigorous growth.—The exposure of the bed should be well to the south, and the hills or drills should be well manured.

* * *

Mrs. Partington has come to the conclusion that there is no use trying to catch soft water when it rains so hard.

* * *

A wild man, covered with hair and having tusks several inches long has been discovered in the woods in Mississippi, and some of the Radical Carpet-Baggers are after him to make a voter of him.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

To escape trouble from noisy children—send them to your neighbors visiting.

* * *

He who follows the plow, follows an honorable occupation.

* * *

Every man should paddle his own canoe. The great difficulty is to get the canoe. Indians don't live next door to everybody.

* * *

An exchange suggests that druggist are indictable for selling blisters, under the law against inflammatory placards.

* * *

Why are gentlemen's love letters liable to go astray? Because they are generally miss-directed.

* * *

A clergyman told an Indian that he should love his enemies. "I do," said the latter, "for I love Rum and Cider."

* * *

A little girl in Bangor, last sunday, astonished her Sunday-school teacher with—"Blessed are the dressmakers."

* * *

A man who gives his children habits of industry provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.

* * *

When a man is out of money he shows the least of it. When he is out of temper he shows the most of it.

* * *

Why should the sea be a better housekeeper than the earth? Because the earth is exceedingly dirty and the sea is very tidy.

* * *

A little boy, returning from the Sunday school, said to his mother, "Ma, ain't there a kitten chism for little boys? The catechism is to hard."

* * *

A farmer's toast. At an agricultural dinner the following toasts was given: "The game of fortune, Shuffle the cards as you will, spades must win."

* * *

"I wish," said an irate lawyer, "you would pay a little attention to what I say." "I am," answered the witness, "paying as little as I can."

* * *

Imitate the example of the locomotive. He runs along, whistles over his work, and yet never takes anything but water when he wants to wet his whistle.

* * *

One of the most curious things with which we are acquainted is, that a watch should keep so perfectly dry, when it has a running spring inside.

* * *

There is a man in Boston so poor that he cannot pay a debt of gratitude. It is proposed to get up a testimonial in his behalf.

* * *

A New London physician was recently asked one starlight evening if he knew Ursa Minor, and replied, with but brief hesitation, "Oh, yes, there is a family of Minors in Hartford, and I guess it's one of them."

* * *

Mrs. Jones, a farmer's wife in Connecticut, says: "I b'lieve I've got the tenderest-hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of 'em to fetch a pail of water, but what he'll burst out crying."

* * *

We have all heard of asking for bread and receiving a stone; but a young gentleman may be considered as still worse treated when he asks for a young lady's hand, and gets her father's foot.

* * *

An editor became married, and was created captain. On parade, instead of "two paces in front—advance!" he unconsciously bawled out, "Cash—two dollars a year—advance!"

* * *

"Doctor—wants to know if you'll please to pay this bill now?"

Old gentleman looks over the items, and replies:

"Tell Doctor—I'll pay him for his medicines, and return his visits!"

* * *

A man, who had filed a petition for divorce, was informed by his counsel that his wife had filed a "cross petition," as lawyers call it. "A cross petition!" exclaimed the husband, "that's just like her. She never did a *good-natured* thing in her life."

* * *

A fellow, on being asked to write a testimonial for a patent clothes wringer, produced the following: "I am immensely pleased with it—I bought a load of wood which proved to be green and unfit to burn. I ran the whole load through your clothes wringer, and I have used the wood for kindling ever since."

* * *

A Yankee made a bet with a Dutchman that he could swallow him. The Dutchman laid down upon the table, and the Yankee, taking his big toe in his mouth, nipped it severely. "Oh, you are biting me," roared the Dutchman. "Why, you old fool," replied the Yankee, "did you think I was going to swallow you whole?"

* * *

As the Rev. Doctor Dwight once passed through a region of very poor land, he said to a farmer;

"Sir, I perceive your land here is not very productive."

"No sir," said the honest farmer, "our land is just like self righteousness."

"Ah! how is that?"

"Why, the more the man has of, the poorer he is."

* * *

There is a magistrate in New Jersey who marries parties coming to his residence for the moderate sum of twelve cents. When His Honor goes any distance to perform the ceremony, he charges accordingly.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., - - Editors & Proprietors

Plainfield, N. J., June 11, 1868.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence of interest to the public, especially that relating to local affairs, is invited. We request all correspondents to write *briefly, legibly*, and on one side of the sheet. The columns of the CONSTITUTIONALIST will always be open to communications that discuss, in a fair and manly way, either side of any controverted question, and an opportunity for reply will always be given to any party who is criticised. We will not be in any manner responsible for the statements made by correspondents or contributors, and will always require the name of the writer of any article published.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Implicit obedience to the Constitution, in its limitations as to its authorities.

A Union of co-equal States, with the rights and dignity of each unimpaired.

The supremacy of the white race, politically and socially.

Reduction of public indebtedness and inviolability of the public faith.

Low and impartial taxation.

Rigid economy and accountability in public expenditures, and fidelity on the part of all officials, great or small, National, State, County, Township, or Municipal.

A sound currency, and at the earliest possible period, convertible on demand into gold and silver.

Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and preservation of the writ of habeas-corpus.

Protection to naturalized citizens, abroad as at home.

No displacement of civil by military authority.

No large standing army in time of peace.

No legislation for any one interest at the expense of the people's general interests.

No aristocracy, titled or monied.

No bribery and corruption at elections, or in legislative halls.

No constraints or combinations to deprive the mechanic and laborer of his earnings, or the privilege of voting.

Loyalty to law—not to person or position.

Democratic County Committee.

An adjourned meeting will be held at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth, on Saturday, June 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Every member is requested to be promptly in attendance.

JAMES RITCHIE, *Chairman*.
A. A. WARD, *Sec*.

Vengeance.

The cry of "vengeance" as raised by Logan and other Radical leaders in the Chicago Convention, and thereby linked politically with the names of Grant and Colfax, while it unquestionably reflects the will of those violent and dangerous agitators of whom Logan, Butler and Boutwell are representative men, does not argue any good for the people or the stability of free institutions.

Vengeance! It is a hideous word—a fiendish thought, fitted for savage hordes, not for enlightened citizens. It belongs to the dark and bloody era, when brutality wore the iron crown and might enacted law. It is alien to a century boasting intelligence and enjoying the hallowed influences of Christianity.

Vengeance!

It is the spirit of Puritanism.

It once pursued to death the poor unoffending Indian from his Eastern hunting grounds.

It hung Quakers.

It persecuted the Baptist followers of Roger Williams.

It would now exterminate the white race of the South.

It is Radicalism.

Away with it!

Oregon.

Oregon, from her far Pacific shore, greets Connecticut, seated beside the broad Atlantic, with the soul cheering cry of DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT. Oregon has declared for the supremacy of the Constitution, the restoration of the Union, the preservation of free government, and the honor of the white man and women of America, by rallying beneath the conquering flag of Democracy. Other States will follow the example of Oregon, for the decree has gone forth, justice must be avenged, the *impeachers are doomed to be impeached* by that august tribunal from which there is no appeal—the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE. All hail! Oregon!

A Radical Victory.

A great victory of "moral ideas" was achieved in Washington City last week.—A procession of drunken, worthless negroes, made voters by a Radical Congress, after being fired up and hissed on by the Jacobinical eloquence of John W. Forney, robbed sundry stores, *murdered a white citizen*, badly wounded with razors and knives several others, threatened demolition to the *Intelligencer* newspaper office, vociferously cheered Ben Butler, and then the Radical candidate for Mayor, whose election was secured through fraudulent ballots cast by negroes carted in like sheep from Virginia and Maryland. In such hands Radicalism is striving to place political power. Up, white men, and lay the monster low!

Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote the book called Uncle Tom's Cabin, and who now resides in Florida, says the people there are no more inclined to resist the laws or foster a spirit of rebellion than are those of Vermont. She speaks the truth. Butler and Bingham should have her impeached immediately.

Unexpected Evidence.

There is a prominent politician by the name of Thurlow Weed who has grown gray warring against the Democratic party. Butler had Wood before his Smelling Committee, for the purpose of eliciting something to be used detrimental to those Republican Senators who owned the sanctity of an oath and voted to acquit President Johnson, when the following colloquy ensued:

Butler.—"Do you know of any money contributed for political purposes?"

Weed.—"I do, sir. I helped raise $30,000 not long ago for such a purpose."

Butler—(eagerly) "You will state to the Committee what use was made of it."

Weed.—"*It was used to enable the Republicans to carry the New Hampshire election.*"

That knocked Butler flat as a pan-cake. He at once adjourned his committee and went to take a drink with Grant and Stanton.

Ignoble.

The spitefulness of Radicalism was clearly manifested by the Senate's rejecting the nomination of Mr. Stanbery for Attorney General. He is eminently fitted for the position, but having magnanimously and successfully defended the President against the foul impeachment conspiracy, an unpardonable offence was committed in the eyes of such men as Chandler, Cattell and Conness. The same ignoble spirit refused assent to the nominations of General McClellan as minister to England and of S. S. Cox as minister to Austria.

Watch Him.

The public journals have been disputing whether the inscription over the picture of Grant at the Chicago Convention was "match him" or "watch him." It is certain that no Presidential candidate can possibly match him in smoking, talking horse, and looking owlish, but we advise all who value the blessings of civil liberty to accept the latter interpretation, and "*watch*," not only him, but these unscrupulous Jacobins whose supple tool he is.

Radical Alphabet.

B's—Bingham, Butler, Boutwell and Brass.
C's—Chandler, Cattell, Colfax and Conviction.
G's—Grant, Gumbo, Guano and Grab.
S's—Stevens, Sumner, Stanton and Stick.

Among the *loyal* patriots who assembled at Chicago to nominate Grant and Colfax, were Governor Brown, of Georgia, an original fire eating secessionist; Blodgett, who once aided to mob Abolitionists; and Stokes, who held a commission in the Confederate army. All these men are now accepted as "truly loyal" by a party that refused Senator Thomas, of Maryland, his seat because he gave a son, determined to join the southern ranks, *a few dollars to keep him from suffering*. Thomas is a Democrat. That accounts for his expulsion. Only huzza for Radicalism and the worst traitor in the land becomes a loyalist.

The miscellaneous expenses of government, that in 1850 were a little over three million dollars, have increased to the enormous sum of nearly THIRTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS. That is the account to which a large proportion of the money paid for spies and political idlers of all kinds is charged. The toiling masses of the country owe a duty to themselves to rise in their might and arrest such a swelling flood of profligacy. If they do not, it will engulph in irretrievable ruin their liberties and prosperity.

Oberlin, Ohio, the head-quarters of negro equality Radicalism, and where resistance to the laws of the United States was first incubated at the North, is now preparing a political crusade against the Masonic Order. Puritanism always did and always will be found meddling with other people's business, and striving to force its dogmas down unwilling throats right or wrong—That spirit caused the war between sections of our country, and the same spirit keeps the Union asunder.

The *Tribune* intimates that Democrats do not wear shirts. If the Northern mechanics and laborers are to be kept so terribly burdened by taxation to support negro idleness at the South, it will not be surprising if they have to go shoeless as well as shirtless. Southern negroes have good shirts provided by Government with money wrung from the poor white laboring masses of the North, under Radical enactments.

The attempt of John A. Logan, as commander of the Grand (humbug) Army of the Republic, to convert the beautiful and befitting ceremony of strewing the graves of Union soldiers with flowers into a Radical political dodge, rendered the demonstration a failure throughout the country. The idea of converting such a ceremony into a partisan movement was an insult to the better feelings of every person in the land.

Radicalism must die that the Republic may live.

The great statesmen of the Senate were in a quandary the other day about bestowing an appropriate name upon a certain new Territory, when Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, proposed to call it "*Ad-interim*." At last accounts Frelinghuysen and Cattell were over-hauling the History of Ethiopia to ascertain whether that term was "Republican in form."

The Philadelphia *Press* having read those Radical Senators who voted for the acquittal of the President out of their party, exclaims: "their loss is, in fact, a gain." The New Haven *Register* is reminded by this assertion of the man who consoled himself over the death of his two grown up sons, by asserting that "they were always great eaters."

We are paying one hundred million dollars per year for military and bureau expenses, in order to force negro equality and negro supremacy upon the people of the South, in defiance of the solemnly declared purpose of the war. To perpetuate that enormity is the design of a party whose standard bearers are Grant and Colfax.

There has never been in the history of the country a session of Congress at which so much was said and so little done as that now dishonoring the American name.—For three whole months all the energies of the Radicals therein have been wasted in trying to disgrace the President, while all the really important business of the nation has been utterly neglected.

The *Buffalo Commercial* says:—A Democrat can see no enthusiasm where there is no one drunk. Then, if Tilton, the Radical editor of the New York *Independent*, tells the truth, the Democracy might have seen not long since, of a Sunday, a prominent Radical candidate *very enthusiastic* on the streets of Washington.

The resolution of the Chicago Convention in favor of economy in the public expenditures, in the face of the most reckless and criminal extravagance on the part of the same partisans in the ruling power of the government, may be set down as without a parallel in the history of impudence.

The imprisonment of Woolley by Butler and his fellow Radicals of the House of Representatives, because Woolley, as an attorney, stands faithful to obligations and refuses to make known the secrets of his clients, is the most infamous transaction ever attempted in a land of liberty.

Washburne, of Illinois, is Grant's especial friend and political trainer. Donnelly, of Minnesota, says that beside such a name as Washburne's, the name of Wilkes Booth grows respectable. Bear in mind that both Washburne and Donnelly are Radical members of Butler's Congress.

The record of Radical rule is reeking with crimes against the rights and liberties of the people, against the Constitution and Union, and against truth and justice honor and honesty. Those crimes are not to be hidden from view by the dazzle of military glory.

Mr. Dawes, a Radical member of Congress from Massachusetts, said that more money had been stolen from the treasury during one year of Mr. Lincoln's administration than it cost to support the government through the whole four years of Mr. Buchanan's.

The Radical delegation to the lower House of the South Carolina Legislature from Charleston, consists of fifteen negroes, two carpet-baggers and one Freedmen's Bureau agent. Most of those "moral idea" law-makers can neither read nor write.

Were the graves of Washington, Jackson and Scott among those strewed with flowers last Saturday week? They received no mention in the political order of Grand Commander John Impeachment Logan.

Certain rooms in the Capitol at Washington are being converted into prisons for free white American citizens who will not answer all the impertinent questions of the Radical party leader in Congress, Ben Butler. Another long stride toward despotism.

Radicalism is really a pious Institution. A ratification meeting in Albion, New York, was opened by singing the doxology, and one of the speakers said that the Chicago platform was "*one that Christ could stand on.*" What unblushing blasphemy!

Since Ben Wade telegraphed to Scovel, of New Jersey, that it was "All right—the President would be impeached," he has earned the *sobriquet* of "old All-right," in contradistinction from the younger juggler of the Japanese persuasion.

Six white citizens of Hamburg, South Carolina, have been arrested and are to be tried before a *Military Commission* for refusing to allow negroes to hold political meetings in a Church there. What think you of General Grant's "peace," Jerseymen!

Read Our New Advertisements.

The Radical ticket is called a Kangaroo ticket (its strength is in its tail) by some of that party. We do not see the force of the allusion. The candidates are about matched—one says all he knows, and the other don't know all he says.

Ben Butler is to be appointed a special committee whose duty it shall be to strew Stanton's political grave with flowers. This is the more appropriate because Butler sought Stanton's place before Mr. Lincoln had been dead twenty-four hours.

Butler, it is generally supposed, was to have had from "President" Wade the mission to Alta Vela, and Frelinghuysen that of envoy to his serene majesty the king of Dahomey. Excellent selections from those who ignore the word white.

Here is an unkind hit from a Radical organ, the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"The people never elected Ben Wade to anything, but he came within one vote of electing himself President."

The Radicals have provided a bureau for feeding and clothing idle negroes at the expense of Northern industry, but no such provision for the poor soldiers and their families.

"We stand upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence," say the Radicals. Is the power which governs the people of the South to-day, derived from the consent of the governed?

While the Radicals are sacrificing the Constitution and the dignity of the white race in order to secure the illegal negro vote in the South, they are losing the North.

Grant indorses the Radical platform adopted at Chicago, and that platform indorses the Congressional policy which allows negroes in the South to disfranchise white men who pay all the taxes.

The only rebels now in this country are those followers of Stevens who act outside of the Constitution. There is not a Democrat among them.

The Radicals say they are going into the campaign with an ardent and enthusiastic spirit. Their leading candidate will no doubt be at home when they get down to the "ardent" part of the contest.

An Indiana Radical explained why Colfax was nominated instead of Wade. He said the Convention did not want to "make the tail of the ticket bigger than the head."

"Let us have peace."—*U. S. Grant.*

"The present campaign is but a continuation of the war."—*R. C. Schenck, chairman Radical Committee.*

Grant stuck by the President and was but too happy to "swing around the circle" with him so long as the whiskey circulated.

A Radical paper in Ohio says: "Our government is less free than monarchial England." That is true, ruled as we are by the present Congress.

A Radical county mass meeting in Sullivan county, Indiana, called to ratify the nominations of Grant and Colfax, consisted of sixty-eight persons.

Greeley says he knows that money was used to secure the acquittal of the President. Why does not Butler call Greeley before his august inquisition?

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and three hundred other colored persons attended a Grant ratification meeting a few nights since in Washington.

A Radical editor is anxious to know when the people are to arouse. They will be up early enough to attend the funeral of the Radical party.

One of the *South Carolina* delegates to the Grant and Colfax Convention at Chicago is a resident of Springfield, *Massachusetts.*

The Chicago *Tribune* advises its Radical friends to stop bellowing and pawing the ground over the dead impeachment matter.

The Democrats of Indiana claim they will defeat the Grant and Colfax ticket, next November by 15,000 majority.

Wonder if Senators Williams and Corbett, of Oregon, have heard from their constituents in regard to the propriety of impeaching the President?

Grant's military glory will not furnish the unemployed with food, and restore national prosperity.

The Radicals say that Andrew Johnson is a curse to the country. Who elected him?

The late heavy and continuous rains are supposed to have come through Impeacher Boutwell's "hole in the sky."

Grant used to visit the War Department daily and have a secret caucus with Stanton.

What has become of Stanton. Has he gone out and hung himself to one of Butler's apple trees?

"God bless my country," were the last words of James Buchanan.

The Capitol at Washington is now known as Butler's bastile.

General Grant's military achievements are no remedy for the burdens of taxation.

Local and State Items.

☞ BOOK BINDING.—Every description of Book Binding done in the latest styles and at the lowest possible rates, at this office.

☞ We hope our readers will excuse the dearth of local matter this week, but the fact is we have been so overrun with work, and having a great amount of advertising come in, we have been unable to attend to the local department as we should have done. If advertisements don't stop coming in (and we hope they won't), we will have to enlarge our paper soon. We have got a *live paper*, and people are just beginning to find it out, judging from our subscription list.

☞ The uncertainty of life has been recently illustrated by the sudden deaths of Rev. Mr. Downer, of Westfield, and a worthy resident of this village, Mr. Knox. In both those cases death was almost instantaneous, and although the departed ones we thus chronicle were, doubtless, prepared to pass to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns," it is wisdom for us who still linger upon the earth to live prepared to die, for no one knoweth the moment when he or she may be summoned by the inevitable fiat. Die we must. How soon, none can tell.

☞ Our thanks are hereby tendered to Hon. Charles Sitgreaves for valuable public documents.

☞ A Jacksonian Democratic Association was organized in Plainfield last week. The following gentlemen were elected officers:

President.—Nathan Harper.
Vice President.—John W. Murray.
Recording Sec.—Edward P. Thorn.

☞ Clothing made to order in the best manner and style at Pickell & Ramsey's.

☞ BASE BALL.—The "Union's" will open play for the season on Saturday next, the 13th inst, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and we hope to see a large concourse of our citizens on the ground. The stand erected for visitors will accommodate about two hundred people, and the Board of Directors wish it understood that gentlemen can not occupy seats in it to the exclusion of ladies, who will turn out [we hope] in large numbers, to encourage the "Union's" by their smiles and presence on that occasion.

The Board of Directors will meet at Thorn's Hotel on next Friday evening at 8 o'clock p. m., a punctual attendance is requested to make the final arrangements for Saturday.

FRED GRAHAM, Chairman.
JEROME PHILLIPS, Sec.

☞ MUSICAL.—The subscribers to Signor Borra's Musical Class are requested to meet at Alberti's Hall, Thursday Evening next, at 8 o'clock. The citizens of Plainfield are respectfully invited to be present and hear the system under which Signor Borra proposes to teach, explained, when all who wish can become members of the class.

☞ Friend Thorn, of the Mansion House, has been making some very good improvements in his place, one of them in the shape of a handsome bar, which for neatness cannot find its equal in the State, and no wonder, for it is the workmanship of our old friend Jim Voorhees, who knows how to do such work. "Eld" can now accommodate his customers with some degree of comfort, as the old bar was not large enough for his rapidly increasing business, which is due in one sense to the good liquors he keeps. He is also having the house painted, and judging from the tasty manner in which it is being done we are satisfied that Mr. Wm. Linbarger, the contractor, is the right man to engage for that kind of work.

☞ As the season for fruit is now approaching, we would remind our citizens that I. E. Parker & Co., in Cherry Street, keep constantly on hand all kinds of fruits and vegetables, so they need look no further. We saw some beautiful strawberries there yesterday.

☞ Cherry Street, from the Railroad crossing to Second street, is being macadamized and graded.

☞ QUERY.—Are we to have a celebration on the Fourth?

☞ The corporators named in the act passed by the last Legislature, establishing "The Dime Savings' Institution of Plainfield" met for organization at Laing's Hotel on Tuesday evening last. Elston Marsh was called to the chair and Nathan Harper appointed Secretary. After hearing read a certified copy of the law creating said Institution, on motion of E. W. Runyon, a committee was raised to draft By-Laws and report names of permanent officers to an adjourned meeting at the same place on Monday evening, June 22nd. The chair selected as such committee Mess. E. W. Runyon, J. R. Coward, I. P. Brown, W. White, and E. R. Pope.

☞ At a session of the Supreme Court in Trenton last week, the following named gentlemen were admitted into the legal fraternity of New Jersey:

Councellors—Isaac W. Carmical, George C. Ludlow, Charles T. Reed, G. D. W. Vroom, Marcus B. Taylor, John J. Ely, Lewis Van Blarcom.

Attorneys—Edward G. Cook, James N. Stratton, John T. Temple, Oscar Keen, J. S. Jessup, William Y. Johnson, Joseph Cross, Jr., Michael E. Newbold, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr., William Holt, Wilberforce Freeman, John Flavell McGee, Elders E. Hanson, Peter Bently, Jr., Guy Minton, Adolphus P. Young.

☞ We glean from the Rahway *Democrat* as follows:

Our city has been quite lively, especially among the Baptists, for the past few days, the occasion being the assembling of the East N. J. Baptist Association at the First Baptist church. The exercises commenced on Tuesday afternoon. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. L. Elder, of Orange, and was an eloquent and impressive discourse. Rev. E. E. Jones of this city was re-elected Associate Clerk, and Rev. Messrs. Morrell and Hodsman appointed to read the circular letters from the different churches. Rev. D. F. Morrel was elected Moderator. In the evening, Rev. Mr. Chase preached a sermon on Faith. On Wednesday morning a prayer meeting was held, after which the reading of circular letters was proceeded with, and the report of the committee on applications of churches was read. A sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Banvard and some routine business transacted. Jersey City (North) was fixed upon as the place for the next meeting.

☞ On the 23th of June 1867, two men broke into the house of Jacob Miller, in Union County, New Jersey, tied Mr. Miller, hand and foot, and several members of the family, and then stole from the premises—one 1,000 Union Co. bond, issued by the Board of Chosen Freeholders; four $1,000 Elizabeth bonds: two $1,000 Rahway bonds, and two gold watches, valued at $250, amounting in all to $7,250. A short time since one of the bonds was sent for redemption to Union County by a broker named Crane. On examination it was found that the bond had been altered from 44 to 144, and it was subsequently identified by Mr. Miller as one of the number stolen from his house.

Mr. Crane being informed of the fact succeeded in tracing the bond to Joseph B. Chapman, a broker doing business at No. 22 Broad street.

Friday afternoon Captain John Young and Detective Irving, of Police Headquarters, arrested Chapman, upon which the later stated that the bond sent for redemption had been in his possession and showed a receipt for the sum of $4,550, which he had loaned upon all the bonds stolen from Mr. Miller. A man came from Philadelphia with the bonds, and had a recommendation from a party there to him, Mr. Chapman. The loan was negotiated upon the recommendation. This occurred on the 29th of June, 1867. In the course of business Mr. C found it necessary to obtain some money and he hypothecated the bonds.

The prisoner was brought before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, and after some preliminary proceedings he was sent back to Police Headquarters to await futher examination.

☞ We learn that young Mr. Anson, residing near Rahway, had one of his hands injured by being caught in a mowing machine.

☞ Pickell & Ramsey are receiving goods daily.

☞ In delivering the opinion in the case in which a verdict of $2,500 had been rendered in favor of a man for the loss of three toes, at Jersey City, by some carelessness on one of the ferry boats of the New Jersey Railroad Company, and in which the company had applied for a new trial, Judge Vredenburg said that in regard to the allegations that the damages were excessive, we must consider that everything had raised; and that $2,500 was not an excessive price for three toes, considering everything else. This disturbed not only the gravity of the bar but moved the Bench to a very excessive shaking of sides.

☞ Several serious accidents from runaway horses have occurred recently in Rahway.

☞ Rev. Dr. Dashiell has been offered the Presidency of the Newark Conference M. E. Seminary, at Hackettstown.

☞ A German convict in the State Prison was informed the other day that his term of sentence had expired, and that he must prepare himself to leave the institution. He told the Deputy that there was a mistake, and that he had still six months to stay. The records were examined and it was found that his term had actually expired. He was again informed, but the German still persists that he is right, and that he was sentenced for 18 months instead of one year.

☞ GRAND OPENING DAY OF THE UNION BASE BALL CLUB.—The members of this Club are hereby notified to meet on their grounds, Corner of 8th and Centre Sts. on Saturday, afternoon, June 13th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for play.

By order of the President,
C. H. ANDREWS, Sec.

☞ Parasols & Sun Umbrellas from 1 dollar to 7 dollars at Pickell & Ramsey's.

☞ The harness-makers of Newark have struck for higher wages.

☞ The Camden *Democrat* names A. W. Markley, of that county, for Governor.

☞ Governor Ward had the distinguished honor of shaking hands, with the Chinese Mandarins, in the cars, at Newark. The only draw-back to the felicity of the occasion was that the celestials possessed neither black faces or woolly hair.

☞ A genius in Hudson City is said to have performed the following startling feat within the space of thirty minutes: Walked half a mile, rolled a carriage half a mile, walked backward half a mile, picked up twenty stones, one yard a part; hopped fifty yards, leaped ten hurdles, ten yards apart, picked up fifteen eggs with his mouth, and finally threw twenty half hundred weights over his head.

☞ An old gentleman, named Albert Worden, 74 years of age, living near Forked River, Ocean Co., was so severely injured, internally, by his horse running away, and throwing him from the wagon, as to cause his death in a day or two thereafter. The accident was caused by a "smart" young man trying to pass Mr. Worden, who having but one arm, could not control his horse.

☞ The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have ordered 1000 tons of steel rails for their road, from England.

☞ A. B. Vannote, a merchant of Allentown, Monmouth Co., went to Hightstown a few days ago, where he drew a check for $1,000. He was last seen in Trenton, on the way to New York, but has not since been heard of.

☞ The New Jersey Railroad bridge over the Hackensack is making [illegible].

☞ Go to Pickell & Ramsey's for [illegible] silk Fringes and silk for Sacques.

☞ The United States District Court, in the case against William [illegible], on indictment for passing counterfeit money, Judge Field decided that when a contract is made in New Jersey to sell counterfeit money, the delivery of which was made in New York, the latter and not the former State had cognizance of the offence.

☞ Business on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, so far this year, is almost [illegible] what it was last season.

☞ Lots of New Dress Goods at Pickell & Ramsey's.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by P. M. French & Son, and Freeman & Phillips.

Wheat Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Wheat Flour (Graham) ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ℔ cwt	[illegible]
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Tongues	[illegible]

Deaths.

LEDXT—In this place, June [illegible] [illegible], aged 58 years and 1 month.

DOW—In [illegible], June [illegible], of [illegible], daughter of Mr. [illegible] Dow, [illegible].

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Solicitor in Chancery, Commissioner of Deeds
MAIN STREET PLAINFIELD, N. J.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Park Place, cor. North Canal St.
(Road connect to Centre market) NEWARK, N. J.

[illegible] saving in the price of your Teas and Coffees by purchasing at the

Great Tea Warehouse.

We are constantly receiving the very choicest kinds of Oolongs, Souchongs and Moyune Green Teas, and the [illegible] and best Japan Teas, [illegible]

TEAS!

Oolong, (Black,) - - 80c, 90c, $1.00
Mixed, (Green and Black) 80c, 90c, $1.00
English Breakfast, - - 90c, $1.00, $1.[illegible]
Imperial (Green,) 80c, 90 $1.00 1.10 $1.[illegible]
Young Hyson, (Green,) $1, 1.10 1.[illegible] $1.[illegible]
Uncolored Japan, - - $1 1.20 $1.[illegible]
Gunpowder, - - - - 1.25 $1.[illegible]

COFFEES

Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee 20, 25, 30, & 35c. Java [illegible]
Roasted Coffee, - 30, & 35c. Java, [illegible]
Green Coffee - 25, 30, & 35c.

28 Park Place, Newark, N. J.
159 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
102 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, L. I.
C. H. Bosch,
PROPRIETOR.

COREY & STEWART.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Dealers in

COREY & STEWART
232
BROAD ST
NEWARK N.J.

CAPS, FURS, & STRAW GOODS,

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S ROUND HATS

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND STYLES

FURS AND SOFT HATS

AT REDUCED RATES.

RE-OPENING OF THE
Second Street Bakery.

THE subscriber, having reopened the bakery in Second Street, (formerly occupied by [illegible]) is now prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity with

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.

All made from the best material [illegible] by experienced workmen. [illegible] A share of public patronage is solicited.
JOHN [illegible]

The Old Meat Stand
Front St., (bet. Cherry & Peace)
IS THE PLACE TO GET THE
BEST MEAT.
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible]

A Full Blooded Alderney Bull
AND SUFFOLK BOAR, for the season. [illegible] apply to [illegible] Rahway Road, [illegible]

Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13th, 1868.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union convened at the Court House in the city of Elizabeth, at their Annual meeting, Wednesday, May 13th, 1868, at [illegible]

The Board was called to order by the Clerk. The following members being present from the different cities and townships:

Elizabeth—1st Ward—John Bembridge; 2d Ward—[illegible]; 3d Ward—Peter Eller; 4th Ward—J. [illegible]; 5th Ward—Joseph McCord; [illegible] Ward—[illegible]; 7th Ward—Francis Beyre; 8th Ward—[illegible]

[illegible] W. Clark

[illegible] Webster.

[illegible] Benjamin M. Miller and Stephen Jackson.

[illegible] W. Parrell.

[illegible] Lambert.

The Board then proceeded to nominate and elect a Director for the ensuing year.

Mr. [illegible] was nominated, and by acclamation was unanimously elected director for the ensuing year. Messrs. Miller and Russell were appointed a committee to conduct the Director elect to the chair, who, in a brief address, returned thanks to the Board for the honor they had conferred upon him.

Mr. Oliver Pierce, of Elizabeth, was nominated, and by acclamation unanimously re-elected Clerk of the Board for the ensuing year.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

[illegible] the Clerk was directed to correct the [illegible] bridge in Elizabeth.

Mr. [illegible] presented the petition of [illegible] and others, for an iron bridge over the creek at Bridge street.

Which was received and laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Webster:

Resolved, That the Board proceed to fix the amount of salary of the County Collector.

Which was adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, That five hundred dollars be the compensation for the services of County Collector.

Mr. Morris moved to amend by making the salary seven hundred dollars, on motion to adopt the amendment the ayes and noes were called and declared lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Eller, Gannon, Morris, Robertson and Sayre—5.

Noes—Messrs. Bembridge, Clark, Jackson, Lambert, McCord, Miller, Mulford, Parrell, Ritter, Russell, Webster—11.

The vote was then taken upon the original resolution, the ayes and noes were called and declared adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bembridge, Clark, Jackson, Lambert, McCord, Miller, Mulford, Parrell, Ritter, Russell, Webster—11.

Noes—Messrs. Eller, Gannon, Morris, Robertson, and Sayre—5.

The Board then proceeded to nominate and elect a County Collector for the ensuing year: Mr. Thomas B. Boyd, of Elizabeth, was nominated, and by acclamation unanimously re-elected County Collector.

By Mr. Webster:

Resolved, That the Director and Collector are hereby authorized, in official capacity, to borrow money to any amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for the use of the county.

Which was adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, That the Collector is hereby authorized to pay all bills [illegible] by the Board, or any Committee of the Board, all certificates of the Judges, Clerk or Sheriff.

Which was adopted.

By Mr. Jackson:

Resolved, That the Board proceed to fix the salary of the Clerk of the Board.

Which was adopted.

By Mr. Morris:

Resolved that the Clerk be allowed two hundred and fifty dollars for his services.

[illegible] moved to amend by making the sum three hundred dollars, upon which motion the ayes and noes were called and declared adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bembridge, Clark, Eller, Gannon, Jackson, Lambert, McCord, Miller, Morris, Parrell, Ritter, Robertson and Sayre—13.

[illegible]—Messrs. Mulford and Webster—2.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

By Mr. Webster:

Resolved, That any two Freeholders shall have power to order to the amount of one hundred dollars for building or repairing bridges. Mr. Robertson moved to amend by adding—"and that in townships where there is but one Freeholder, shall have power to order any sum not exceeding fifty dollars."

Mr. Morris moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, on motion to adopt the ayes and noes were called and declared lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Clark, Lambert, Miller, Mulford, Parrell, Robertson, Russell, and Webster—8.

Noes—Messrs. Bembridge, Eller, Gannon, Jackson, McCord, Morris, Ritter, and Sayre—8.

Mr. Morris moved that the Board do now adjourn—vote taken and declared lost.

Mr. Robertson then withdrew the amendment to Mr. Webster's resolution; the vote was then taken upon the adoption of the resolution and declared carried.

The Board then adjourned to meet at two o'clock, p.m.

Two o'clock, p.m.—Board met, all the members present except Mr. Bedell.

On motion of Mr. Webster, Mr. Nathaniel Bonnell was heard, before the Board, in reference to the default of the Collector of New Providence.

The Director then announced the following as the Standing Committees:

To [illegible] School Fund—Messrs. Ritter, Clark and Jackson.

To the [illegible] fund—Messrs. Gannon, [illegible] and Lambert.

Committee on Publication—Messrs. Eller, Clark and Gannon.

Committee to [illegible] Prisoners—Messrs. Lambert, [illegible] and [illegible].

Committee to settle with County Collector—Messrs. [illegible], Parrell and Bembridge.

Committee to audit accounts—Messrs. Parrell, Miller and [illegible].

Committee on Library—Messrs. Webster, Jackson and Ritter.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Mulford, Bembridge and Eller.

Committee on Public building—Messrs. Sayre, Morris and Russell.

Committee on Jail Inspection—Messrs. Russell, Webster and Sayre.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Parrell:

Resolved, By the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union, that the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying county [illegible] due, and the interest on the same—also the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars for current expenses, be raised by tax for the year 1868, to be assessed and collected in the manner and at the same time prescribed by the law for the assessment and collection of taxes in the cities of Elizabeth and Rahway, in said county, respectively; and that the Board hereby direct the assessors of the respective townships and wards in said county to assess the said sum [illegible] for the purpose of paying bonds coming due, and the interest on the same, and the sum of [illegible], for current expenses, on the inhabitants and their estates, according to the law for the time being, for the raising of money for the use of the State of New Jersey; and that the said assessors meet at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, on the second Monday in July next, at ten o'clock, a.m., to adjust and ascertain the proportions of said sum to be levied in each township and ward in said county, and that the Clerk of the Board send a copy of this resolution to each of said assessors.

Which was adopted.

By Mr. Webster:

Resolved, That a committee of —— be appointed to meet with the commissioners and the Committee of [illegible] township, near Springfield.

Mr. Russell moved that the blank be filled with five, of which the Director shall be one—which amendment was adopted, and the original resolution, as amended, adopted.

Messrs. Webster, Robertson, Parrell and Russell were appointed said committee.

By Mr. Jackson:

Resolved, That the Grand Jurors of the County of Union be furnished with their dinners every day they may serve as said jurors, at the expense of said county.

Which was laid on the table.

By Mr. Russell:

Resolved, That the Director be added to all the standing committees of this Board.

Which was adopted.

By the same:

Resolved, That the rules already established for the government of the Board, be adopted for the government of this Board until otherwise ordered.

Which was adopted.

By Mr. Parrell:

Resolved, That each of the newspapers in the county be allowed the sum of thirty dollars per year for publishing the minutes of this Board, provided they are published as prepared by the Clerk of this Board.

On motion to adopt the above resolution the ayes and noes were called and declared adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bembridge, Clark, Eller, Gannon, Jackson, Lambert, McCord, Miller, Morris, Mulford, Parrell, Ritter, Robertson, Russell, Sayre & Webster.

Noes—None.

By Mr. Russell:

Resolved, That the Board proceed to appoint an Attorney for this Board.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Benjamin Williamson, Jr., was appointed Attorney.

By Mr. Parrell:

Resolved, That this Board entertain with favor the petition of Mr. Nathaniel Bonnell, of New Providence.

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ritter, the petition for an iron bridge over Elizabeth creek, which was laid on the table at the morning session, was taken up.

By Mr. Sayre:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed with power to examine as to the condition of the bridge over Bridge St., known as the new bridge over Elizabeth creek.

Mr. Webster moved that said committee should consist of the whole Board—which motion was adopted—the original resolution as amended was then adopted.

By Mr. [illegible]:

Resolved, That when this Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet on the first Tuesday in June next, at 10, a.m.

Which was adopted.

By Mr. [illegible]:

Resolved, That the committee on Monroe street, in the city of Rahway, be continued, and to go and [illegible] the bridge, as it is now in a dangerous condition.

Which was lost.

By Mr. Morris:

Resolved, That a committee of five (of which the Director shall be one) be appointed, with power to cause the bridge on the corner of Orchard and Cherry streets, in the city of Elizabeth, to be enlarged, the cost not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Which was adopted.

Messrs. Morris, Parrell, McCord and Jackson were appointed committee.

By Mr. Sayre:

Resolved, That the late committee on Jersey street bridge be continued, and all vacancies filled.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Parrell was appointed to fill vacancy.

By Mr. Ritter:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board is hereby authorized, at the expense of the County, to order blanks to be prepared for the County Board of Assessors on the occasion of their annual meeting, on the second Monday in July next.

On motion to adopt the ayes and noes were called, and declared adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Clark, Eller, Gannon, Lambert, McCord, Miller, Morris, Mulford, Parrell, Ritter, Robertson, Sayre and Webster.

Noes—None.

By Mr. Russell:

Resolved, That the amount of the surcties on the Collector's bond shall be for the sum of $[illegible].

Which was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

OLIVER PIERCE, Clerk.

Grand Summer Opening!

AT

E. C. SMITH & Co.,

The largest and most varied assortment of

Carpets

In the State—such as

BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c.

OIL CLOTHS,

ALSO ALL KINDS OF

Cabinet Furniture

Of the latest and most desirable styles. Rosewood, mahogany and Walnut

Parlor and Bed-room Suits,

Also Oil, Polished or Enameled Suites. Every description of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware,

WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

Lounges, Sofas, Straw, Husk and Hair Mattresses,

E. C. SMITH & Co.,
160 BROAD STREET.
NEWARK, N. J.

jun13 3m

Wanted Immediately!

20,000 Heads for Hats!

APPLY TO

E. T. CASE, Hatter,

218 BROAD STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.

WE call public attention to the largest and greatest variety of Spring and Summer Goods in our line ever offered in this city.

OUR SILK HAT

FOR STYLE AND BEAUTY, STANDS A NO. 1.

☞ We call special attention to our

Young Gents' Style of Silk Hat,

WHICH TAKES THE LEAD.

Our Fancy Styles of

FUR & CLOTH HATS

in endless variety, too numerous to mention, that cannot fail to please ALL, at prices to suit the times.

N. B.—All Hats practically conformed to the head

☞ Remember, **218 BROAD STREET.**
Newark, N. J.

jun13 tf

THE CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS STORE

IN PLAINFIELD,

IS AT

PICKELL & RAMSEY'S,

Where you can buy all kinds of

DRESS GOODS,

SILK, for Sacques,
PARASOLS,
SILK FRINGES,

White Goods of all kinds,

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

PICKELL & RAMSEY,
FRONT ST., (Opp. Somerset),

1-6m]

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

In Cherry Street,

[Next to the Post Office]

where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

mar21 3 y

G. J. HAGAMAN.

Visiting Cards—NEW STYLES neatly printed at this office.

CAMPBELL, BEDELL & Co's

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE,

No. 184 BROAD STREET,

(A few doors below New Street), **NEWARK, N. J.**

The Largest, Cheapest and most Fashionable Stock of

Ready-Made Spring Clothing

IN THE CITY.

SPLENDID BLACK SACK COATS - - - - - $9 00
Stylish and made up in the most durable manner, Bound with wide silk binding, and elegantly trimmed. The same as are sold elsewhere for $10 00.

VERY FINE SACK COATS - - - - - 8 00
Equal to any custom made—nothing to compete with them in the city.

FINE SACK COATS - - - - - 7 00
Well made and trimmed, and equal in style and quality to any $10 coat in the city

BUSINESS SACK COAT - - - - - 6 00
The cheapest coat for the money in the city, well made and trimmed in good style

VERY FINE BLACK DOESKIN PANTS - - - - - 6 00
FINE BLACK DOESKIN PANTS - - - - - 5 00
GOOD BLACK DOESKIN PANTS - - - - - 4 50

Also, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, in Great Variety.

Just received, a large lot of FINE WHITE SHIRTS.

B. T. CAMPBELL,
C. W. CAMPBELL, (formerly with the Dunhams & Co.)

June 11-6

H. BEDELL,
D. R. BEDELL.

WHISTLE!

Have you heard our new steam whistle,
Will you read our new epistle,
Which we place before the public,
Signed by Rogers and by Hubbard.

Did you ever hear the steam mill song,
Or ever pause in wonder
To note the message it proclaims,
In tones of juvenile thunder.

Our engines throb with giant strength,
With power of thirty horses,
For steam can beat the water wheel,
O'er which the streamlet courses.

We grind the wheat, we grind the corn,
And grind exceeding fine,
Superior meal and premium flour,
Are always in our line.

Then farmers, come with your golden grain,
And we will prove full well,
That none but finest meal and flour,
We ever grind or sell.

And though we point with special pride
To our Moulding, Sash and Blinds,
We never deal in mouldy grain,
And never go it *blind*.

We drive the thundering mill wheels round,
We drive the saw and plane,
And business we desire to drive,
And thus success attain.

Then Builders come for Sash and Blinds,
For Doors and Mouldings too,
And we will prove that prices move
On a scale called very low.

Although we have no mill pond dam,
Because we use steam power,
We can and will do what is right,
And sell no damaged flour.

Then farmers, bring us your grain to grind for family use. If you have good grain to sell, bring it to us and get greenbacks. Laborers, artisans, mechanics, contractors, citizens, all give us a call, and see what we can do in each department.

ROGERS & HUBBARD.

☞ **Goods delivered to any part of the village free of charge.** ☜

T. A. ROGERS. [illegible] J. [illegible] HUBBARD.

E. DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our Superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on

STYLISH AND WELL-FITTING GARMENTS!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule; we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, (which will average full fifteen per cent), look closely after the quantity of material taken by our cutters, and have each garment made at the LOWEST PRICE, consistent with having them well made, then sell our stock at the small advance of ten per cent., which brings our prices fully 20 per cent. below any other house in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, is an elegant stock of

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,

Coat, Vest & Pants complete) beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of - - - - - - **$18**

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits!

Complete, very durable and stylish, at the extreme low figure of - **$13**

Extra Fine all wool Cassimere Suits,

Coat, Pants and Vest complete, made up very tasty, at the low price of - **$10**

REMEMBER THIS IS FOR THE ENTIRE SUIT!

Price List of Coats:

Superfine black dress frock coats, (our best) - $15
" " " - 12
Extra Fine heavy black dress sack coats, edges finely braided. 10
Silk mixed cassimere sacks, of tasty cut, - 8
Brown mixed all wool cassimere sacks, new style, - 7
Black and white silk mixed cassimere sacks, - 6
Grey mixed all wool *do.;* - 5
Stylish tweed sacks, at the low price of - 4

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best *Black Doeskin Pants,* - $7
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade, - 5
40 different styles of all wool *Cassimere Pants* at - 4
A splendid assortment of new style all wool pants, - 3
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear, - 2 50
Now making— 2,000 pair new style Cassimere Pants, at - 2 00

Price List of Vests.

Our finest and best black and fancy silk, cassimere and velvet vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of - $5
BLACK DOESKIN VESTS, braided edges, at - *$2 50, 3 & 4*
200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty, *$2 to 3*

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment, and our system is so complete that no defective garment can be found in our stock; and by selling the immense amount of goods to which our trade has grown, we are enabled to keep a stock of every kind and size, and sell our clothing at from 10 to 20 per cent less than other firms.

N. B.—Tailors having garments to make to order can purchase the same ready made from us, at our low rates and make a fair profit on the same by charging what other dealers sell their goods at, and at the same time give their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our Clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing.
316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MECHANIC STREET.

mar26 3md

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN.

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA
FROM GERMANY, in 1825.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28th, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take any thing else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

ap9-1

Grand Opening

OF

Spring AND Summ'r Goods

AT

Pope,
Parse &
Mundy's

TEMPLE of FASHION

WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE

Largest Assortment of Goods!

Ever before offered in Plainfield, at prices which

Cannot be Beat!

Consisting of all the latest and leading styles of

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
SACKINGS.

A large assortment at low prices.

POPLINS,
DELAINES,
ALAPACAS.

We would call especial attention to our White Goods Department, where will be found a large and complete assortment of

Piques,
Jaconets,
Cambrics,
Swiss, &c.

A complete assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HOSIERY, &c.

Oil Cloths Mats & Matting,

Carpets, &c.,

In fact everything kept in a first-class store. Call and be convinced.

Pope, Parse & Mundy.

ap23 [illegible]

Lumber

T. W. Young & Co.,

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW YARD

Cor. Peace St. and the Railroad,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Where they are offering to the public

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS

Pine,
Spruce
and Hemlock

LUMBER,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SIDING, BARN ENCLOSURE,
SHINGLES, BOARDS, PLANK,
PINE AND SPRUCE FLOORING,
Stamped, also SHEATHING, worked and unworked.
FENCING STRIPS,
SQUARE & HEADED PICKETS,
Both Pine and Hemlock
RAILING,
FENCE & ARBOR POSTS,
PINE CEILING LATH,
SHINGLE LATH, &c.

HEMLOCK BOARDS and TIMBER

ALSO,

Lime, Plaster & Cement

In fact, all kinds of

Building Material.

☞ Being MANUFACTURERS of, as well as dealers in Lumber, we feel assured that all who favor us with their patronage will be suited as regards quality and price. Please give us a call.

Frames for Buildings

Promptly cut to Order.

ap9 **T. W. YOUNG & CO.**

Back Again!

THE subscriber, having returned from the West on account of sickness, has opened a

First-class Clothing Store

(Next to Doane's Confectionery.)

FRONT STREET.

where he has a good assortment of all kinds of

CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS,

AND

Men's Furnishing Goods,

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings, &c.,

Which he will sell at small profits and quick returns, such as

Black Cloth Coats at	[illegible]
" Cassimere Pants at	[illegible]
" " Vests at	[illegible]
Tweed Suits	[illegible]
Linen Vests	[illegible]
Linen Pants	[illegible]
Linen Coats and Sackets from	[illegible]
Hats, cheap, at	[illegible]
And nice hats for	[illegible]

He designs to keep goods as cheap as can be bought in Newark or New York, thereby saving the trouble and expense of going away from home. He is prepared to cut and make all kinds of clothing in the

LATEST STYLE.

Children's Clothing

a specialty. A share of public patronage is solicited.

R. DUNHAM.

June 1 ly

GARDNER & CUTTER,

(Successors to Walker & Moffett).

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

Provisions, Flour, &c.

ALSO

FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS

IN THEIR SEASON,

At the old stand of William Wood

FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

HAVE constantly on hand, and are daily receiving from the best quality of Goods in great variety, and are selling them as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

WM. E. GARDNER. ap9 y J. B. CUTTER.

NOW IS THE TIME

FOR NEW THINGS!

I. E. PARKER & CO.

ARE adding to their stock of Fruits, Vegetables and Poultry, everything in their line they can find in the New York markets, and having added more than [illegible] business to Messrs. [illegible], they intend to engage their business, and hope to have a good assortment of

FRUIT,

Vegetables and Poultry.

They also manufacture

"Parker's Excelsior Blueing,"

For the laundry. Give it a trial and satisfy yourself. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

I. E. PARKER,
A. DAVIS.

ap9 tf

M. Vermeule,

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

&c., &c.,

FRONT STREET,

(Opposite Somerset).

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Laws of New Jersey.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT.—A further supplement to the act entitled "An act concerning Inns and Taverns".

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That so much of the twenty-third section of the act entitled "An act concerning inns and taverns," approved April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six as make it an offence against this state for any innholder or tavern keeper to keep any billiard tables in his or her inn or tavern, or in any outhouse, tenement or garden belonging thereto, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17, 1868.

CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN.—A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to describe, apprehend and punish disorderly persons," passed June tenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any husband or father who deserts or willfully refuses or neglects to provide for and maintain his family shall be deemed and adjudged a disorderly person; and that whenever any overseer of the poor of the township or city within which any husband or father resides, believes that such person does desert or wilfully refuse or neglect to provide for and maintain his family, and that by reason thereof such family may become chargeable to such township or city, it shall be his duty to make complaint thereof, under oath, before some justice of the peace therein.

2. And be it enacted, That upon receiving such complaint, the said justice shall issue his warrant, directed to any constable of the county; for the immediate apprehension of the person so complained of, and for bringing him before such justice, upon the return of which warrant said justice shall cause such person to enter into a bond to said overseer, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, with good security, conditioned for his appearance before said justice at a time therein named, to answer said complaint, and to abide all orders, judgments and decrees that may be made against him touching said complaint; and in default of such person entering into such bond, and giving such security, said justice shall commit him to the county jail, to await the investigation of said complaint.

3. And be it enacted, That at the time of appearance mentioned in said bond, the justice shall proceed to hear the witnesses produced to substantiate and rebut the said complaint, and shall decide whether such person is guilty or not guilty thereof; if he decides such person guilty he shall adjudge him to be a disorderly person, and in lieu of the penalties now prescribed for disorderly persons, such justice may make an order requiring such person to pay such sum weekly to said overseer for the support and maintenance of his family as to said justice may seem proper; but if such person acknowledges himself guilty, then said justice may forthwith make such adjudication and order.

4. And be it enacted, That any time previous to the hearing of said cause, either party may demand a trial by jury, whereupon said justice shall issue a venire facias to summon a jury of twelve men competent as jurymen to try said complaint, and to decide whether the person complained of as aforesaid be guilty or not guilty; and such venire shall be issued and returned, and such jury shall be impanelled and sworn, and such complaint tried as in courts for the trial of small causes; and in case said jury decide such person guilty, then said justice shall proceed as though he had decided such person, guilty if no jury had been demanded.

5. And be it enacted, That either party upon paying all costs incurred, and by filing with said justice within ten days after trial before him a written notice of his intention to appeal from the decision of said justice or jury, may appeal to the next court of general quarter sessions of the peace, and may there demand a trial by jury, which said court shall proceed to try the same and to make such adjudication and order thereon as is herein provided, in case of such trial before said justice; and any order made by said court shall be held to commence to run from the date of the trial before said justice.

6. And be it enacted, That any justice before whom any complaint as aforesaid shall be made, is authorized to issue writs, of subpœna, and to make adjournments and the jurymen and witnesses shall receive such pay, and be subject to such fines and punishments, and the justices and constables shall receive such fees for the services as are allowed them for like services in courts for the trial of small causes; the overseer shall be entitled to the sum of one dollar for his fees, both in the court below and on appeal; and the justice shall be entitled to the like sum for making the adjudication and order, the losing party to pay all cost of suit.

7. And be it enacted, That all orders made under the provisions of this supplement shall continue in force for the term of one year from the time when the payments therein directed commence to run; but such order shall not be a bar to a subsequent complaint after the expiration of said term, and upon all trials both the wife of the person complained of and himself may be witnesses.

8. And be it enacted, That where any order shall made in pursuance of this supplement, the person against whom the same is made shall be required to execute a bond with good security to the overseer of the poor of the township or city, to stand to and obey such order and such other orders as may be made, in case of an appeal be taken, and in default thereof, the accused shall be committed to the county jail until such bond shall be given; provided that the justice before such appeal be taken, or such court or quarter sessions thereafter, or a judge thereof, in vacation, upon being satisfied that further imprisonment will fail to produce support for the family of the accused, or security therefor may discharge the accused from further imprisonment, but no such discharge shall be granted until the accused shall have first paid all previous costs; and provided further, that in case the bond be given as required by the second section hereof, then no further bond shall be necessary, but the same shall bind the security for the faithful obedience of the accused to all orders and decrees made in pursuance of supplement.

9. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act, and take effect immediately, but shall be limited in its effects and operation to the County of Essex.

Approved April 17, 1868.

CHAPTER FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE.—A further supplement to an act entitled "An act for the instruction of indigent deaf and dumb persons, inhabitants of this state," approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the annual expenses for each deaf mute instructed at the charge of the fund provided by the act to which this is a supplement, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, unless the governor or person administering the government shall be satisfied that the means of such deaf mute or those of his or her parents or guardians, are insufficient to keep such deaf mute supplied with suitable clothing during his or her term of instruction, in which case clothing may be supplied at the charge of said fund, at an expense not exceeding twenty-five dollars in any one year for any one pupil so supplied.

2. And be it enacted, That the governor be authorized to pay to the "New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, to be drawn from the fund provided by the act to which this is a supplement, in repayment of loss actually sustained by that institution, by reason of receiving compensation only at the rate of two hundred and forty dollars per annum for the maintenance and instruction, and twenty-five dollars per annum for the clothing of indigent deaf and dumb persons, inhabitants of this sate, during the last two years.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions and requirements of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 16, 1868.

CHAPTER FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE.—A further supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments and proofs of Deeds," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the third section of the further supplement to the act to which this is a supplement, approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word April and inserting May.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17, 1868.

CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR.—A Supplement to the act entitled "An act to Regulate Fees," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the seventh section of the act to which this is a supplement shall be so construed that no forfeiture or penalty shall be incurred by, or recovered against, any clerk under the said act, unless it shall appear that the error or errors made by him in the taxation of any bill of costs were wilfully, knowingly and fraudulently allowed; and that no more than one penalty shall be recovered in any case upon one bill of costs, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 21, 1868.

CHAPTER FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE.—An act making appropriation for the relief of the State Prison.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to the use of the state prison keeper for the purpose of paying the present indebtedness (some twenty-four thousand dollars, as by the report of the committee on state prison); and defraying such other expenses of the state prison during the current year of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

2. And be it enacted, That the state treasurer shall pay to the said keeper out of any funds in his hands not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 16, 1868.

CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX.—A further supplement to an act entitled "An act for the punishment of crimes," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every person who shall at any time sell, or expose for sale, or give, or permit to be taken from his or her premises or possession any obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, paper, or other publication of a vulgar or indecent character, shall in every such case, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding one year, or by both.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17, 1868.

A gentleman having engaged a bricklayer to make some repairs in his cellar, ordered the ale to be removed before the bricklayer commenced his work. "Oh, I'm not afraid of a barrel of ale!" said the bricklayer. "I presume not," said the gentleman, "but I think a barrel of ale would run at your approach."

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

109 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States. These cages are of a great variety of styles and fashion [illegible]

GEORGE C. HILTON, General Ag't

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unequalled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute: [illegible]

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

[illegible]

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One Block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Laurel; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

Tiemann's Laundry Blue.

This Blue is manufactured expressly for WASHING purposes by the well known Color manufacturers, D. F. TIEMANN & CO., and being perfectly PURE [illegible] in bottles, or, for those who prefer using the powder, in neat wooden boxes. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent,

249 Pearl Street, N. Y.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCHES

Fine Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENEDICT BROS.,

UP TOWN

691 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Between Amity and Fourth Streets.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCH

Having proved an exact time-keeper, we confidently recommend it to those wishing to keep the correct time, and in order to introduce it throughout the country, we offer to send it by express, at our own expense. Address

BENEDICT BROS, up town,

691 Broadway, N. Y.

B. Benedict, Time-Tables of all Railroads and Steamboats from New York. Also agent for National Watches, 691 Broadway.

Benedict Bro's, 171 Broadway, cor. Courtland St.

Benedict Bro's, 234 Fulton st. Brooklyn.

Sole Agents for the Remontoir Church Clocks. Also Agent for the American Waltham Watches.

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well-known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 16 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices!

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for	8 00
An Elegant " " "	10 00
Something Superfine for	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided wide) only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine	$6 50
" " —splendid quality	5 00
Black doe vests, from	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through)	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number,

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

ap2-4 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age. ☜

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PEACHES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW,)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

ja1y S. C. CONKLIN.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Cor. Washington & Third St. (next to Gas Works),

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has reopened the Billiard Rooms formerly kept by [illegible]

ON FRONT STREET,

(OPPOSITE [illegible] HOTEL)

And has remodeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

[illegible]

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

THE LATEST STYLES

Of Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

Have just been received by

J. Newton Honeyman,

at his store in the

MANSION HOUSE BUILDING,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Which he offers at prices that defy competition.

CUSTOM WORK

promptly attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. ap2-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY, between [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated May 8, 1868.

Master's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey, between John W. Brown, complainant, and James McCallister, [illegible] defendants. Fi. Fa. for sale of Mortgaged premises.

The above sale stands adjourned to [illegible]

Master in Chancery of New Jersey.

Dated May 25, 1868.

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office, April [illegible]

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered [illegible]

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office, April [illegible]

ON application of the above named Executor it is ordered [illegible]

Peapack and Plainfield Rail Road.

Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Peapack and Plainfield Rail Road Company [illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET.

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

SPRING STYLES

Just received.

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies, Misses and Children's wear. [illegible]

Cents' Fine Calf Boots

[illegible]

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

One and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of [illegible]

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

Ladies' Restaurant

AND

Ice Cream Saloon.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened a Ladies' Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon on

FRONT STREET.

[illegible]

PURE ICE CREAM,

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

GEORGE MILLER.

Wm. H. Jacobus,

WITH

Smith, Clark & Co.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BRUSHES,

Address, 280 WALNUT ST.,

my21y NEWARK, N. J.

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE AT

DUNELLEN.

(Late New Market)

The lots are beautifully situated on elevated ground between the mountains and the railroad. [illegible]

W. S. STEVENS,

New Market Depot.

Central Railroad of N. J.

[illegible]

3 Express Trains Daily to the [illegible]

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—COMMENCING MAY [illegible]

[illegible]

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS

To All Parts of the Country

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL St.

[illegible]

GEORGE W. RANKIN, Ag't.

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description, which will be sold at prices [illegible]

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

[illegible] A great variety of [illegible]

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield [illegible]

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

[illegible]

Window Shades and Trimmings

[illegible]

Oval Picture Frames

[illegible]

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. [illegible]

Repairing & Upholstering

[illegible]

UNDERTAKING

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

GERANIUM TONIC

[illegible]

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at this office.

HARDWARE!

C. O. Meeker & Co.,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(under the old Presbyterian Church), have now on hand a large assortment of
Hardware,
Agricultural Implements,
Ranges and Cooking Stoves,
House Furnishing Goods,
Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, &c.
They are also sole agents for the
Huntington Cutter Plow,
(All the castings of said Plow constantly on hand.) Also sole agents for the Lodi Manufacturing Co.'s
Poudrette,
Super-phosphate of Lime,
Nit. Phos. of Lime,
Bone Dust, (coarse & fine)
Have on hand a large assortment of
Garden, Timothy & Clover Seeds.
TIN ROOFING,
LEADERING, JOBBING, &c., promptly attended to.
may8tf C. O. MEEKER & CO.,

J. M. & S. S. VERMEULE,
CLOTHIERS,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
HAVE just received a large and fine assortment of the latest styles of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
Which they offer at prices as low as any other house in the State. Also, a full stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
Suitable for Men and Boys' wear. Also,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
my6 CLOTHING CUT AND MADE TO ORDER.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINE'S BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
Is the Cheapest First-class Instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
We are selling these Pianos 10 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at
A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.
PACE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

JOHN A. STATTS,
Agent for some of the best
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
Insurance Companies
In the United States.
OFFICE WITH J. H. VAN-WINKLE,
(Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.)
STILL continues to take FIRE RISKS in good and reliable companies, with good and responsible deposits, among which are
The Niagara, with $1,[illegible] total assets.
The North American of N. Y., their [illegible] Annual Statement; Net Assets, $[illegible].
Security, of N. Y.—Capital and surplus, $1,477,077
The Home Insurance Co. of New Haven. Net Assets, after paying losses in [illegible] of $[illegible] $1,[illegible] 74, &c.
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE
HOME MUTUAL of Brooklyn,
offering [illegible] superior inducements also in the
ACCIDENTAL of HARTFORD
[illegible] Also for the
Live Stock Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by attending to business as heretofore, to merit a continuance of the same. ap9tf

FURNITURE!
AT
Runyon's Warerooms
North side of Front Street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
YOU will find a very large and well selected stock of Furniture of every description which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.
Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits
Constantly on hand or made to order.
Bed-Room Suits,
from $32 to $[illegible]. A great variety of Bedsteads made
Of Hard Wood,
at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield. Call and see them.
Husk & Hair Mattrasses
on hand or made to order. Goose Feathers, made up in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.
Window Shades and Trimmings,
White and Buff Hollands for shades by the yard, or made and put up all complete.
Oval Picture Frames
constantly on hand. Square Frames made to order. Picture Cord, Fancy Pictures. Handsome Bead Cushions.
Fancy Toilet Trunks
for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. They manufacture all kinds of Furniture to order, and do
Repairing & Upholstering
of every description, and re-make Hair and Husk Mattrasses. All repairing [illegible] when done—delivered when paid for. They consider it no trouble to show their goods. Call and see them, as they are determined to sell their goods cheaper than the same quality can be bought anywhere else in this town. They still attend to Practical and Furnishing
UNDERTAKING
in all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night. [illegible]

READING
AND
BILLIARD ROOM
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by R. C. [illegible]
ON FRONT STREET,
(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)
And has re-modelled the room in a neat manner, and put in three
NEW TABLES,
With all the necessary articles for Billiard and [illegible] playing, and intends to keep a
First-class Billiard Room.
He has also a good stock of
OLD AND NEW ALES,
WINES AND CIGARS,
Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.
I. DeKLYN.

The Old Meat Stand
Front St., (bet. Cherry & Peace)
IS THE PLACE TO GET THE
BEST MEAT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.
ap3-1 INSLEY B. GARDNER.

Fly Blankets!
THE cheapest in the State. [illegible] Only $1 00 each. At the Government Goods Store,
No. 150 Market Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

THE LATEST STYLES
Of Ladies', Gents', Misses and Children's
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,
Have just been received by
J. Newton Honeyman,
at his store in the
MANSION HOUSE BUILDING,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.
Which he offers at prices that defy competition.
CUSTOM WORK
promptly attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. ap9 tf

Lumber
T. W. Young & Co.,
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW YARD
Cor. Peace St. and the Railroad,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Where they are offering to the public
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS
Pine,
Spruce
and Hemlock
LUMBER,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SIDING, BARN ENCLOSURE,
SHINGLES, BOARDS, PLANK,
PINE AND SPRUCE FLOORING,
Seasoned, also SHEATHING, worked and unworked,
FENCING STRIPS,
SQUARE & HEADED PICKETS,
Both Pine and Hemlock.
RAILING,
FENCE & ARBOR POSTS,
PINE CEILING LATH,
SHINGLE LATH, &c.
HEMLOCK BOARDS and TIMBER
ALSO,
Lime, Plaster & Cement
In fact, all kinds of
Building Material.
☞ Being MANUFACTURERS of, as well as dealers in Lumber, we feel assured that all who favor us with their patronage will be suited as regards quality and price. Please give us a call.
Frames for Buildings
Promptly put in Order.
myd T. W. YOUNG & CO.

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE AT
DUNELLEN,
(LATE NEW JERSEY)
The lots are beautifully situated on elevated ground, between the mountains and the railroad. The streets and avenues are broad, and intersect each other at right angles. Those wishing to make investments [illegible] can now purchase at favorable prices and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to
W. S. STEVENS,
ap9tf New Market Depot.

A Full Blooded Alderney Bull,
AND SUFFOLK BOAR for the season. For terms, apply to CHAS. WEIDEMANN. [illegible] Drake Farm, near Westfield Depot.

Who Originated and Enforced the Policy of Leaving Our Soldiers to Die in Rebel Prison Pens.

[From the Rochester Union & Advertiser.]

We have for a few days past been making faithful inquiry into the question as to who originated and enforced the policy of leaving Federal soldiers, taken by the enemy to starve and rot in rebel prison pens, and have at last struck upon evidence that appears to remove all doubt. This evidence, we are glad to say, is of a character and comes from a source that at once carries conviction and relieves us of any liability to suspicion of unfairness that might otherwise be entertained by our Republican friends. We find it in the documentary record of that immaculate authority, the "Committee on the Conduct of the War" —in a report made to that body by the chief of the impeachment managers, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler. The position occupied by Gen. Butler at this time, in the eyes of the Radical party of the country especially adds great weight to his testimony and serves to give additional importance and interest to the subject under consideration.

In this report Gen. Butler recites the facts concerning the disagreement about the exchange of prisoners existing when he was intrusted with the duties of Commissioner by the Secretary of War, in December, 1863. He succeeded during the following three months, after much trouble in arranging the basis of an exchange, man for man, and officer for officer, with the Rebel Commissioners, Mr. Ould, with whom he held conference at Fortress Monroe. He then says:

Mr. Ould left on the 31st of March, with the understanding that I would get authority and information from my government, by which all disputed points possible would be adjusted, and would then confer with him farther, either meeting him at City Point or elsewhere for that purpose. In the meantime the exchanges of sick and wounded, and special exchanges should go on.

Lieut. Gen. Grant visited Fortress Monroe on the 1st of April, being the first time I had ever met him.

To him the state of the negotiation as to exchange was verbally communicated, and *most emphatic verbal directions* were received from the *Lieutenant-General not to take any step* by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him.

On the 14th of April, Gen. Butler received a telegram from Gen. Grant at Washington, stating that the whole subject of exchange of prisoners had been referred to him, as follows:

WASHINGTON, 7 P. M., April 14, 1864.
MAJ. GEN. BUTLER—Your report respecting negotiations with Commissioner Ould for the exchange of prisoners has been referred to me for my orders.

Until examined by me, and my orders thereon are received by you, *decline all further negotiations.*

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Six days later, after Gen. Grant had "examined," he sent a long telegram to Gen. Butler stating that he had been empowered to "give such instructions as I may deem proper—of which Gen. Butler says:

Of course, these instructions, in the then state of negotiations, rendered any further exchange impossible and retaliation useless.

Gen. Butler says he then made an effort to have the sick and wounded excepted, so that they might be exchanged, and he received the following telegram in reply:

WASHINGTON, 9:30 p. m., April 30, 1864
MAJ. GEN. B. F. BUTLER—Receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities will send you *but send no more in exchange.*

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Upon this extraordinary "instruction" Gen. Butler remarks as follows:

"To obtain delivery of even sick and wounded prisoners without any return would be a somewhat difficult operation, save that the enemy, by giving us our wounded and sick in their hands, we retaining all the rebel sick and wounded in ours, burdened us with the care and cost of *all* the sick and wounded on both sides—an operation of which it is difficult to see the strategic value, and only to be defended because of its humanity in rescuing our wounded from the destitution and sufferings permitted to them by the Confederates."

In August the question of exchanging prisoners was again up, the Rebel Commissioner having renewed the offer to give man for man and officer for officer. But Gen. Grant interposed, and in a telegram to Gen Butler, dated City Point, August 18, 1864, said:

On the subject of exchange, I differ from Gen. Hitchcock: it is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught they will amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut.-Gen."

Here we have a full and free avowal that the leaving of tens of thousands of poor Federal soldiers, whose patriotism and bravery carried them to the front of battle, to starve, and rot, and die in rebel prison pens, was a matter of studied policy—a part of the tactics by which Gen. Grant made war upon the rebellion. And the people will remember that while this inhuman policy was being mercilessly carried out, they were told by the government and by the organs of administration that the whole difficulty about the exchange was on the part of the rebels—that our government was willing and anxious to get our poor fellows out of the jaws of the terrible death that awaited them in the rebel prisons, but could not. The duplicity was in keeping with the worse than barbarity.

Gen. Butler concludes his report in these words:

"I have felt it my duty to give an account with this particular carefulness of my participation in the business of exchange of prisoners, the orders under which I acted and the negotiations attempted, which comprises a faithful narration of all that may become matters of history."

"The great importance of the questions; *the fearful responsibility for the many thousands of lives which, by the refusal to exchange, were sacrificed by the most cruel forms of death from cold, starvation and pestilence* of the prison dens of Raleigh and Andersonville, *being more than all the British soldiers killed in the wars of Napoleon;* the anxiety of fathers, brothers, sisters, mothers, wives, to know the exigency which caused this terrible and perhaps, as it may have seemed to them, *useless and unnecessary destruction of those dear to them, by horrible deaths,* each and all have compelled me to this exposition, so that it may be seen that THESE LIVES WERE SPENT AS A PART OF THE SYSTEM OF ATTACK UPON THE REBELLION DEVISED BY THE WISDOM OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMIES, to destroy it by depletion, depending upon our superior numbers to win the victory at last.

"The loyal mourners will doubtless derive solace from this fact, and appreciate all the more highly the genius which conceived the plan and the success won at so great a cost.'

It is Gen. Butler, chief manager of impeachment and leader of the Radical party now supporting Gen. Grant for the Presidency, who states these facts and makes this criticism upon the originator and executor of the policy of sacrificing, uselessly and unnecessarily, more lives than the British lost in all their wars with Napoleon. We have nothing to add.

Truthful Impeachment.

Don Piatt, a leading Radical of Ohio, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial,* thus speaks of the Republican party:

"Through the unsettled condition of a country suffering from civil wars, *we have developed more rascality than any organization ever called into existence. We have filled the offices with thieves and their pockets with stealings. We have organized rings that in turn create office-holders and control the Government. Men go in poor and come out millionaires. For one dollar paid to the Government from hard earned taxes, hundreds stick to the dirty fingers of official scoundrels.* We have whisky rings, Indian Bureau rings, manufacturer's rings, National Bank rings, railroad rings, and internal improvement rings. *From the lowest official, up to Senators and Cabinet officers, the taint of corruption runs, until the dazed and confused people confound the right and listen with indifference to the threats of exposure.*"

Such articles of impeachment against Radicalism are preferred by one who well knows what he asserts. How can honest and intelligent men continue fellowship with such a party!

* * *

☞ A man named John Barrick, in the employ of Jacob Carkhuff, of Readington, Hunterdon county, met with quite a serious accident at the South Branch Depot in that place, last week. He was engaged in throwing off a load of wood from his wagon, near the track, when his horses became frightened at the engine passing, and wheeling suddenly around, threw him from the wagon under the wheels, which passing over his breast broke several of his ribs, and otherwise badly injured him. He was taken into the freight house, and after surgical treatment by Dr. Schenck, was conveyed to the residence of his employer.

* * *

Read the Advertisements.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.

Laws of New Jersey.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN.—A further supplement to the act entitled "An act concerning Taxes," approved April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That there shall be assessed and levied and collected on the inhabitants of this state, and upon their taxable real and personal property, and upon the other objects liable to taxation, a state tax of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated and shall be applied as follows: two hundred and ninety thousand dollars or as much thereof as may be needful for the payment of such interest as shall have accrued on the first day of January next, and on the first day of July next thereafter, on loan authorized by an act entitled "An act authorizing a loan for the purposes of war, to repel invasion and suppress insurrection, and appropriating the same and providing for the payment thereof," approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the several supplements thereto, and the residue thereof above what may be necessary to pay the said interest, shall be applied and added to the sinking fund provided for by the fifth section of said act towards the payment of the principal of said loan; and sixty thousand dollars of the said tax shall be applied, or so much thereof as may be needful to the payment of any other indebtedness of the state, and the residue thereof to any other uses of the state; which said state tax shall be, and the same is hereby apportioned to and among the several counties of this state as follows, that is to say:

To the county of Atlantic the sum of three thousand two hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty nine cents.

To the county of Bergen the sum of fourteen thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents.

To the county of Burlington the sum of eighteen thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-eight cents.

To the county of Camden the sum of eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and four cents.

To the county of Cape May the sum of one thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-eight cents.

To the county of Cumberland the sum of eight thousand and seventy-nine dollars and forty-five cents.

To the county of Essex the sum of fifty-five thousand one hundred and eight dollars and forty nine cents.

To the county of Gloucester the sum of nine thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars and thirteen cents.

To the county of Hudson the sum of fifty three thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty-eight cents.

To the county of Hunterdon the sum of nineteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents.

To the county of Mercer the sum of nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

To the county of Middlesex the sum of sixteen thousand and twenty-two dollars and eighty cents.

To the county of Monmouth the sum of nine-teen thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-eight cents.

To the county of Morris the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-two cents.

To the county of Ocean the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents.

To the county of Passaic the sum of thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety cents.

To the county of Salem the sum of twelve thousand and eighty dollars and ninety-four cents.

To the county of Somerset the sum of eleven thousand and eighty-four dollars and eight cents.

To the county of Sussex the sum of twelve thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-eighty cents.

To the county of Union the sum of thirteen thousand nine hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-three cents.

To the county of Warren the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and one dollars and seven cents.

Which tax and the sums required to be raised for county, city, township and other public taxes, shall be levied, assessed and collected on the persons and property, and in the manner directed by the above recited act entitled "An act concerning Taxes," and the several supplements thereto, and the laws of this state which shall be in force at the time the said taxes shall be assessed, regulating the assessment and collection of taxes, except as in and by this act is otherwise ordered and directed.

2. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 16, 1868.

CHAPTER FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY.—An act relative to publishing the Statute Laws.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it may be set forth on the title page of Nixon's Digest of the Laws of New Jersey that the statute laws of this state are published therein under the authority of the legislature.

Approved April 16, 1868.

CHAPTER FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX.—A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Miner's, Manufacturers' and Farmers' Railroad Company," approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize certain townships in the counties of Somerset, Morris, Essex and Union, to issue bonds and to take stock in the Passaic Valley and Peapack Railroad Company," approved April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be extended to the said townships situate along the route of the said Miners', Manufacturers' and Farmers' Railroad or contiguous to the said railroad or any of its branches.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 16, 1868.

CHAPTER FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE.—A further supplement to the act entitled "An act respecting Conveyancers," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Whereas, it has occurred that certain commissioners for taking the acknowledgments and proofs of deeds in this state residing in other states, who have been duly commissioned, but whose official oath and impression of official seal do not appear on the files of the office of the secretary of state as required by the act of February tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, have acted as such, and as if in all respects duly qualified; and Whereas, doubts have been expressed as to the validity of the official acts of said commissioners.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all the official acts of such commissioners prior to the date of this act are, and are hereby declared to be good and effectual in the law to all intents and purposes as if the official oath and impression of seal had been duly filed in the office of the secretary of state as required by law.

2. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to furnish to each of the several commissioners residing in other states a copy of the list of commissioners such as is now required by law to be furnished to the clerks of the several counties within this state.

Approved April 17, 1868.

CHAPTER FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.—An act relative to the Board of Assessors in the county of Union.

1. Be it enacted by the senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the provisions of the thirteenth section of an act entitled "An act relating to the assessment and revision of taxes in the city of Newark," approved March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be and the same hereby extended to all the cities and townships of the said county of Union.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 16, 1868.

CHAPTER FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE—A supplement to an act concerning Roads.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the legal voters of any road district in the township of Westfield Union county, at their annual meeting for the election of overseers, are hereby authorized to raise any such additional money over and above the township appropriation, for the making and repairs of roads in said districts as they may deem necessary for the ensuing year, said tax to be assessed and collected in the same manner as other taxes are assessed and collected.

2. And be it enacted, That all overseers of roads in said township are authorized to pay any hired laborer, or teams for repairing roads in said township, the regular wages paid for similar kinds of labor at the time.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 15, 1868.

CHAPTER FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO.—A supplement to the act entitled "An act Concerning Witnesses," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all suits at law or in equity, brought by, or in behalf of, or against a married woman, the marital relationship shall be no disqualification to her or her husband being a witness in said suit.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17, 1868.

CHAPTER FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE.—A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Plainfield Fire Department," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no person shall be eligible to the office of president, secretary, treasurer or manager of the Plainfield Fire Department who is an active member of any engine, hose or truck company within the corporate limits of said department.

2. And be it enacted, That any portion of the act to which this is a supplement as is inconsistent herewith, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the second Monday of April eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Approved April 16, 1868.

CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE.—A supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to Taxes in certain counties of this State," approved April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the word "inhabitant" in said act, shall be construed to include bodies corporate and politic; and the word "chattels" shall be held to include all personal estate taxable by law, except mortgages as in the said act mentioned, and all real and personal estate shall be assessed at the full and fair value in the townships and wards where found, without any deductions for mortgages thereupon.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17, 1868.

CHAPTER THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN.—A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of the officers of the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the officers of both houses of the legislature including the journal clerks of both houses, and the door keeper of the ladies gallery receive the same salary as was received by the same officers during the session of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, by the act entitled "A further supplement to the act entitled an act to fix the salaries of the officers of the Senate of the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 3, 1868.

Hypocrisy.

From Massachusetts came a constant howl about the cruelties of slavery. Day after day and year after year from that hotbed of Puritanical hypocrisy and fanatical malevolence issued forth the most vehement denunciation against the South because of its alleged ill-treatment and overworking of the negro. To prove the utter worthlessness of such professed humanity, it is only necessary to read the following extract from a report recently submitted to the Legislature of Massachusetts by a special committee:

"One half of the children who enter the factory service die before they reach their eighteenth year, *in consequence of over work and long hours*, and the remainder only live to transmit disease and death to their offspring."

No Radical sympathy for those poor creatures.

Why?

They have the misfortune to be white.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For "The Constitutionalist."

MESSRS. EDITORS:

A number of the Republican papers of the West are giving daily utterance to the regret that the "Farce of Impeachment" should ever have been attempted by their leaders. At this early stage of the Campaign they call the great blunder a "farce," but from the serious and saddened tones in which their failure is discussed, "plain people" may be excused if they look upon it as the first act of a tragedy, relieved with its by-play of clowns and jesters at the beginning, gradually tending toward violence, and in the final lit up with the red glare of death—death to the party principles which would wound a nation to gratify revenge—death to the political organization whose leaders have brought this great shame upon the country.

It would seem peculiarly fit that the frenzy and recklessness which have characterized so many acts of the Republicans as a party, should at last end in its dissolution, but it would surprise few who have traced the rise and fall of parties both in our own times and in those of the past; for there is an eternal principle at work in the Universe which ultimately with unerring justice measures out punishment to every community of corrupt men, and the effect of their chastisement is always deepened by the reflection that the very rod which smote them is a part and parcel of their own bad system.

"So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
And winged the shaft that quivers in his heart.
Keen were his pangs, yet keener far to feel
He nursed the pinion that impelled the steel,
While the same plumage that had warmed his nest
Drank the last life-drop from his bleeding breast."

L. S.

M. Vermeule,

Dealer in

FINE HAT, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,

&c., &c.,

FRONT STREET,

(Opposite Somerset),

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

In Cherry Street,

(Next to the Post Office)

where they are prepared to furnish

FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GNRAL
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

march16-y E. S. HAGAMAN.

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple Dry Goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS,

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PEACHES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

jan1y. S. C. CONKLIN.

GEORGE R. POUND,

Rear of 1st National Bank,

(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,

For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan 1-y

Back Again!

THE subscriber, having returned from the West on account of sickness, has opened a

First-class Clothing Store

(Next to Compton's Confectionery.)

FRONT STREET,

where he has a good assortment of all kinds of

CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS,

AND

Men's Furnishing Goods,

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings, &c.,

Which he will sell at small profits and quick returns, such as

Black Cloth Coats at $7 00
" Cassimere Pants at 4 00
" Vests at 2 00
Tweed Suits............ 7 00
Linen Vests............ 1 00
Linen Pants............ 1 25
Linen Coats and Dusters from ...$1 25 to 2 50
Hats, cheap, at............ 15 cts.
And nice hats for............ $1 00

He designs to keep goods as cheap as can be bought in Newark or New York, thereby saving the trouble and expense of going away from home. He is prepared to cut and make all kinds of clothing in the

LATEST STYLE.

Children's Clothing

a speciality. A share of public patronage is solicited.

R. DUNHAM.

June-4-tf

GARDNER & CUTTER,

(Successors to Walker & Moffett)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

Provisions, Flour, &c.

ALSO

FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS

IN THEIR SEASON,

At the old stand of William Stelle,

FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HAVE constantly on hand, and are delivering around town the best quality of the above in great variety, and are selling them as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

WM. E. GARDNER. [illegible] A. F. CUTTER.

NOW IS THE TIME

FOR NEW THINGS!

I. E. PARKER & CO.

ARE adding to their stock of Fruits, Vegetables and Poultry, everything in that line they can find in the New York markets, and having sold out their Fish business to Messrs. Hibbard & Wells, they intend to enlarge their business, and keep on hand a good assortment of

FRUIT,

Vegetables and Poultry.

They also manufacture

"Parker's Excelsior Blueing,"

For the laundry. Give it one trial and satisfy yourself. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuation of the same.

I. E. PARKER,
A. DAVIS.

feb4-tf

RE-OPENING OF THE

Second Street Bakery.

THE subscriber, having re-opened the Bakery on Second Street, (formerly occupied by A. Warnock) is now prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity with

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

All made from the best material and by experienced workmen. He will also supply customers at their residences. A share of public patronage is solicited.

apl-tf JOHN DARBY.

Visiting Cards—NEW STYLES neatly printed at this office.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. 1—NO. 25. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 25.

The Constitutionalist
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
IN CHERRY STREET,
(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)
W. L. FORCE & BRO.,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy, one year, ... $2 00
" " six months 1 00
Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, [illegible] cents; each additional insertion, 20 cents.

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	9 mos.	1 yr.
One square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarter of a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORBA RYNO,
FINE BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
CHERRY STREET,
opposite Post Office, Plainfield, N. J.,
Continues to make to order in the best manner and in the latest style,
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS
Patent Leathers, Ladies' Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap6tf

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER,
Shop on Second Street, one door east of Peace,
Plainfield, N. J.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

I. D. TENEYCK,
HO! EVERY HUNGRY ONE!
Go buy your tip-top meats at
TENEYCK'S NEW SHOP
One door South-East corner Cherry & Second Sts.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of fresh and salt meats, which he will warrant to be as good as the best, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Give him a call and see for yourselves. Meat delivered to any part of the town. ap6tf

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite P. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7½ to 8½ a. m.; 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Residence in Second Street, between Cherry and Madison Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN [illegible] STREET, OPP. STEAM MILL
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZEE,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOP IN FRENCH STREET, BET. 3D AND 4TH,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office at his residence, South Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS,
Plainfield, N. J.
E. F. Frazee, - - - Proprietor.

N. VARS,
SURVEYOR,
OFFICE WITH J. H. COWARD,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

P. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
COR. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. jan16y

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS,
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. French's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. TAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &C.
FRONT STREET (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.
Front Street, opp. [illegible]
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. Long experience in [illegible] of N. Y. City.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
WILL BE AT
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

He has been licensed as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can, at first sight, adapt the ones most appropriate to restore the vision to its original sight.
He manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.
All his Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES.
PLAINFIELD, April 25, 1867.
Having used Eye Glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aids to sight as a most skilled Optician and an obliging and reliable man.
J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., "
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D., "
AUG. GIRAUD, D. M., "
GEO. NICHOLS, M. D., "
ALFRED BERRY, "
SOMERVILLE, Dec. 10, 1867.
Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for some time past, to our satisfaction as to quality and price, and faithfully adapted to the sight, and recommended to the public by
L. S. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER, "
NELSON YOUNG, "
DAVID M. VOORHEES, "

An Imposter!
$50 REWARD!
The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is travelling about the country, representing himself to be him.
mar5tf M. SCHWAB.

JOHN A. STATTS,
Agent for some of the best
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
Insurance Companies
In the United States.
OFFICE WITH J. H. VAN WINKLE,
(Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.)
STILL continues to take FIRE RISKS in good and reliable companies, with good and responsible deposits, among which are
The Niagara, with $1,[illegible] total assets.
The North American of N. Y., their 45th Annual Statement; Net Assets, $[illegible].
Security, of N. Y—Capital and surplus, $1,477,677
The Home Insurance Co. of New Haven. Net Assets, after paying losses in 1866 of $1,[illegible].
Also,
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE
HOME MUTUAL of Brooklyn.
Holding out superior inducements; also in the
ACCIDENTAL of HARTFORD
which has a capital equal to all others combined in the United States, and a disposition to pay promptly all legal claims. Also for the
Live Stock Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.
Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by attending to business as heretofore, to merit a continuance of the same. ap6tf

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,
Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.

JOBBING
Punctually attended to with neatness and dispatch.

AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or those to introduce the in new or old buildings will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.
jan 3 m3

THE
FLOR de ABRIL HAT
SQUIER'S,
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

The Box,
The Pickwick,
The Lancaster,
The Pedestrian.
A small fine French, Velvet finish, Soft Hats.

Spring style of Silk Hats
Very light Cassimere body.
Large Stock and full assortment for men & boys
H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
FASHIONABLE HATTER & FURRIER,
ha6y Newark, N. J.

HARDWARE!

C. O. Meeker & Co.,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
(Above the 1st Presbyterian Church), have now on hand a large assortment of
Hardware,
Agricultural Implements,
Ranges and Cooking Stoves,
House Furnishing Goods,
Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, &c.
They are also sole agents for the
Huntington Cutter Plow,
(All the castings of said Plow constantly on hand.)
Also sole agents for the Lodi Manufacturing Co.'s
Poudrette,
Super-phosphate of Lime,
Nit. Phos. of Lime,
Bone Dust, (flour & fine)
Now on hand a large assortment of
Garden, Timothy & Clover Seeds.
TIN ROOFING,
LEADERING, JOBBING, &c., promptly attended to.
may 8y. C. O. MEEKER & CO.

J. M. & S. S. VERMEULE,
CLOTHIERS,
FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
HAVE just received a large and fine assortment of the latest styles of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
SUCH AS
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
Which they offer at prices as low as any other house in the State. Also, a full stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
Suitable for Men and Boys' wear. Also,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
my8 CLOTHING CUT AND MADE TO ORDER.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

HAINE'S BROTHER'S
CELEBRATED
Overstrung Piano-Forte
Is the Cheapest First-class instrument in the market.
THEY EXCEL IN TONE,
ARE EASY OF TOUCH,
AND HAVE ALL THE
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
We are selling these Pianos 25 per cent lower than any other first-class instrument. Call before purchasing, at
A. VANDERBEEK'S,
Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.
PAGE, POTTER & COS'
SPLENDID
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
VERY CHEAP.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.
HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish
Sash, Blinds and Doors
At very low rates.
ONDERDONK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
B. F. Onderdonk. mar5tf R. C. Fisher.

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Commissioner of Deeds,
MAIN STREET PLAINFIELD, N. J. jan16y

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.
RARE Chance for a Baker. Now in the town of 2,000 inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and double front. Inquire of
LANDON & MARSH,
my6tf Westfield, N. J.

Poetry.

Why?

MARY W. [illegible]

Why, ah! why, must priceless jewels
Given us lives that need them [illegible]
Or, if for one moment treasured,
Flung aside, and soon forgot.

Patient flowers spring up and blossom
All uncared for, on their way
Who with idle, listless footsteps
Bruise and crush them carelessly.

While the lives where gems might glitter,
Proud to deck a thing so fair;
All unblessed, unlocked, and crownless,
Lie forever cold and bare.

Hungry human hearts go starving
O'er a dark and lonely way,
While around life's clustered blessing,
Love is idly done away.

Why, alas! are royal natures
Hoarded into a narrow cell,
'Till how they had bloomed and broadened
Only God alone can tell?

Why must souls which He made kindred
And by closest [illegible]
Hearts which ever beat accordant,
[illegible] with cruel hand divide?

Leaving each on darksome bye-ways,
Over which [illegible]
Life, which might have blossomed, all barren,
And we can but murmur, why?

Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Union convened at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, on Tuesday, June 2, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Present—Messrs. Clark, Eller, Jackson, Lambert, McCord, Miller, Mulford, Parcell, Ritter, Robertson, Russell, Sayre and Webster.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Webster:

Resolved, That Mrs. Mary J. Ward be appointed Matron of the jail for the ensuing year.

Which was adopted.

By the same.

Whereas, In the estimation of this Board the county of Union has been very fortunate in the selection of Warden and Matron for our jail, the proof of the same being only requisite to visit the establishment at any time when any citizen wishes, there will be exhibited a cleanly, orderly and well conducted, economical system of convict treatment, and for which we feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to Warden and Matron; therefore,

Resolved, That we order our County Collector, through the Committee on Jail Inspection, to present the sum of two hundred dollars to Mrs. Mary J. Ward, the Matron of said institution, as a partial compensation for her most valuable services.

On motion to adopt the above the ayes and noes were called and declared adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Clark, Eller, Jackson, Lambert, McCord, Miller, Mulford, Parcell, Ritter, Robertson, Russell and Webster—12.

Noes—None.

By Mr. Lambert:

Resolved, That the three members from Westfield, Plainfield and Clark be empowered to build a bridge on Westfield avenue in the township of Westfield.

Which was adopted.

By Mr. Clark:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to confer with a committee of Morris County freeholders, concerning the rebuilding of a bridge across the Passaic river at [illegible], near Messrs. Page & Ware's paper factory; also concerning the repairing a bridge crossing said river near [illegible] factory, said committee to meet on June 2, 1868, at one o'clock, p. m., at the first named bridge.

Which was adopted.

Messrs. Clark, Lambert and Parcell were appointed Committee.

By Mr. Jackson:

Resolved, That the Committee on Monroe street bridge, at Rahway, or some other committee be appointed to immediately have a railing put on, as the bridge is now in a very dangerous condition.

Which was adopted.

By Mr. Russell:

Resolved, That the Committee on Monroe street bridge, at Rahway, be continued, and all vacancies filled.

Which was adopted.

Messrs. Jackson, McCord and Morris were appointed Committee.

On motion of Mr. Sayre, Henry H. Cannon, Clerk of the County, was heard before the Board, relative to the insufficiency of the accommodations of the County Clerk's office for the large increased business of the office.

By Mr. Sayre:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to employ an architect to draw such plans as will be necessary for the enlargement of the Clerk's office, and report the same to the Board.

Which was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to meet again at two o'clock, p. m.

Two o'clock.—Board met, all the members present except Messrs. Bainbridge, Cannon, Hatfield and Morris.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Russell:

Resolved, That the Committee on Monroe street bridge, Elizabeth, be continued, and all vacancies filled.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Parcell was appointed to fill vacancy.

By Mr. Ritter:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, with power to inquire into the expediency of enlarging the bridge near the residence of F. Blanche, Esq., in the township of Linden, and if, in their opinion it is necessary, to enlarge said bridge.

Which was adopted.

Messrs. Ritter, Jackson, Russell, Robertson and Sayre were appointed said committee.

By Mr. Clark:

Resolved, That we will give the township of New Providence three months from this date to pay one-half of its tax arrears, and six months to pay the balance—it being understood we do not hereby intend to stop the Town Committee from taking any action towards the collection of such deficiency, their judgment and discretion may dictate.

Mr. Russell moved to strike out all after the word balance; on motion to adopt the ayes and noes were called and declared adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Eller, Lambert, McCord, Mulford, Parcell, Ritter, Robertson, Russell, Sayre, Webster—10.

Noes—Messrs. Clark, Jackson, Miller—3.

Mr. Robertson offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the action of the Board at its last meeting, receiving the petition of N. [illegible] favorably was not intended in any way to interfere with or prejudice the settlement of the Town Committee of New Providence with the bondsmen of the Township Collector of 1867.

On motion of Mr. Russell the whole subject was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Parcell, Mr. Webster was added to the Committee on Bridges.

By Mr. Sayre:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the property owners on the west side of the bridge street bridge, to ascertain whether they will release the right of navigation in that part of the Elizabeth creek covering their property so that the county may build a permanent bridge the full width of said street and report to this Board.

Which was adopted.

Messrs. Sayre, Webster, Eller, Ritter and Parcell were appointed Committee.

Resolved, That the resolution passed concerning Dr. [illegible], coroner, for neglecting to do his duty as coroner, be expunged from the record.

Which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lambert was added to the Committee on Monroe street bridge.

Dr. S. G. Martine presented his bill for $25, post mortem on the body of Ellen Dunn.

Which was referred to the Auditing Committee.

By Mr. Sayre:

Resolved, That when this Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet in two weeks from this date, June [illegible], 1868.

Which was adopted.

By Mr. Jackson:

Resolved, that the Grand Jurors of this county be furnished their dinners at the expense of the county every day they serve as Grand Jurors.

On motion to adopt the ayes and noes were called and declared lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Clark and Jackson—2.

Noes—Messrs. Eller, Lambert, McCord, Mulford, Miller, Robertson, Russell, Sayre, Webster—9.

On motion of Mr. Russell, the Director was added to the Committee on Bridges at Linden, near the residence of Mr. Blanche, also on the Monroe street bridge, Rahway.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Tuesday, June 16, 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m.

[illegible], Clerk.

Miscellaneous.

The Arch of Titus.

BY HON. JAMES W. WALL.

It was a lovely afternoon in the early spring time at Rome that I stood musing beneath the far-famed Arch of Titus. I had only a few moments before descended from the Tower of the Capitol, from whose lofty summit I had been tracing, with deep interest, the boundaries of the ancient and modern city. That view united, in a remarkable degree, the charm of a magnificent landscape with that which springs from historic association. Through the cloudless and transparent atmosphere a large part of the Latin plain was visible—its luxuriant pasturages and thickets fading away on one side into the faint line of the distant sea, rising on the other into a stately amphitheatre of mountains, steep and lofty, studded in their verdant slopes with towns and villages, and, toward the more southern extremity, clothed with beautiful woods. The classic Tiber, stained with a deep yellow by the fertilizing soil washed away from its banks after entering the Umbrian and Etruscan vales, lay glittering like a belt of gold along the plain, in that bright sunshine which irradiated with Italian clearness the sward, the scattered trees, and shadowy hills. In the distance were spots hallowed by classic memories. There, on far-off hills, was Tivoli, and that glittering space beyond, the famed Sabine Farm of Horace, where the poet found a calm retreat from the heat, the dust, and the noise of Rome. There, too, but quite faintly, might be descried the white fronts of the building that now occupy the site of Tusculum, the country seat of Cicero. Toward the south-east stretched the long line of the Appian Way, with its ruined tombs—that highway whose worn stones are still the same as those pressed by the sandalled foot of the great Apostle, when he approached the city where he was to die, "accompanied by the brethren who had gone out to meet him as far as the Appii Forum and the Three Taverns." To the southwest, stretched in eloquent desolation, the Campagna, as far as Ostia and the sea. Rome, in her infant greatness, had filled that vast plain with her shadow, making it the bloody stage on which to practice for the subjugation of the world.

Descending from the elevation of the Capitol, I passed downward through the Forum by the fragments of the ruined temples and basilica, until I passed beneath the Arch of Titus, that spans the way leading to the majestic Coliseum. The field upon which I had just been gazing was wide and crowded with historic incident, and every foot of it was alive with startling reminiscences of the past. The space just around me was bounded on one side by the Flavian Amphitheatre, and on the other by the world-renowned Capitoline Mount. The Forum, the Sacred Way, the ruins of temples and triumphant arches, were all within range of my enraptured vision. What a scene! and what stirring emotions it excited. Before passing beneath the arch I had read the old Roman inscription that tells the simple story how the Senate and Roman people had erected this arch in honor of the deified Titus; and I remembered, although the inscription is silent here, that it was to commemorate the triumph of Titus, while general, over the Jewish nation.

I had been reading that very morning, in Deuteronomy, the prophecy so sublime in its conception, and so majestic in its language, wherein it is disclosed: "The Lord shall bring against thee a nation from afar, and from the end of the earth, as swift as the eagle flieth; a nation whose tongue thou shalt not understand, a nation of fierce countenance, which shall not regard the persons of the old, nor show favor to the young. And he shall besiege thee in all thy gates, until the high and fenced walls come down * * * * * And thou shalt eat the flesh of thy sons and daughters in the siege. * * * And the Lord shall scatter thee among all people from one end of the earth even to the other."

And there upon that beautiful spring afternoon, in the middle of the nineteenth century of our era, was I standing beneath the very structure that, unwittingly to its pagan builders, commemorated the commencement of the prophetic denunciation, and still stands a most eloquent witness of its perfect fulfillment. The Roman general was blind to the great results he was accomplishing. Little did he think when he left not one stone upon another of the magnificent Temple of the Jews, that he was only an instrument in the hand of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Nor did he discern the agency of the mighty power, leading his captives, as they crowded with trembling, shrinking hearts behind the sacred vessels of their Temple, as the procession swept onward and upward over the very ground now spanned by this most graceful arch. Their fathers madly had invoked this fearful curse as the trembling Pilate washed his hands of the blood of the Just One—"His blood be upon us, and upon our children." And, oh! how lamentably had the sins of those fathers, and that terrible-invoked curse, been visited upon them, as it was afterward upon their children. History has no tale of horror equal to that told of the siege of the Holy City by Titus. Truly, in the exact words of prophecy, uttered centuries before, "was the eye of the tender and delicate woman evil toward the husband of her bosom, toward her son, and toward her daughter, and toward the young one that cometh out between her feet, and toward the children she shall bear; for she shall eat them, for want of all things, secretly in the siege."

Dreadfully was the prophetic denunciation filled to the letter—fearfully was that self-assumed curse expiated.

As you stand beneath this memorial arch, on the right interior wall, as you enter from the side of the Coliseum, is a *bas relief*, representing Titus celebrating his triumph over the Jews; while on the other side of the arch are those world wide famous reliefs representing the sacred vessels of the great Temple itself. First is a standard-bearer leading the way while the Roman soldiers, with wreaths around their brows, bear onward the table of the show bread, the golden candlesticks, the vessels of incense and the two trumpets used to proclaim the year of Jubilee. There they are, almost as distinct as when the Roman artist first copied them from the original.

The sacred Temple of the Jews, from which those vessels was most sacrilegiously torn, has been overthrown; so that there is literally not one stone left upon another. The ruin of that land, of which it was the pride, has long been what prophecy declared it should become, "powder and dust," and her people have been for centuries "a byword and reproach among the nations;" but the time must come—perhaps it is not far distant—"when Jerusalem shall cease to sit desolate, mourning her banished ones, and trodden under foot of the Gentiles"—when, in accordance with that sublime prophecy of Isaiah, a voice shall yet be heard saying to the prostrate nation, "Arise, shine, for thy light has come, and the glory of the Lord has risen upon thee! The sons of strangers shall build up thy walls, and their kings shall minister unto thee; for in my wrath I smote thee, but in my favor I will have mercy upon thee." Then will come the time when God shall say to the North, "give up, and to the South, keep not back. Bring my sons from afar, and my daughters from the ends of the earth." Then the period which God in his righteous vengeance has appointed for the desolation of their house shall be brought to a close, the times of the Gentiles completed, and the Jubilee Year of the new creation commenced. When the uttering of, "Blessed is He that cometh" shall be as the blast of the silver trumpets which echoed in the Jubilee of old. That sound shall be heard on every shore. The East, the West, the North, and the South shall ring back the peal, and all nations, tribes and tongues shall unite in proclaiming, "Blessed be the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords." Jerusalem, "her walls salvation, and her gates praise," shall be created into the metropolis of a regenerated earth, and send forth in every direction the preachers of the Mediator between God and man.

The descendants of those captive Jews who toiled up the Sacred Way after the triumphal chariot of the Roman general, are still in Rome. For centuries, in the midst of intolerance, insult and persecution, they have dragged on a wearysome existence; in the day-time objects of personal hatred, and at night shut in by the gates of the Ghetto, or Jewish quarter, from Christian Rome. The centuries that have rolled over their heads have produced some amelioration of their condition; but they are still a squalid looking, abject race, in comparison with the Hebrew people dwelling among other nations. Active persecution, it is true, has not ceased to molest and make them afraid; but they are still subject to the continuing insult of being compelled at all times to look upon the fresco painting of the Crucifixion, upon the walls of the Church of Divina Pieta, directly opposite the gate of their quarter; while beneath it are the words from Isaiah: "I have spread out my hands all the day unto a rebellious people, which walked in a way that is not good after their own thoughts; a people that provoked me to anger continually to my face."

The after-history of those sacred vessels, the representation of which we have alluded to, is somewhat obscure. Traces of them have been discovered down to a comparatively late period; but what finally became of them cannot be satisfactorily ascertained. Josephus mentions that the Veil and Books of the Laws was placed in one of the palaces at Rome, while the candlesticks and other spoils was placed in the Temple of Peace, whose massive ruins still astonish the tourist, in close vicinity to the Arch of Titus. When that temple was burned in the reign of Commodus, these treasures were not destroyed, for Anastasius mentions that, when Genseric entered Rome, he carried off much spoil, and among the treasures thus stolen were the sacred vessels brought by Titus from Jerusalem. In the year 526 of our era, distinct mention is made of those sacred vessels being taken from the Goths, and brought by Belisarius to Constantinople. After that, there is no reliable trace of them; although there is a legend of the Roman Church that they afterward came into the possession of the Christian churches at Jerusalem.

* * *

A young man from Salem, Mass., has just been sent to the Massachusetts State Prison. He is eighteen years of age, and has been sentenced to the House of Correction twenty-one times.

* * *

A talking match is on the tapis between two women of Boston. Amount of wager not stated. Time, twenty-four hours without sleep. No stoppage for food or drink.

JOB PRINTING.
ALL KINDS OF
Plain & Fancy Printing
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch.
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES
AT THE OFFICE OF
The Constitutionalist.

The Allentown (Penn.) *Democrat*, of a late date, says: "Many of our ladies will remember being called upon at their residence, last Fall, by a "lady" agent going around and selling ladies' "corsets," and fitting them at a remarkably low price. Recently, in an interior town in this State, the very same "woman," by the cheapness of her stock and a decided and unwarranted partiality shown a beautiful lady customer, aroused suspicion, and, on the "lady" being arrested, she was found to be a young man in disguise—fitting and selling "just for the fun of the thing."

* * *

A glutton of a fellow was dining at a hotel, who, in the course of the "battle of knives and forks," accidentally cut his mouth—which being observed by a Yankee sitting near by, he bawled out, "I say friend, don't make that ar hole in your countenance any larger, or we all shall starve to death!"

* * *

A Boston apothecary's assistant recently put up a prescription, and found that his customer had passed on him a bad twenty-five cent piece and a five cent bit. He told his employer. "Never mind," said the philosophic Yankee. "If the five cent bit is good, there's a clean profit of three cents."

* * *

A coroner in Arkansas, after empanelling his jury said, "Now, gentlemen, you are to determine whether the deceased come to his death by accident, by incidence or by incendiary." The verdict was that "The deceased came to his death by incidence in the shape of a bowie knife."

* * *

A young Indian maid, visiting a flouring mill in Winona, Minnesota, surreptitiously got hold of the stencils and decorated her white blanket with "Ellsworth's Choice" in bright, red letters, after which she strutted down street, to the horror of bachelor Ellsworth, who owns the mill.

* * *

The races over the Metairie Course, at New Orleans, opened favorably on the 11th of April. The attendance was large, and the enthusiasm greater than at any meeting held at the Crescent City since the war.

* * *

Robert D. Kramer, of Allentown, lately sold a bay trotting horse to Mr. P. V. Husted, of New York city, for $2100. The horse is young and a splendid animal, and possessing a 2.42 speed, with every prospect of even reducing this with proper training.

* * *

A man in Connecticut having advertised his wife for "leaving his bed and board," the facetious spouse retorted as follows: "I went away from the lazy loaf to earn my *board*, and the *bed* belongs to my—mother."

* * *

"Wonderful things are done now-a-days" said Mr. Timmins; "the doctor has given Flack's boy a new lip from the cheek." "Ah," said his lady, "many's the time I've known a pair taken from mine, and no very painful operation either."

* * *

An old gentleman recently died in Massachusetts, aged eighty-eight. A few days before his death he was advised by his physicians to use a little brandy as a stimulant, but declined doing so, lest he "might acquire a fondness for liquor."

* * *

"I say, Dan, where de that comet rise at?" "It rises in the 46th meridian ob de friged zodiac, as laid down in de comic almanac." "Well where does it set, Dan?" "Set! you black fool! it don't set nowhere. When it gets tired of shinin' it goes into its hole."

* * *

A hand-organ grinder was lately seen turning away disgusted from a deaf and dumb asylum, in Hartford. His only spectator was a little deaf and dumb boy, who was curiously interested to know what he was turning the handle for.

* * *

"Boy, did you let off that gun?" exclaimed an enraged schoolmaster. "Yes sir." "Well, what do you think I ought to do to you?" "Why, let me off."

* * *

Mrs Jenkins complained in the evening that the turkey she had for Thanksgiving did not set well. "Probably," said Jenkins, "it was not a hen turkey."

* * *

A sailor, in attempting to kiss a pretty girl, got a violent box on the ear. "There," he exclaimed, "just my luck; always wrecked on the coral reefs."

* * *

Greeley, remarking upon the vote of New Jersey on impeachment, said that Frelinghuysen didn't dishonor his "illustrious name." To which Prentice says, "neither did 'Cattle.'"

* * *

Many a man thinks it a virtue that keeps him from turning a rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful, and not mistake potatoes for principles.

* * *

Butter new sponge and feed it to the rats. Then give them plenty of water.—The sponge will swell and the rats will die in consequence. This is the latest advertised method of getting rid of the rodents.

* * *

A little son of W. Gage, of Craftsbury, Vt., choked to death from swallowing a pea, a few days since.

* * *

Dr. McCosh, of Dublin, Ireland, has accepted the Presidency of Princeton College.

* * *

This paper is two dollars a year.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO., Editors & Proprietors.

Plainfield, N. J., June 18, 1868.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

Jackson Association.

A meeting of the JACKSON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION of Plainfield will be held at the Democratic Reading Rooms on Thursday evening, June 18th, at 7½ o'clock.

NATHAN HARPER, *Pres't.*

E. P. THORN, *Sec.*

Address.

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of Union County:

FELLOW CITIZENS:

We are entering upon the most momentous political campaign our country ever witnessed.

It is important!

Because in it is involved the preservation or destruction of free representative institutions, and the life or death of that Republic of co-equal States, to establish which, the patriot soldiers of Washington crimsoned the snow clad soil of New Jersey with blood from their unshod feet.

It is important!

Because its issue will decide whether the Constitution, that matchless fabric of enlightened statesmanship, is to stand a bulwark of defence for States and people, or be mutilated by partisan venality and transformed into a worthless ruin.

It is important!

Because on its result hangs the perpetuity or severance of that glorious Union, to maintain which, with all the rights and dignity of each State unimpaired, the sons of New Jersey and other loyal States donned the blue and braved the perils of the fight.

It is important!

Because it is to decree either the radiant beams of law, order, peace and prosperity, or the inky gloom of despotism, turmoil and devastation.

It is important!

Because it must declare the continued supremacy and unsullied honor of the white race, or degrade the proud title of American citizenship into an alliance of political and social equality with the negro.

For these and many other reasons, fellow citizens, the approaching political contest is important beyond precedent, and in the name of Constitutional integrity, unbroken Union, civil and religious liberty, national faith, and individual safety and welfare, we urgently counsel you to effectively organize at once in every ward and township, and placing shoulder to shoulder press on the Democratic column to victory, thereby regenerating our once happy and united land from the blighting thralldom of Radicalism.

On behalf of the Democratic Executive Committee of the County of Union, New Jersey.

James Ritchie, Chairman, Westfield;
A. A. Ward, Sec. 4th Ward, Elizabeth;
Andrew Eagan, 2nd Ward, Elizabeth;
Nathan Harper, Plainfield;
T. W. Reynolds, 3rd Ward, Rahway;
Job S. Williams, Union;
Joseph Colgan, 1st Ward, Elizabeth;
A. M. F. Watson, 6th " "
John M. Cowell, 8th " "
David J. Bunn, 1st Ward, Rahway;
John A. Halliday, Clark.
Elizabeth, N. J., June 16th, 1868.

Democratic State Convention.

The assembling of the Democracy of New Jersey in Convention at Taylor Hall, in the city of Trenton, on Wednesday, 10th inst., was a most gratifying affair. It was distinguished not only for the number and personal worth of members, but for the display of harmonious sentiment. All the delegates appeared to be swayed by a single emotion and that the triumph of those grand old principles of the Democratic party, which are the record of our country's glory, and which alone can save to the people the blessings of civil liberty and Constitutional Union. The beautiful Hall was crowded, every county being fully represented.

Samuel J. Bayard, Esq., of Gloucester, was appointed temporary chairman, and upon the re-assembling of the Convention, Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, of Mercer, was by acclamation elected its President, with one Vice President from each county and a Secretary from each Congressional District.

Col. Alexander, upon taking the chair, addressed the Convention in his usual eloquent and forcible manner. After which, the following resolutions were reported from the committee by Leon Abbett, of Hudson, and adopted amid rounds of applause:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of N. Jersey, by their representatives here assembled proclaim their continued adherence and devotion to the Constitution of the United States with all its limitations of power upon the federal government.

Resolved, That it is the right of each State to determine for itself all questions relative to suffrage, and that any legislation of Congress upon this subject, affecting the States, is in violation of the Constitution and an infringement upon the reserved rights of the states.

Resolved, That the history of the Republican party, as at present controlled by its radical leaders, is characterized by a series of gross violations of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the States and to individuals, and is at the same time a record of the most flagrant acts of tyranny and corruption that ever disgraced a civilized and christian people.

Resolved, That the only hope of the country is the restoration of the Democratic party to power. Under its wise and conservative rule, the people have ever prospered, and on the contrary, its defeat has invariably been the source of disaster and misrule.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all forms of repudiation of the national indebtedness, and insist that the pledged faith of the government, at home and abroad, be maintained inviolate.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the people of New Jersey, is due to those brave men who maintained the honor of the flag, by sea and by land, in the war for the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That as this is the first time that the Democracy of the State have met by their representatives in Convention, since the close of the administration of the Hon. Joel Parker, it is deemed appropriate to give expression to the general approval of his conduct as Governor of this State, in the most trying period of the country's history; when with the prudence and wisdom of good statesmanship he fulfilled all the obligations of the State to the Federal Government, and at the same time upheld the civil and political rights of the people and maintained the supremacy of the civil over the military power.

Resolved, That we pledge our unwavering support to the nominee of the National Democratic Convention to assemble in the city of New York on the 4th day of July next; that without intending in any way to instruct our delegates, New Jersey would feel honored by the nomination of ex-Governor Joel Parker as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of Delegates to represent New Jersey in the Democratic National Convention, with the following result:

Senatorial:—Thomas McKeen, of Camden.
J. R. Wortendyke, of Hudson.
Richard F. Stevens, of Mercer.
Francis S. Lathrop, of Morris.

DISTRICTS.

First—Samuel Stille, Isaac M. Smalley.
Second—H. S. Little, C. E. Hendrickson.
Third—Miles Ross, Ryneer H. Veghte.
Fourth—David Dodd, Thomas Kays.
Fifth—John R. Mullany, George Peters.

Union County was represented in the organization of the Convention as follows;

Vice President—Joseph W. Savage, of Rahway.

Com. on Rules—Henry R. Cannon, of Elizabeth.

Com. on Officers—Robert A. Russell, of Clark.

Com. on Resolutions—Nathan Harper, of Plainfield.

* * *

The editor of the Danbury (Conn.) *Times* was a Union soldier. He speaks thus in regard to the Radical candidate for President;—"Where has his name won a single victory? Not in New Hampshire, not here in Connecticut. His name never caused any enthusiasm in the army until the army's work was done, and the prospect of being led into another slaughter-pen was obliterated; and his name in politics has not secured one convert to the cause he has seen fit to shoulder. Silence is his statesmanship, obstinacy his firmness, deceit his patriotism, and horses his ability. He has lived in smoke, and will end in smoke."

* * *

Callicott who has been sent to the New York State Prison for defrauding the revenue, was elected to the Legislature from Brooklyn in 1862, as a Democrat. Arriving at Albany he found parties equally divided in the Assembly, and unable to elect a Speaker. He sold himself to the Radicals for $1,200, was elected their Speaker, afterwards placed by them in government employ, and now pays the penalty of a vicious career within the gloomy walls of a prison. "Honesty is the best policy."

* * *

The New York *Tribune* says the government is systematically defrauded of not less than *one hundred million dollars* of internal revenue. The Radicals have two-thirds majority in both branches of Congress and ninety-nine hundredths of the revenue officers throughout the land are, politically, as black as charcoal. Why is robbery allowed to flourish?

* * *

When Gorham was defeated for the Governorship of California, the Radicals claimed it was not a party defeat—that Gorham was a bad man, had gained his nomination by unfair means, and that his election would have been a triumph of rascality.—That same Mr. Gorham has just been elected by the Radicals Secretary of the United States Senate.

* * *

A Radical organ in Indiana boasts that the friends of Colfax kept no liquor in their rooms at Chicago, whereupon a Wade paper in Ohio responds, "that is true, but they all got gloriously drunk on whiskey furnished by the friends of other candidates."

* * *

Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, has been expelled from the National Radical Committee. Offence—loyalty to a solemn oath taken as a member of the Court of Impeachment. By such expulsion Senator Fowler's name will find honorable record on the page of history.

* * *

Colfax was first elected to Congress as a Know-Nothing.

* * *

The colored Radicals of Louisville, Kentucky, recently went to a grove near that city, to have a pic-nic. Taking with them too much of the fluid element of Chandler's oratory, they got into a fight; one was killed and several severely wounded.

* * *

Since Forney's resignation of the Secretaryship of the Senate has been accepted, we suppose he now desires to be put down as a freedman, and entitled to draw government rations along with other negroes.

* * *

It costs eight hundred and nine thousand dollars a year to pay the Bureau clerks and agents employed in dealing out government rations to the idle negroes of the South. Poor white laborers of the North have to foot their share of the bill.

* * *

Anna Dickinson says—"The Radical party cannot live on the memory of its good deeds."

To which a Democratic editor responds—"No—and if it could it would have a limited supply of provisions on hand."

* * *

It is supposed that the real object of the negro riot in Washington, encouraged by the Radical Forney, proprietor of two newspapers, was to attack and destroy the offices of the Conservative *Intelligencer* and *Express.*

* * *

A Radical by the name of Hay is nominated for Congress in Illinois. If elected he had better mind where he goes, as New Jersey is *mis-represented* in the Senate by "Cattell."

* * *

The Louisville Journal thinks that when Impeacher Ashley refused to shake hands with Chief Justice Chase, there was a clear saving of soap and water to the latter gentleman.

* * *

Put these figures side by side:

Interest on British debt for 1867, $128,-807,270.

Interest on United States debt for 1867, $143,781,591.

* * *

The Radicals in the Third District of Indiana have nominated Mr. "Lamb" for Congress. There are black sheep enough in the Congressional flock already.

* * *

The Radicals say they conquered a peace. They not only conquered it, but they put it to death by stabbing it in the neck.

* * *

A paper in Chicago announces a Radical victory in Nevada. The election in that State does not occur until next November.

* * *

Butler's discoveries in the Woolley case bear the appropriate appellation of "great cry and little wool."

* * *

Racine, Wisconsin, has gone Democratic for the first time since the Radical party was organized. More Grant enthusiasm.

* * *

The policy of Butler's grand impeachers is now properly called the "scental system."

* * *

The black Radicals in the South, like their white imitators in the North are opposed to the naturalization of foreigners.

* * *

The Stanton "finish" in the War Department is stuck-ish! (stucco.)

* * *

An epitaph for the House of Representatives—Here *lies* Ben Butler.

Local and State Items.

☞ BOOK BINDING.—Every description of Book Binding done in the latest styles and at the lowest possible rates, at this office.

☞ We were shown on Tuesday evening last a beautiful large-sized photograph, in colors, of Sergeant Bates. It represented him with his flag, and in the precise costume he wore during his far famed and hospitably received journey from Vicksburg to Washington. As a work of art it is unsurpassed, and as a patriotic souvenir it possesses high value. We understand that from the sale of such pictures the worthy Sergeant hopes to realize sufficient means to pay for the publication of a narrative detailing his experience as an unarmed pedestrian through the very heart of the once rebellious South, and bearing with him unfurled the "starry emblem of Union." To aid him in carrying out that design, by such laudable efforts, should, and no doubt will be deemed a matter of both duty and pleasure on the part of many Jerseymen. The photograph in question now adorns the room of the Democratic Association, and is well worth looking at. Copies can be had in the course of a few days at No. 842 Broadway, New York.

☞ The rain of last Friday morning in these parts was terrific. It came down in a deluge, swelling the streams, immersing the Railroad track from view at Scotch Plains, and bidding our attentive Town Committeeman Gillies to consider the propriety of inviting proposals to furnish *ferry boats* for Cherry street.

☞ We have a touch of Summer at last.

☞ "Champagne Charlie" keeps open house at Marlowe & Reynold's.

☞ The Democratic Executive Committee, at their meeting on Saturday last, adopted an address to the voters of Union county, which will be found in our present issue, and to it we would direct especial attention. The next meeting of the Committee will be held at the Court House on Thursday, July 9th.

☞ Our neighbor Rosell is the fortunate possessor of some new carriages from the establishment of Hatfield & Jackson, of Rahway. For beauty of workmanship and comfort of riding, their like was never seen before.

☞ As per adjournment, the Directors of the Dime Savings' Institution meet again at Laing's Hotel on Monday evening next, 22nd inst., to perfect organization.

☞ The communication of "L. S." was unavoidably crowded out of our last week's paper. It appears in this.

☞ To your posts, "Jacksonians," Thursday evening.

☞ On dit—that we are to have a new "Union" Republican paper in Plainfield. Good.

☞ How about the Fourth of July? Are we to have a celebration or not? We understand that there is a movement on foot to have the Fire Companies turn out for parade on that day. That is right! Our boys can make a good display if they wish. Would it not be well to call a Public Meeting immediately, and take some steps in reference to celebrating the day.—Come, friend Gillies, where are you?

☞ SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday June 6th, after struggling hard for six days, "*The Daily Advocate and Times*" of Rahway, N. J., quietly and gently "went under."

☞ At a special meeting of Gazelle Eng. Co., No 1, held in their Hall, on the 10th inst., Mr. John H. Tier was unanimously nominated a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer of the Plainfield Fire Companies, Mr. Roselle having resigned.

☞ "Sweet Sixteen" is all very well, but "Champagne Charlie" Soda Water is sweeter.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the sale of grass, which takes place on the premises of James Clark, lying north of Jeptha Clawson's, on Thursday June 18, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Those of our lady friends who wish to enjoy a plate of good Ice Cream in a quiet place, should step into the neat little "Ladies Restaurant," kept by Geo. Miller, Esq., on Front Street, next to Sutphen's Drug Store.

☞ GOOD.—Our Town Committee have laid a new drainage across Peace St., on the corner of Second. It was needed long ago.

☞ We stepped down to the "Lake House," a few days ago, and were really surprised to see the improvements that Mr. Tier is making about his place. When finished, he will have one of the finest summer resorts in the State. He has opened his Ice Cream Garden for the season, and those desirous of getting a good plate of Cream and have a cool place to eat it, should give him a call.

NEWARK OPERA HOUSE.—This week the Riching's English Opera Troupe are entertaining the citizens of Newark with a season of opera. On the 22d inst., Ristori the great tragedienne will appear (and for that night only) in one of her impersonations.

☞ The summer excursion of the New Jersey Editorial Association, to Cape May, will take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 25th, 26th and 27th inst.

☞ Among the patents issued for the week ending May 26th, was one to Lewis M. Van Sickle, of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, for a brick machine.

☞ BASE BALL.—The "Unions" had their opening game on Saturday last. A large number of ladies were present among the spectators, to witness the game. The playing was very good. The interest taken in the game on Saturday, by the members of the "Union," evinces the fact that they are determined to make their club one of the best in the State.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement, headed "Great Sale without Reserve." An Excursion train will leave New York for Plainfield at 10:30, A. M. on the day of the sale, carrying passengers *free.* There will also be served up to the parties attending the sale a splendid collation, under the supervision of our worthy friend, George Miller, Esq., which alone ought to draw a host. The property to be sold embraces some of the finest in this section, and capitalists and others, will find it to their advantage to attend the sale.

☞ John H. Lyon, Esq., of the *American Standard,* has been elected President of the Passaic Valley and Peapack Railroad Company.

☞ Perth Amboy contemplates a Boulevard to run the entire length of the shore front of the city.

☞ A proprietor of a silk mill at Paterson got married and gave his hands a holiday in honor of the occasion, without any reduction in their pay.

☞ Hon. James T. Crowell, ex-Speaker of the General Assembly of New Jersey, died at Perth Amboy, on the 3d instant.

☞ The volume of the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature will make the largest volume ever issued by the State. It is computed that it will run over 1400 pages.

☞ The "Union County Brick Company" has recently been organized at Elizabeth.

☞ "Champagne Charlie"—a new syrup for Soda Water—a new speciality with Marlowe & Reynold's. Go and try it.

☞ The population of Trenton is estimated at 27,000.

☞ Governor Ward has appointed the following Notaries Public for the State.

James A. Hedden, and William H. Semmesena, of Newark, N. J.

He has also issued a warrant of admission to the New York Institution for the Blind, for a term of five years, in favor of John Bergen (*colored*) of Middlesex Co.

☞ Two or three hundred tons of railroad iron for the Central Pacific Railroad, now in process of construction from San Francisco eastward, are daily transported over the New Jersey Central Railroad, from Scranton. The iron is taken to New York, where it is shipped to San Francisco, via Cape Horn.

☞ John T. Days, of Lafayette, Sussex Co., recently lost a Hambletonian stallion worth $1,500, in Monroe county, Pa. He died of cholic.

☞ An attempt at highway robbery was made the other night on Mr. P. Simmons, of Milford, by three men, on the Delaware bridge at Easton. He had $2,300 with him, but whipped up his horse and got away.

☞ The New Jersey delegation to the Democratic National Convention have secured rooms at the St. James Hotel, located on Broadway, second block above the 5th Av. Hotel. A handsome parlor and suit of sleeping apartments have been engaged for the whole delegation. The St. James will be the Headquarters of the N. J. Democracy during the Convention.

☞ Hoofland's Bitters contains no liquor in any form. Hoofland's German Tonic is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with *pure* Santa Cruz Rum, anise, orange, &c., making a preparation of rare medical value. The Tonic is used for the same disease as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic stimulus is necessary.

☞ Mr. Marshall M. Baldwin, recently proprietor of a shoe store in Newark, was found dead in his bed at a hotel in Corning, N. Y. He left Newark ostensibly with the object of collecting debts and nothing had been heard from him until the announcement of his death.

☞ A Fine "Soldiers' Monument" is to be built in Paterson, and the Passaic Water Company have donated a splendid site, 75 feet in diameter, on Garret Rock, a bold height near the reservoir, and overlooking the city.

☞ There will be held at the grounds of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, at Waverly, on the 23d and 24th of this month, a grand fruit and flower exhibition.

☞ The Board of Directors of the Union Base Ball Club are requested to meet at Thorn's Hotel Thursday evening June 18th, at 8 P. M.

FRED GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

JEROME PHILLIPS, *Sec.*

☞ We learn from the Union County *Herald,* that during a thunder storm, which passed over that place on Tuesday afternoon of last week, the house of Mrs. Farrel was struck by lightning, injuring Mrs. F. and her little daughter considerably.

Newark Advertisers.

☞ E. T. Case the hatter, at No. 9[illegible] Broad street Newark, N. J., has on hand and for sale a very large and elegant stock of goods in his line of the latest and most approved styles. Case is a genius in his way, and is constantly introducing something which not only pleases, but is a real source of benefit to the public. His last "card" is a new idea of placing one's likeness in the crown of the hat, and with every hat he sells gives the purchaser an order on F. L. Huff, the photographer, by whom the photograph is taken and placed in the hat. This prevents the changing of hats, either intentionally or otherwise and serves to identify persons in case of accident or mishap, where no [illegible].

☞ Messrs. Cox & Co., of No. 87 and 97 Market Street, whose card will be found in another column, have prepared themselves with an extensive stock and are offering it at astonishingly low prices. No pains will be spared to show customers their goods, which will be found of the newest and latest styles, at prices within the reach of all.

☞ The magnificent show rooms of Messrs. Corey & Stewart, No. 232 Broad Street are constantly thronged with customers to purchase hats, caps, straw goods, &c., of the latest styles, and at prices which compare favorably with those of their neighbors. Give them a call.

☞ The grand summer opening of Messrs. E. C. Smith & Co., No. [illegible] Broad Street, dealers in carpets, furniture, Crockery and Wooden Ware has brought a large trade to this old established and popular house, where everything in the house-furnishing line may be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

☞ Messrs. Campbell, [illegible] & Co's new and fashionable Clothing store, No. [illegible] Broad Street, is attracting considerable attention and a large trade, from the fact that the public have learned that new, elegant and fashionable clothing may be obtained at their establishment for very low prices. Mr. C. W. Campbell, formerly with Messrs. Dunham & Co., may at all times be found on hand, and will be pleased to see his numerous friends and acquaintances from Plainfield and vicinity.

☞ A large assortment of Fly Blankets, the cheapest in the State, may be found at the government goods store No. 156 Market street.

☞ Those in want of gents' furnishing goods should not fail to visit Mr. H. B. Kimball's establishment, No. 340 Broad Street. Money can be saved by purchasing at his old establishment.

☞ Messrs. J. VanHorn & Co., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Mulberry Street, corner of Market, have on hand new and second-hand furniture, carpets, crockery, &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers. They do not exactly give away their goods, but sell them remarkably cheap.

☞ Mr. Chas. H. Brocksmith, No. [illegible] Broad Street, corner of Market, manufactures all kinds of jewelry and silver ware; also, the finest hair jewelry. For further particulars see his card in another column.

☞ Messrs. Douglas & Son, the furniture dealers, have on hand an unusually large stock of first-class and other furniture, which they offer at greatly reduced prices. Also, pianos, Melodeons, Organs, sheet music, &c., the largest and best in the State. See their card, which may be easily found in our columns, headed by a cut of their extensive manufactory.

☞ Messrs. Anderson & Assman appear in this issue, and announce that they are prepared to execute all kinds of steam and gas-fitting, and have on hand an extensive stock of stoves, ranges, hot-air furnaces, &c. Also, Refrigerators of various kinds, and the celebrated Baltimore Heaters for fire-places. An examination of their extensive stock is most respectfully solicited.

☞ Mr. F. L. Huff, the photographer, Nos. 244 and 246 Broad Street, announces through the columns of THE CONSTITUTIONALIST that he is prepared, having made extensive arrangements for out-door photographs, to execute all orders in the most artistic and satisfactory manner. Mr. H. has secured the services of Mr. James V. Fordham, the popular artist, who has had much experience in this intricate branch of the business. Persons wishing to obtain views of villas, homesteads and private buildings, landscapes, &c., will please send their orders to the gallery, Nos. 244 and 246 Broad Street, (next door to the Post Office,) Newark.

☞ Messrs. P. P. [illegible] & Co., have taken the old established stand, No. 140 Market Street, known for many years as Wilson's Botanical depot, where they are prepared to supply the wants of the public with pure drugs, medicines, roots, herbs, barks, extracts, patent medicines, &c., wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. Prescriptions carefully prepared by a person of long experience in the business. Wilson's fountain root beer, sparkling soda, &c. to be had at all times during the season. A call is solicited.

☞ Last but not least, we would recommend to our friends when they visit Newark, to call on Ed. Davey, No. 130 Market Street, near Broad, if they desire to refresh the "inner man" with either solid or liquids.—He keeps the best, and every attention is given to render his patrons comfortable and at home during their sojourn at his popular establishment.

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by F. M. French & Sons, and [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]

Deaths.

MAPES—In this place, June 16th, of softening of the brain, [illegible] Mapes, aged [illegible] years.

VAN FLEET—In this place, June [illegible], [illegible] Fleet, aged [illegible] years.

MONITOR

Mower and Reaper,

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

L. C. PRUDEN

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish them with one of the best Machines in use. Also,

EXTRAS & MACHINE OILS,

At the lowest rates. ☞ Call and see it at

L. PRUDEN'S STORE,

(Basement) [illegible] Plainfield, N.J.

Great Sale without Reserve!

Plainfield, N. J., West Addition.

FREE EXCURSION TRAIN.

REFRESHMENTS ON THE GROUND.

This magnificent property, 3 to 5 minutes from the depot, will be sold at Auction by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., on the premises, on

Wednesday, June 24th,

Plainfield, a city of 10,000 population, on the Central Railroad, ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK. [illegible]

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.
No. 77 Cedar St. N. Y.

Commissioner's Sale.

THE [illegible]

Dated May 7, 1868—June 18-4w

ANDERSON & ASSMANN,

Practical Plumbers,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

ALSO, DEALERS IN

STOVES,
RANGES,
& HOT-AIR FURNACES.

Hatters' Copper and Lead Kettles, and Copper Hat Cones to order.

No. 170 MARKET STREET,

NEWARK, N. J.

Gray's Excelsior, Mace's Upright and Lesley's Zero

Refrigerators!

Baltimore Heaters,

For fire places, &c. All goods warranted, and at reasonable prices. [illegible]

Fly Blankets!

THE cheapest in the State. All Linen. Only $1.50 each. At the Government Goods Store,

No. 156 Market Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

June18-3m

BOTANIC HERB STORE.

J. H. GANT

WOULD respectfully inform his friends, and all those using Botanic medicines, that he is prepared to furnish them with all kinds of

Herbs, Roots, Barks, Flowers and Seeds,

Also all kinds of Tinctures, Cholera Drops, Pile Ointment, all-healing Salve, Harlem Oil, &c.

Compound, Eclectic, Botanic & Family Prescriptions

Prepared with care.

☞ Dr. [illegible] the great Medical Clairvoyant, can be found at

No. 42 New St.,
Newark, N. J.

june18-3m

DOUGLAS & SON.

Manufacturers of and dealers in every description of

Cabinet Furniture,

For the Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Hall, Chamber and Kitchen, in all the various styles, both ancient and modern.

Warerooms, 352 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

(Manufactory, rear of warerooms.)

Mattresses of curled hair and other materials. Patent Spring Beds, &c. A large assortment of Fancy Furniture, consisting of Tables, Book Shelves, [illegible], &c. [illegible]

Pianos, Organs, Melodeons and Sheet Music

In the State at a great reduction.

Window Shades, Paper Hangings, &c., at low prices. june18

COREY & STEWART,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Dealers in

COREY & STEWART
232
BROAD ST
NEWARK N.J.

CAPS, FURS, & STRAW GOODS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S ROUND HATS

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND STYLES.

FURS AND SOFT HATS

AT REDUCED RATES.

EXTRA

Inducements are offered at H. B. KIMBALL'S, 340 BROAD ST., for the Spring trade.

FAMILY FLOUR

Is not any more essential to the wants of a community, than a clean, good-fitting shirt is to the appearance of a gentleman.

FIVE DOLLARS

Will purchase two of the finest, best fitting and most durable Shirts to be found, for the money, anywhere in the State; try them.

A BARREL

Of patience is saved, usually, by purchasing at

H. B. KIMBALL'S

Gents' Furnishing Store

NO. 340 BROAD STREET

NEWARK, N.J. June18-3m

Photographic Views.

F. L. HUFF,

244 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.,

Successor to E. H. [illegible] & Co.

[illegible]

OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Having secured the services of a First-class Operator, of long experience in this branch of the business, and placed the same under the management of

Mr. James V. Fordham,

We flatter ourselves that with our superior facilities we can please all who may favor us with their work. Persons wishing to obtain views of

VILLAS, HOMESTEADS AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,

of all kinds, Landscapes, &c., [illegible] next door to the Post Office, Newark.

June 18-y

New Botanic Store.

M. H. CANFIELD

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has [illegible]

No. 352 BROAD STREET,

a few doors above [illegible], where, in addition to all kinds of Medicinal Roots, Herbs, Barks, Extracts and Essential Oils, he will keep a full supply of

Botanic and Family Medicines.

ECLECTIC,
BOTANIC
CLAIRVOYANT, and
FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS
CAREFULLY PREPARED.

Superior Fountain Root Beer.

This Beer is made direct from the roots, and is a healthy and pleasant drink, and [illegible] the blood. [illegible] supplied.

COX & CO.,

Hatters and Furriers,

47 and 97 Market Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

TAKE this opportunity of informing the residents of Plainfield and vicinity that they now occupy two large stores for the display of

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods & Furs,

[illegible]

Gents' Silk Hats, only	$5 00
" Lancaster, only	3 00
" Fine Black or Pearl, only	3 00
" " " " in wool	2 00
Caps as low as	1 00
Boy's " "	75
" Hats from	50cts to 1 50

Straw Hats

Every style in Straw, at lower prices than ever before.

Gents & Ladies' Silk, Felt and Straw Hats

[illegible]

47 and 97 Market St.,
where you will receive polite attention and *CHEAP HATS AND CAPS.*

COX & Co.,
Hatters & Furriers, 47 & 97 Market St., Newark, N. J.

J. Van Horn & Co.,

Dealers in

New & second-hand Furniture,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Crockery, Glassware, Wood, Willow-ware, Cutlery, &c.,

104 and 106 Mulberry St.,
near Market st. (under the New Jersey Hotel)
NEWARK, N. J.

Cheap for Cash.

Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c. bought, sold or exchanged.

☞ Goods delivered at the depots and shipped free of charge.

J. Van Horn. [illegible] C. E. Cannon.

Nowark Botanic Depot.

ESTABLISHED 1808

E. P. SAUNIER & CO.,

Botanic and General Druggists,

140 MARKET ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Medical Plants, Roots, Barks, Seeds, Extracts, &c. Also, Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals of every description.

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

☞ [illegible]

Wilson's Fountain Root Beer & Ice Cream Soda Water

[illegible]

RICH SOLID GOLD JEWELRY.

Pearl, Coral and Jet Jewelry

[illegible]

Finest Hair Jewelry

[illegible]

Gold and Silver Coin

[illegible]

Old Jewelry taken in Exchange.

CHAS. H. BROCKSMITH,
[illegible]
Newark, N. J.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Park Place, cor. North Canal St.

[illegible] NEWARK, N. J.

[illegible]

Great Tea Warehouse.

We are constantly receiving the very choicest brands of Oolongs, Souchongs and Moyune Green Teas, [illegible] Japan Teas, [illegible]

TEAS!

Oolong, (Black.)	80c. 90c. $1.00
Mixed, (Green and Black)	80c. 90c. $1.00
English Breakfast,	90c. $1.00 $1.20
Imperial (Green,) 80c. 90	$1.00 1.10 $1.25
Young Hyson, (Green,) $1,	1.10 1.20 $1.25
Uncolored Japan,	$1 1.10 $1.25
Gunpowder,	1.25 $1.50

COFFEES

Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee	20, 25, 30, & 35c. Java, 40c.
Roasted Coffee,	30, & 35c. Java, 40c.
Green Coffee	25, 30, & 35c.

28 Park Place, Newark, N. J.
169 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
102 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, L. I.

C. H. Bosch,
PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE R. POUND,

Near of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Factory)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

DEALER IN

Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,

[illegible] a Cash Price will be paid at any time [illegible]

The Old Meat Stand

Front St., (bet. Cherry & Peace)

IS THE PLACE TO GET THE

BSET MEAT,

AT REASONABLE PRICES

[illegible]

WESLEY E. GARDNER.

A Full Blooded Alderney Bull,

[illegible]
CHAS. WEIDEMANN,
[illegible]

Grand Summer Opening!

AT

E. C. SMITH & Co.,

The largest and most varied assortment of

Carpets

In the State—such as
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, &c.

OIL CLOTHS,

ALSO ALL KINDS OF

Cabinet Furniture

Of the latest and most desirable styles. Rosewood, mahogany and Walnut

Parlor and Bed-room Suits,

Also Oil, Polished or Enameled Suites. Every description of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware,

WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

Lounges, Sofas, Straw, Husk and Hair Mattresses.

E. C. SMITH & Co.,
166 BROAD STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.

Wanted Immediately!

20,000 Heads for Hats!

APPLY TO

E. T. CASE, Hatter,

218 BROAD STREET,

NEWARK, N. J.

WE call public attention to the largest and greatest variety of Spring and Summer Goods in our line ever offered in this city.

OUR SILK HAT

FOR STYLE AND BEAUTY, STANDS A NO. 1.

☞ We call special attention to our

Young Gents' Style of Silk Hat,

WHICH TAKES THE LEAD.

Our Fancy Styles of

FUR & CLOTH HATS

in endless variety, too numerous to mention, that cannot fail to please all, at prices to suit the times.

N. B.—All Hats practically conformed to the head.

☞ Remember **218 BROAD STREET,**
Newark, N. J.

THE CHEAPEST

DRY GOODS STORE

IN PLAINFIELD,

IS AT

PICKELL & RAMSEY'S,

Where you can buy all kinds of

DRESS GOODS,
SILK, for Sacques,
PARASOLS,
SILK FRINGES,
White Goods of all kinds,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.

PICKELL & RAMSEY,
FRONT ST., (Opp. Somerset).

NEW

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country that they opened a new

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Flour & Feed Store

In Cherry Street,
(Next to the Post Office)

where they are prepared to furnish
FLOUR,
MEAL,
FEED,
GRAIN,
BRAN, &c.

At the shortest notice, and at prices never before offered in this place. All orders delivered in any part of the town FREE OF CHARGE.

E. J. HAGAMAN.

RE-OPENING OF THE

Second Street Bakery.

THE subscriber, having re-opened the Bakery on Second Street, (formerly occupied by A. Warlock) is now prepared to supply the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity with

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, &c.,

All made from the best material and by experienced workmen. He will also supply customers at their residences. A share of public patronage is solicited.

JOHN DARSH.

Visiting Cards—NEW STYLES neatly printed at this office.

CAMPBELL, BEDELL & Co's

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE,

No. 184 BROAD STREET,

(A few doors below New Street), **NEWARK, N. J.**

The Largest, Cheapest and most Fashionable Stock of

Ready-Made Spring Clothing

IN THE CITY.

SPLENDID BLACK SACK COATS Stylish and made up in the most durable manner, formed where none can be sacking, and elegantly trimmed. The same as are sold elsewhere for $20 00.	$9 00
VERY FINE SACK COATS Equal to any custom made—nothing to compare with them in the city.	8 00
FINE SACK COATS Well made and trimmed, and equal in style and quality to any $10 one in the city.	7 00
BUSINESS SACK COAT The cheapest coat for the money in the city, well made and trimmed in good style.	6 00
VERY FINE BLACK DOESKIN PANTS	6 00
FINE BLACK DOESKIN PANTS	5 00
GOOD BLACK DOESKIN PANTS	4 50

Also, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, in Great Variety.

Just received, a large lot of FINE WHITE SHIRTS.

B. T. CAMPBELL,
C. W. CAMPBELL, (formerly with Dunham & Co.)
June 11-6
H. BEDELL,
D. H. BEDELL.

WHISTLE!

Have you heard our new steam whistle,
Will you read our new epistle,
Which we place before the public.
Signed by Rogers and by Hubbard.

Did you ever hear the steam mill sing,
Or ever pause in wonder
To note the message it proclaims,
In tones of juvenile thunder.

Our engines throb with giant strength,
With power of thirty horses,
For steam can beat the water wheel,
O'er which the streamlet courses.

We grind the wheat, we grind the corn,
And grind exceeding fine,
Superior meal and premium flour,
Are always in our line.

Then farmers, come with your golden grain,
And we will prove full well,
That none but finest meal and flour,
We ever grind or sell.

And though we point with special pride
To our Moulding, Sash and Blinds,
We never deal in mouldy grain,
And never go it *blind.*

We drive the thundering mill wheels round,
We drive the saw and plane,
And business we desire to drive,
And thus success attain.

Then Builders come for Sash and Blinds,
For Doors and Mouldings too,
And we will prove that prices move
On a scale called very low.

Although we have no mill pond dam,
Because we use steam power,
We can and will do what is right,
And sell no damaged flour.

Then farmers, bring us your grain to grind for family use. If you have good grain to sell, bring it to us and get greenbacks. Laborers, artisans, mechanics, contractors, citizens, all give us a call, and see what we can do in each department.

ROGERS & HUBBARD.

☞ **Goods delivered to any part of the village free of charge.** ☜

T. A. ROGERS. Junel-ed J. A. HUBBARD.

E. DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our superior style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on

STYLISH AND WELL-FITTING GARMENTS!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule: we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, (which will average full fifteen per cent), look closely after the quantity of material taken by our cutters, and have each garment made at the LOWEST PRICE, consistent with having them well made, then sell our stock at the small advance of ten per cent, which brings our prices fully 20 per cent. below any other house in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, are an elegant stock of

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,

Coat, Vest & Pants complete beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of **$18**

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits!

Complete, very durable and stylish, at the extreme low figure of **$13**

Extra Fine all wool Cassimere Suits,

Coat, Pants and Vest complete, made up very tasty, at the low price of **$10**

REMEMBER THIS IS FOR THE ENTIRE SUIT!

Price List of Coats:

Superfine black dress frock coats, (our best)	$15
" " "	12
Extra Fine heavy black dress sack coats, edges finely braided,	10
Silk mixed cassimere sacks, of tasty cut,	8
Brown mixed all wool cassimere sacks, new style,	7
Black and white silk mixed cassimere sacks,	6
Grey mixed all wool do.,	5
Stylish tweed sacks, at the low price of	4

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best *Black Doeskin Pants,*	$7
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade,	5
10 different styles of all wool *Cassimere Pants* at,	4
A splendid assortment of new style all wool pants,	3
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear,	2 50
Now making— 2,000 pair new style Cassimere Pants, at	2 00

Price List of Vests.

Our finest and best black and fancy silk, cassimere and velvet vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of	$5
BLACK DOESKIN VESTS, braided edges, at	$2 50, 3 & 4
200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty,	$2 to 3

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment, and our system is so complete that no defective garment can be found in our stock, and by selling the immense amount of goods to which our trade has grown, we are enabled to keep a stock of every kind and size, and sell our clothing at from 10 to 20 per cent less than other firms.

N. B.—Persons having garments to make to order can purchase the above ready made from us, at our low rates and make a fair profit on the same by charging what other firms sell their goods at, and at the same time give their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our Clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing
316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA
FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

and

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you.

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

☞ READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28th, 1866.

**I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.**

From REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

**Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7.50.**

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take any thing else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

ap9-y

Grand Opening

OF

Spring and Summ'r Goods

AT

Pope,
Parse &
Mundy's

TEMPLE of FASHION

WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE

Largest Assortment of Goods!

Ever before offered in Plainfield, at prices which

Cannot be Beat!

Consisting of all the latest and leading styles of

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
SACKINGS.

A large assortment at low prices.

POPLINS,
DELAINES,
ALAPACAS.

We would call especial attention to our White Goods Department, where will be found a large and complete assortment of

**Piques,
Jaconets,
Cambrics,
Swiss, &c.**

A complete assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HOSIERY, &c.

Oil Cloths, Mats & Matting,
Carpets, &c.,

In fact everything kept in a first-class store. Call and be convinced.

Pope, Parse & Mundy,
ap23 Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.

Lumber

T. W. Young & Co.,

HAVE OPENED THEIR

NEW YARD

Cor. Peace St. and the Railroad,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Where they are offering to the public

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS

Pine,
Spruce
and Hemlock

LUMBER,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SIDING, BARN ENCLOSURE,
SHINGLES, BOARDS, PLANK,
PINE AND SPRUCE FLOORING,
Seasoned, also SHEATHING, worked and unworked
FENCING STRIPS,
SQUARE & HEADED PICKETS,
Both Pine and Hemlock
RAILING,
FENCE & ARBOR POSTS,
PINE CEILING LATH,
SHINGLE LATH, &c.

HEMLOCK BOARDS and TIMBER

ALSO,

Lime, Plaster & Cement

In fact, all kinds of

Building Material.

☞ Being MANUFACTURERS of, as well as dealers in Lumber, we feel assured that all who favor us with their patronage will be suited as regards quality and price. Please give us a call.

Frames for Buildings

Promptly cut to Order.

ap? **T. W. YOUNG & CO.**

Back Again!

THE subscriber having returned from the West on account of sickness, has opened a

First-class Clothing Store

(Next to Compton's Confectionery.)

FRONT STREET,

where he has a good assortment of all kinds of

CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS,

AND

Men's Furnishing Goods,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Vestings, &c.,

Which he will sell at small profits and quick returns, such as

[illegible]

He pledges to keep goods as cheap as can be bought in Newark or New York, thereby saving the trouble and expense of going away from home. He is prepared to cut and make all kinds of clothing in the

LATEST STYLE.

Children's Clothing

a speciality. A share of public patronage is solicited.

R. DUNHAM.

GARDNER & CUTTER,

(Successors to Walker & Moffett)

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Choice Family Groceries,

Provisions, Flour, &c.

ALSO

FRESH VEGETABLES & FRUITS

IN THEIR SEASON,

At the old stand of William Dunn.

FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

HAVE constantly on hand, and are daily receiving direct from the best quality of the above in great variety, and are selling them as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

The Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

Wm. E. Gardner. ap2-y J. S. Cutter.

NOW IS THE TIME

FOR NEW THINGS!

I. E. PARKER & CO.

ARE adding to their stock of Fruits, Vegetables and Poultry, everything in that line they can find in the New York market, and having sold out their Fish business to Messrs. Rhodes & Weeks, they intend to enlarge their business, and keep on hand a good assortment of

FRUIT,

Vegetables and Poultry.

They also manufacture

"Parker's Excelsior Blueing,"

for the laundry. Give it one trial and satisfy yourself. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuation of the same.

I. E. PARKER,
A. DAVIE.

M. Vermeule,

Dealer in

FINE HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,

UMBRELLAS, GLOVES,
&c., &c.,

FRONT STREET,

(Opposite Somerset).

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Laws of New Jersey.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE. —A supplement to the act entitled "An act to facilitate Judicial Proceedings in the county of Union," approved the twenty-fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the court of common pleas and general quarter sessions of the peace, in and for the said county of Union, shall hereafter consist of four judges, in addition to the justice of the supreme court holding the circuit for said county, one of which judges shall be a counsellor at law of at least three years standing.

2. And be it enacted, That such additional judge by this act provided for, shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable by the board of chosen freeholders of said county in quarterly payments, but shall receive no share of the fees or compensation now dividable among the judges of said court; provided nevertheless, that he shall be at liberty to practice law otherwise than in the courts whereof he shall be judge.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever the justice of the supreme court holding said circuit court shall be absent, such additional judge shall be the president judge of the court of common pleas, quarter sessions and orphans court.

4. And be it enacted, That the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the peace in and for said county, may hold adjourned and special terms, under the same regulations already provided by statute in case of the circuit court and court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery; provided that special terms of said courts shall be held during the months of July and August.

5. And be it enacted, That indictments for crimes within the jurisdiction of the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, shall be handed down by the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery unto and tried in the said court of general quarter sessions of the peace; whenever said court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery shall deem it necessary in order to expedite business and to deliver the jail.

6. And be it enacted, That whenever any person shall be charged, upon oath, before any justice or police justice in the county of Union, with any offence now triable by law before the court of general quarter sessions of the peace of said county and such person shall, in writing, signed by him or her, addressed to the prosecutor of the pleas of said county, waive indictment and trial by jury, and request to be tried immediately, it shall be the duty of said prosecutor, unless he or the presiding judge or the court of common pleas of said county shall think the public interest will be benefited by denying said request, to apply to the presiding judge of said court of common pleas, for the immediate trial of said person, and said presiding judge shall thereupon call a court of special quarter sessions, to be composed of himself and at least two other judges of said court to meet at the court house in said county which court is hereby empowered and required to try such person with all due speed, having due regard to the circumstances of the case, the public benefit, and the possibility of obtaining necessary witnesses, and to determine and adjudge the guilt or innocence of the person charged; if such person be acquitted by said court he shall be forthwith discharged; if he or she shall plead guilty, or be convicted, said court shall thereupon forthwith render and record such judgment of imprisonment or fine or both, as shall be authorized by law, in case such person had been duly indicted and convicted; and it shall be the duty of said prosecutor (in person or by deputy) to attend upon said trial, prefer to said court an allegation in writing, alleging the time place and nature of the offence with which such person is charged, and to which such person shall forthwith plead; and the proceedings for bringing such person for trial before said court, his arraignment, plea, trial and sentence, subpoenaing of witnesses and the costs of said proceedings, shall be in conformity with law and the practice heretofore, except so far as the same is altered by this act; and the costs of all proceedings in said court under this act shall be taxed and paid in the same manner as costs of proceedings upon indictments tried in the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery of said county are now taxed and paid, except as herein otherwise provided; provided, that no person charged with larceny in said county shall be tried otherwise than before said court, or on regular indictment according to the usual course of proceeding at law.

7. And be it enacted, That ten dollars shall be taxed for the prosecutor's fees as part of the costs aforesaid in each case disposed of under this act, where a conviction of any person accused shall be had by plea or otherwise.

8. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for said prosecutor to employ such deputies in the discharge of his duties as he may deem necessary, subject always to the approval of the court of oyer and terminer of said county as to the person or persons so selected, such deputies to be compensated by said prosecutor.

9. And be it enacted, That the clerk of said county shall be the clerk of the court hereby provided for, and shall issue all process, whether of capias, subpoena or execution, which shall be required in carrying out this act, which process shall be delivered to the sheriff of said county, and shall be by him served and returned, under the same regulations and penalties and with the same compensation as heretofore, and said sheriff shall be the officer of said court and exercise the same supervision and direction of all constables and subordinate officers attending said court as heretofore.

10. And be it enacted, That the justices of the supreme court who shall hold the circuit court for said county shall appoint a competent person as stenographic reporter, whose duty it shall be to take minutes of and report the proceedings and trials to be had in the supreme court circuit, circuit court, court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, at the regular or special terms thereof, as shall be directed by the said justice; and such reporter shall be paid by the county collector of said county such compensation as shall be certified by said justice to be proper, not to exceed ten dollars per day for each day he shall be employed, and, in order to provide for such compensation, the plaintiff in each suit noticed for trial in the supreme court circuit, or circuit court of said county, shall pay to the clerk of said circuit court, at the time of filing the notice of trial, the sum of two dollars at every term the same shall be noticed, which sum said clerk shall pay over to the said county collector, and if the plaintiff in such suit shall obtain judgment therein against the defendant, such sum shall be taxed in the plaintiff's bill of costs and recovered from the defendant in the same manner as other costs are now recovered by law.

11. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 1, 1868.

CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR.—Supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate Elections," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when a township or ward in any city contains more than eight hundred voters said township or ward shall be divided into election districts so as not to contain more than eight hundred voters in each district; and the mayor and common council in the several cities, and the townships are hereby required to set off said districts, on or before the first day of August next, and file a description of the boundaries thereof one copy in the county clerk's office, and one copy in the city or township clerk's office, as the case may be, and in case it may be necessary hereafter to change the boundaries of said districts, such change shall be effected in the manner above prescribed.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever any election district is created as above it shall be the duty of the power creating the same to appoint a clerk of election and three judges of election in said district, who shall not all belong the same political party, and who shall hold said office until successors are elected.

3. And be it enacted, That hereafter no ballot for the election of judges of election shall contain more than two names, and in case more than two names therefor are voted for on the same ballot, the said ballot as to said judges of election shall be null and void; and three persons who shall receive the highest number of votes at such election shall be deemed and taken to be judges of election; and in case two persons on the same ballot shall receive an equal number of votes, the one first named shall be deemed elected.

4. And be it enacted, That in each of said election districts a clerk and judges of election shall be elected, and perform the same duties and be subject to the same penalties as is provided by law for clerks and judges of election in wards and townships which are not divided into election districts.

5. And be it enacted, That the clerk at each poll in incorporated cities and towns, in addition to the duties now prescribed by law, shall enter on the poll list the place of residence of each person voting, and every person in said incorporated cities and towns at the time of offering his vote shall truly state the street in which he reside's and, if the house, lodging or tenement in which he resides is numbered, the number thereof, and in case of refusal to make the statement aforesaid, the vote of such person shall not be received.

6. And be it enacted, That all elections heretofore held in which wards and townships were divided into election districts under the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proof the citizens who shall be entitled to the rights of suffrage," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be deemed legal and valid, as if the said act had not been repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 22, 1868.

CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT. —An act to confirm the Acknowledgments and Proofs of Deeds, Mortgages and other instruments in writing taken by Augustus Ehlert.

WHEREAS, it appears to the legislature that Augustus Ehlert, of the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, was on the twenty seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, duly appointed by the governor of this state a commissioner for the state of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, to take the acknowledgments and proof of deeds or mortgages of land lying in this state, or of any other instrument in writing under hand and seal required by the laws of this state to be acknowledged or proved; and whereas, the said Augustus Ehlert proceeded under the said appointment to take acknowledgements and proofs of deeds, mortgages and other written instruments, and from misapprehensions of the laws of this state, continued to take them longer than said laws authorized him to do, by reason of which defective acknowledgments and proofs innocent persons may be subjected to great loss and inconvenience; therefore to rectify the same.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no acknowledgment or proof of any deed, mortgage or other instrument in writing, heretofore taken and certified by the said Augustus Ehlert, shall be deemed defective by reason of acknowledgment or proof having been taken and certified after his term of office had expired; but all such acknowledgments and proofs shall have the same validity and effect as if the said Augustus Ehlert had been at the time of taking and certifying such acknowledgments or proofs duly authorized by law to take and certify the same.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 1, 1868.

More than four-hundred families in London now live in houses erected by the munificence of Mr. Peabody.

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

109 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and finish, and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; [illegible] Prize Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution, all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE C. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unexcelled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the combination of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. 16, the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone comes out as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano in points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinion:

John N. Pattison,	Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz,	Wm. K. Bassford,
A. Baghall,	Charles Fradel,
Alfred A. Pease,	C. J. Hopkins,
William Mason,	Theo. Eisfeld,
Gustav Satter,	Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, 97 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent judges, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machine

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season.

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous other State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

Mar6y

Tiemann's Laundry Blue.

This Blue is recommended expressly for WASHING purposes by the well-known Color Manufacturers, D. F. TIEMANN & CO., and being perfectly PURE and free from acid, it supplies a want which has long been felt, as it will not injure the fabric.

It is put up in convenient form in bottles, or, for those who prefer using the powder, in neat wooden boxes. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent.

240 Pearl Street, N. Y.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCHES

Fine Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENEDICT BROS.,

UP TOWN

691 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Between Amity and Fourth Streets.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCH

Having proved an exact time-keeper, we confidently recommend it to those wishing to keep the correct time, and in order to introduce it throughout the country, we offer to send it by express, at our own expense. Address

BENEDICT BROS, up town,

691 Broadway, N. Y.

D. Benedict, Time-Tables of all Railroads and Steamboats from New York. Also agent for National Watches, 691 Broadway.

Benedict Bro's, 171 Broadway, cor. Courtlandt St.

Benedict Bro's, 234 Fulton st. Brooklyn.

Sole agents for the Benedict's Time Watches. Also agent for the American Waltham Watches.

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well-known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices!

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for	8 00
An Elegant " " "	10 00
Something Superfine for	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided wide) only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine	$6 50
" " —splendid quality	5 00
Black doe vests, from	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through)	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number.

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

ap2-4 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age. ☜

JAMES M. DUNN,

Cherry Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has a good assortment of staple dry goods, consisting of

ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
HOSIERY, &c.

ALSO

PROVISIONS.

HAMS, Sugar Cured,
SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
FRUITS,
PEELED & UNPEELED PEACHES,
LAYER RAISINS,
SEEDLESS RAISINS,
DRIED PEACHES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF

New Crop New Orleans Molasses.

(1-3m)

BOOTS & SHOES.

S. C. Conklin,

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(MANNING'S ROW.)

Has a large and fine assortment of Ladies' & Gents'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds, which he is selling as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST.

Gents' Fine Calf Boot,

Made to order in the latest style.

☞ REPAIRING executed neat and quick. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of same.

1mtly S. C. CONKLIN.

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,

Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths

Cor. Washington & Third St. (next to Gas Works),

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.

1-3m)

READING

AND

BILLIARD ROOM

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Billiard Room formerly kept by H. C. Hass

ON FRONT STREET,

(OPPOSITE LAING'S HOTEL)

And has re-modeled the room in a neat manner, and put in three

NEW TABLES,

With all the necessary articles for Billiard and Pool playing, and intends to keep a

First-class Billiard Room.

He has also a good stock of

OLD AND NEW ALES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

Of the best brands. Give him a call and be satisfied.

L. DeKLYN.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

THE LATEST STYLES

Of Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Children's

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,

Have just been received by

J. Newton Honeyman,

at his store in the

MANSION HOUSE BUILDING,

Cherry Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Which he offers at prices that defy competition.

CUSTOM WORK

promptly attended to, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

ap2tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY, between John [illegible] complainant, and John H. Barnet and wife et al., defendants. Fi. fa. for sale.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale, at public vendue, on THURSDAY, THE 9th DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1868, [illegible] P. M., at the Court House in Elizabeth, all that tract and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the township of New Providence, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, beginning at a [illegible] [illegible] containing, as above stated, about twenty five acres of land.

R. [illegible], Sheriff.

Dated May 6, 1868.

Master's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey, between John W. Brown, complainant, and James McCalliour, Eliza McCalliour and Samuel Gray, defendants. Fi. Fa. for sale of Mortgaged premises.

The above sale stands adjourned to Saturday, June 20th next—same hour and place.

ENOS W. RUNYON,

Master in Chancery of New Jersey.

Dated May 23, 1868.—may23-3

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office, April 20th, 1868.

Edward Terry and Frances Lee, &c., Executors of Jonathan Terry, dec'd.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands, or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the Constitutionalist, for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate. ap25m2

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office, April 15, 1868.

Eliza H. Pope & Jeptha Clawson executors of Gideon Winslow, deceased.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the creditors of the estate of said Decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the Constitutionalist for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate.

Ap18 6mo

Peapack and Plainfield Rail Road.

Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the Capital stock of the Peapack and Plainfield Rail Road Company will be opened by the undersigned, at the hotel of John W. Laing, in Plainfield, in the county of Union, and State of New Jersey on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that the same will be kept open for at least three days.

Archibald Coddington,	Elias Bird,
William Richardson,	Benjamin Moore,
James Jenkinson,	Joseph Miller,
Daniel Cory,	Mahlon Jolly.

June 5—2w

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

SPRING STYLES

Just received.

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies', Misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

ap9tf

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Mantels in Italian and American marble, at 40 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of mantels. [illegible] Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

ap9tf

Ladies' Restaurant

AND

Ice Cream Saloon.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened a Ladies' Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon on

FRONT STREET,

(in the building formerly occupied as the Post Office).

All the delicacies of the season will be furnished—Cakes, &c. Also

PURE ICE CREAM.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

my8 GEORGE MILLER.

Wm. H. Jacobus,

WITH

Smith, Clark & Co.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BRUSHES,

Address, 260 WALNUT ST.,

my21y NEWARK, N. J.

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE AT

DUNELLEN,

[Late New Market]

The lots are beautifully situated on elevated ground, between the turnpike and the railroad. The streets and avenues are broad, and intersect each other at right angles. Those wishing to make favorable investments, can now purchase at favorable prices and on Easy Terms. For particulars, apply to

W. S. STEVENS,

ap9tf New Market Depot.

Central Railroad of N. J.

[illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—COMMENCING JUNE 4, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

[illegible]

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

[illegible]

R. E. RICKER, Sup't.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST.

MESSENGERS LEAVE PLAINFIELD

For New York and East at 8:30 a.m., 2:18 & 6:30 p.m.

For Washington, Scranton, Great Bend and Wilkesbarre at [illegible]

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, Oil Regions and the West [illegible]

[illegible]

A Special Messenger leaves Plainfield for New York daily at [illegible]

Goods for shipment must be at the office half an hour previous to train time as above.

All orders promptly attended to. Goods received will be delivered direct from each train.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

E. [illegible], Driver.

FURNITURE!

AT

Runyon's Warerooms

North side of Front Street.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

YOU will find a very large and well selected assortment of Furniture of every description, which can be bought at reduced prices for cash.

Mahogany and Walnut Parlor Suits

Constantly on hand or made to order.

Bed-Room Suits,

from $40 to $250. A good variety of [illegible]

Of Hard Wood,

at lower prices than ever offered in Plainfield [illegible]

Husk & Hair Mattrasses

on hand or made to order. Goose Feathers, [illegible] in Beds, Pillows, &c., or by the pound.

Window Shades and Trimmings

White and Buff Hollands for shades [illegible] made and put up all complete.

Oval Picture Frames

constantly on hand. [illegible]

Fancy Toilet Trunks

for Ladies' Dressing Rooms. [illegible] kinds of Furniture to order, and do

Repairing & Upholstering

of every description, [illegible]

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. Hearse in attendance at all hours of the day or night.

Notice.

To all persons in want of a good head of hair and thorough renovation of the scalp, try [illegible]

GERANIUM TONIC

For further particulars, call at [illegible] Emporium, Cherry Street, one door from [illegible] field, N. J.

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at this office.

The Constitutionalist.

"Support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities"—MADISON.

VOL. I—NO. 26. PLAINFIELD, N. J., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868. WHOLE NUMBER 26.

The Constitutionalist

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

IN CHERRY STREET,

(Over A. Vanderbeek's Marble Works)

W. L. FORCE & BRO.,

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, [illegible] $1 50
" six months, [illegible] 1 00

Payable invariably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square (ten lines of this size type) for one insertion, 75 cents; each additional insertion, 50 cents.

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	9 mo.	1 yr.
One square	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two squares	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter of a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half a column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CORBA RYNO,
FINE BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
CHERRY STREET,
(opposite Post Office) Plainfield, N. J.
Continues to make to order in the best manner and in the latest style,
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
Patent Leathers, Ladies' Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. ap1tf

EDWARD LAING,
CARPENTER.
Shop on Second Street, [illegible] of Front,
Plainfield, N. J.
☞ Jobbing promptly attended to.

GASTON & SUTPHEN,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE CHERRY,
Plainfield, N. J.

I. D. TENEYCK,
GO ! EVERY BODY GO!
having your butcher meats at
TENEYCK'S NEW SHOP
one door South-east corner Cherry & Second Sts.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
He keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of fresh cut meats, which he will warrant to be as good as the best, which he will sell as cheap as the cheapest. Give him a call and see for yourselves. Meat delivered in any part of the town. ap1tf

JOE MARTIN,
PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER,
Somerset Street, opposite F. M. French's Mill,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Particular attention given to this branch of business.

JOHN A. STAATS,
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT & STOCK
INSURANCE AGENT,
Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN T. LEE,
FIRE, LIFE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENT,
Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

JOSEPH B. COWARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR AND MASTER IN CHANCERY,
Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, and Notary Public,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE IN GASTON & SUTPHEN'S DRUG STORE,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Office hours from 7½ to 9 a.m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m.
☞ Residence in Second street, between Cherry and Mechanic Streets.

JAMES M. VOORHEES,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shop in Mechanic Street, opp. Steam Mill.
Plainfield, N. J.

JAMES F. G. FRAZEE,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
Shop in Church Street, bet. 3d and 4th,
Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN M. C. MARSH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Westfield, N. J.
☞ Special attention given to the sale of Real and Personal Property.

L. H. K. SMALLEY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All kinds of legal papers drawn.
Office—At his residence, North Plains, N. J.

MANSION HOUSE,
COR. SECOND & CHERRY STREETS.
Plainfield, N. J.
T. P. Tunis, Proprietor.

N. FAKS,
SURVEYOR.
OFFICE [illegible]
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Also Agent for the sale of Real Estate at New Market and vicinity.

F. M. FRENCH & SONS,
MERCHANT MILLERS,
and dealers in
FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, HARD WOOD AND LUMBER,
Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD MARBLE WORKS,
CHERRY ST., PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ All orders in my line of business promptly attended to.
A. VANDERBEEK.

ROBERT CONAWAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
Cor. FRONT & SOMERSET STREETS, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Particular attention given to Repairing. Watches and Jewelry for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja8tf

SMALLEY & NEAL,
BUTCHERS,
AND DEALERS IN
FRESH AND PICKLED MEATS.
FRONT STREET,
(Opp. Frazee's Bakery) PLAINFIELD, N. J.

T. M. PAFF,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c.,
FRONT STREET, (Opposite Laing's Hotel)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ A fine assortment of Havana Segars constantly on hand.

THOMAS S. SMITH,
PRACTICAL HAIR DRESSER,
CHERRY STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
☞ Ladies' hair dressed at their residences.

WM. H. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs, Family Medicines, &c., &c.,
Front Street, opp. [illegible] Bakery,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded, and all orders carefully attended [illegible] cheaper than in N. Y. City.

Preserve Your Eyes!

M. SCHWAB,
OPTICIAN & OCULIST,
WILL BE AT
LAING'S HOTEL,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FROM JULY 20 TO JULY 25, 1868,
With a very fine stock of
Spectacles & Optical Instruments.

HE has been trained as an Optician, and been engaged in the business for the past TWENTY YEARS and can at first sight, adapt the lens most appropriate to restore the vision to its original sight.

He manufactures his own glasses from the purest Crystal and natural stone, and guarantees, not only the preservation, but the improvement of the sight from using them.

All his Optical Instruments, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c., &c., will stand the closest scientific test.

REFERENCES:

PLAINFIELD, April 25, 1867.

Having used Eye glasses and Spectacles supplied by Mr. M. Schwab and manufactured by him, we would cordially recommend him to all who need any aids to sight as a most skillful optician and an obliging and reliable man.

J. P. ROGERS, Plainfield.
JOHN W. CRAIG, M. D., "
JOHN C. SUTPHEN, M. D., "
AUG. GIRAUD, D. M., "
GEO. NICHOLS, M. D., "
ALFRED BERRY, "

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 16, 1867.

Mr. M. Schwab has supplied ourselves and families with Spectacles and Eye Glasses for some time past, to our full satisfaction as to quality and price, and skillfully adapted to the sight, and recommend to the public by

L. D. VREDENBURGH, Somerville.
CALEB MILLER, "
NELSON YOUNG, "
DAVID M. VOORHEES, "

An Imposter!
$50 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of the person that is traveling about the country, representing himself to be him.
mar26tf M. SCHWAB.

N. K. THOMPSON,
PRACTICAL
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
219 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

GAS FIXTURES,

Sheet Lead, Steam, Gas & Lead Pipe, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Wash Basins, Boilers, Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Hydrants, &c., &c.,
constantly on hand.

JOBBING

Punctually attended to with neatness and despatch.

AGENT FOR THE
United States Fire Extinguisher

N. B.—Parties in need of first-class Plumbing, or about to introduce [illegible] will save money by calling on me as my facilities for doing work will enable me to compete with the lowest.
jan 9 m3

THE
FLOR de ABRIL HAT
SQUIER'S,
304 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

The Boz,
The Pickwick,
The Lancaster,
The Pedestrian,
(a small fine French Velvet Batch, Soft Hat.)

Spring style of Silk Hats

Very light Cassimere body.

☞ Large Stock and full assortment for men & boys.
H. S. SQUIER, 304 Broad St.,
FASHIONABLE HATTER & FURRIER,
feb6ly Newark, N. J.

NEW
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR
FACTORY.

HAVING new and improved machinery, we are prepared to furnish

Sash, Blinds and Doors

At very low rates.

ONDERDONK & FISHER,
Fifth Street, between Cherry & Peace,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
B. F. Onderdonk. [illegible] H. C. Fisher.

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Commissioner of Deeds.
MAIN STREET PLAINFIELD, N. J. jan11y

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at this office.

COX & CO.,

Hatters and Furriers,
47 and 97 Market Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

TAKE this opportunity of informing the residents of Plainfield and vicinity that they now occupy two large stores for the disposal of

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods & Furs,

And as we buy very largely and sell for cash exclusively, we have decided to sell any article in our line lower than any other hat store in this city. If you will call in when in Newark, we will convince you, as we advertise to sell cheap, so we do.

Gents' Silk Hat, only		$5 00
" Lancaster, only		3 00
" Box Black or Pearl, only		3 00
" " " "	in wool	2 00
" Caps as low as		1 00
Boy's " "		75
" Hats from	50 cts to	1 50

Straw Hats

Every style in vogue, at lower prices than ever before.

Gents & Ladies' Silk, Felt and Straw Hats

Refinished in the very latest style at a very trifling expense. Don't pass us by when in Newark, but remember our two stores.

47 and 97 Market St.,

Where you will receive polite attention and *CHEAP HATS AND CAPS.*

COX & CO.,
Hatters & Furriers, 47 & 97 Market St., Newark, N. J.
[illegible]

THE CHEAPEST
DRY GOODS STORE
IN PLAINFIELD,
IS AT
PICKELL & RAMSEY'S,
Where you can buy all kinds of
DRESS GOODS,
SILK, for Sacques,
PARASOLS,
SILK FRINGES,
White Goods of all kinds,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Matting, &c.
PICKELL & RAMSEY,
FRONT ST., (Opp. Somerset),
1 tom]

Grand Summer Opening!
AT
E. C. SMITH & Co.,
The largest and most varied assortment of
Carpets
In the State—such as
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
THREE PLY,
INGRAIN, &c.
OIL CLOTHS,
ALSO ALL KINDS OF
Cabinet Furniture
Of the latest and most desirable styles. Rosewood mahogany and Walnut
Parlor and Bed-room Suits,
(Also Oil, Polished or Enameled Suites. Every description of
Crockery, China and Glass Ware,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
Lounges, Sofas, Straw, Husk and Hair Mattresses.
E. C. SMITH & Co.,
166 BROAD STREET,
jan11-3m *NEWARK, N. J.*

MONITOR
Mower and Reaper,
AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

I. C. PRUDEN

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish them with one of the best Machines in use. Also

EXTRAS & MACHINE OILS,

At the lowest rates. ☞ Call and see it at

I. PRUDEN'S STORE,
(Ellsworth) [illegible] Plainfield, N. J.

Poetry.

"Found Dead in the Streets."

The labor is over and done;
The sun has gone down in the west;
The birds are asleep every one,
And the world has gone to its rest—
Sleepers on beds of down
'Neath covers of silk and gold,
Soft, as the rose new-blown
Slept the grand monarch of old!
Sleepers on mother's breast,
Sleepers happy and warm,
Cozy as birds in their nest,
With never a thought of harm;
Sleepers in garrets high,
'Neath coverlet ragged and old;
And one little sleeper all under the sky,
Out in the night and cold!
Alone in the wide, wide world,
Christless, motherless he;
Begging or stealing to live, and whirled
Like waifs on an angry sea.

The daisy looks up from the grass,
Fresh from the fingers of Night,
To welcome the birds as they pass,
And drink in fresh rivers of light;
Sleepers on mother's breast,
Waken to rapture and mirth;
But one little sleeper has gone to his rest,
Never to waken on earth—
Dead—found dead in the street,
All forsaken and lorn;
Damp from head to the feet,
With the dews of the sweet May morn!

Dead—for the want of a crust!
Dead—in the cold night air!
Dead—and under the dust,
Without even a word of prayer!
In the heart of the wealthiest city
In this most Christian land
Without ever a word of pity,
Or the touch of a kindly hand!

Miscellaneous.

Jack Sprout's Conversion.

But Jack was destined to get pretty thoroughly cooled off before he met the object of his wrath. As he approached the bridge that spanned the river just below the falls, he heard loud cries of alarm, and upon hurrying forward he found that a boy had fallen from one of the projecting timbers into the water. He looked over the railing and saw the little fellow just coming to the surface of the foaming, boiling flood—a curly headed boy, just about the age of his own darling Freddy—stretching forth his tiny arms in an agony of despair. It was a terrible place, that seething, roaring pool, where the waters of the great river came pouring down from the high dam; but Jack did not hesitate. He forgot his enmity—forgot every thing but the danger of the little one—and only stopping to kick off his boots, and throw aside his coat, he leaped down into the angry flood. He caught the boy in his arms, and then struck out for the shore. It was a mighty conflict, but the strong man persevered. More than once those who had gathered upon the rocks had reason to fear that neither the man nor the child would come forth alive; but Jack held his own against the mad torrent, and finally reached the shore, where many hands was ready to help him. As for himself, a few minutes rest so far restored him that he was able to walk; and he had sustained no injury save a few trifling bruises. And as for the boy he had come forth in safety, for Jack had held him high above the water during all the time of his struggle.

And when Jack Sprout had regained his breath, and was able to speak, he looked to see the boy that he had saved, and he saw that it was Andy Gordon; a bright-eyed, curly-haired, red-faced boy, not a year older than his son Freddy.

"Where's papa?" asked the dripping child.

"He is coming," answered some one in the crowd.

Jack looked up and saw Solomon Gordon coming—Solomon, pale and terror-stricken—and with all possible haste he seized his coat and boots and hurried away. He could not meet Solomon Gordon then.

"Mercy! What is it, Jack?"

Mrs. Sprout was alarmed. Her husband was dripping wet, his step was tottering, his breathing was labored, and there was a livid mark upon his forehead as though he had received a heavy blow.

"It is nothing, Abby."

"Has Solomon——"

"Pshaw! D'ye think Solomon Gordon could have done this? I have been in the river. A little boy had fallen from the bridge right into the flood beneath the falls. I jumped in and brought him out."

"Alive?"

"Yes, alive and unhurt."

"Oh thank God! Whose child was it, Jack?"

"Don't stop to ask questions now.—Abby, but make me a cup of hot, strong tea, while I get on some dry clothes. My soul! I think I had a narrow dodge of it!"

Jack put on dry garments, and when he had rested awhile he drank his tea, and in the course of an hour all traces of exhaustion had passed away.

"I tell you, Abby, I have had a good many tough jobs in my day, but I never had one like that before. A weaker man than I could never have brought out that child alive."

"O, how grand it is, Jack to use one's strength in such a cause. But whose child was it? Do you know?"

Before Jack could answer, the outer door was unceremoniously opened, and Solomon Gordon entered the apartment. Abby shrunk back in alarm when she saw how pale and excited the man looked, and how he trembled, for she did not notice the moist, brimming light that shone in his swollen eyes.

"Jack!" spoke the new comer, in a gasping manner, at the same time holding both of his hands. He choked and stammered, but presently gained strength to add. "O, my God, what can I say! Jack! Jack!" Here the stout man broke fairly down, and burst into tears.

Jack, almost as much affected as was his visitor, arose and took the extended hand.

"Never mind, Sol. It's all right."

"No, no," cried Gordon. "It isn't right. It never can be right. O, what can I do? Jack, if I could only go back to where I was this morning! My God! I—beat your child for a trifling thing, and you have saved mine from a terrible death, saved him almost at the expense of your own life. Kill me, if you will. Beat me; Jack. Do anything you like, only forgive me, so that this saving act of your's shan't be always like a heap of coals upon my head!"

And then with a sudden impulse—under the influence of an emotion such as he had never before experienced, Jack Sprout said:

"Solomon, I tell you it's all right. You have no reason to thank God that I saved your child than I have. When I went forth from my house, full of wrath and madness, curses were upon my lips and in my heart. I should have sought such revenge as the wild beasts seeks. Is it not better that I found your little Andy in the flood? and is it not better that my great strength was used in saving his life? I forgive you, Sol, from the bottom of my heart. And now, I say, it's all right!"

And so was cemented a friendship holy and lasting.

Seemingly slight perturbations in the current of a man's life sometimes works marvelous changes for good or ill.

"Abby," said Jack Sprout—it was late in the evening, and they had been sitting for some time without speaking—"I believe I am converted. Saul of Tarsus, that you read to Freddy about last Sunday, was not more suddenly brought to light than I have been. Realy and truly, there is more virtue in kindness than in enmity. It blesses everything and everybody. He who bestows it, is as much blessed as he who receives it."

And then the wife, with her arm placed gently around her husband's neck, gently, kindly said:

"Dear Jack, wouldn't we both be happier if we would try to live by the blessed rules laid down by our Savior? Oh, I know that they were given by One who sought our highest good, and I think we should find joy in trying to square our lives by the golden rule."

And Jack with a kiss, made answer. "My darling, we will try."

Napoleon and the Sailor Boy.

In the year 1809 the French flotilla lay at Boulogne, waiting for an opportunity to make a descent upon the Southern shores of England. Day after day Napoleon Bonaparte paced the beach, sweeping with his telescope the blue expanse of the Channel, watching the appearance and disappearance of the English fleet.

Among the Englishmen who were prisoners at Boulogne was a sailor boy, who was permitted to ramble about the town and sea shore—it being reckoned impossible for him to make his escape.

One day as he was wandering along the beach gazing sorrowfully across the waves towards the white cliffs of dear England, and thinking of his home among the green lanes of Kent, he saw an empty hogshead floating shorewards with the advancing tide. As soon as the depth of the water would permit he ran into the sea, seized the barrel, shoved it to land, rolled it up the beach and hid it in a cave. The thought of home had nerved his arm, and a bright idea had dawned upon him and filled his heart with hope. He resolved to form a boat out of the barrel. With his clasp-knife for his only tool, he cut the barrel in two. He then went to the wood that lined the shore and brought down some willow twigs, with which he bound the staves tightly together. During the time of his boat-building he had frequently to leave the cave to watch the coming and going of the sentinels.

The sun was setting as he had finished his labor. In the frail bark he had so rudely and rapidly constructed he was going to attempt to cross the channel, fearless alike of its swift currents and the storms that might arise. He returned to his lodge to eat his supper and wait till darkness set in.

Slowly with the impatient prisoner did the hours pass by; but the night came at last, and he set forth on his perilous undertaking.

By a circuitous route he reached the cave. The wind was moaning along the sea, telling of a coming storm, and not a star glimmered in the sky.

"This is the darkest night I ever saw," said the sailor lad to himself; "but so much the better for me;" and down he went towards the water, bearing his boat on his back. But, alas! his hopes were to be disappointed; as he was about to launch it the sharp cry of "*qui vive?*" rang in his ear, and instantly the bayonet of a sentinel was pointed at his breast. He was taken to the encampment, placed in irons, and a guard set over him.

On the following morning when Napoleon was, as usual, pacing the beach, he was informed of the attempted escape of the lad, and the means he had employed.

"Let the boy and his boat be brought before me," he said.

The order was speedily obeyed. When Napoleon beheld the twig bound half barrel and the youthful form of the sailor, he smiled, and turning to the prisoner said, in a tone devoid of anger, for he admired the daring of the lad.

"Did you intend to cross the Channel in such a thing as that? And last night of all nights! Why, I would not have ventured one of my gunboats a mile from the shore! But I see how it is."

Napoleon looked compassionately upon the prisoner, who stood before him with a countenance in which boldness devoid of impudence was displayed.

"I see how it is. You have a sweetheart over yonder, and you long to see her."

"No, sir, I have no sweetheart."

"No sweetheart! What! A British sailor without a sweetheart?"

"I have a *mother*, sir, whom I have not seen for years, and *whom* I yearn to see."

"And thou *shalt see* her, my brave British boy. A right noble mother she must be to have reared so gallant a son! You shall be landed in England to-night. Take this," handing him a coin of gold; "it will pay your expenses home after you are put on shore. Farewell."

As the grateful boy bowed his thanks and walked away, Napoleon turned to one of his aide-de-camps and said: "I wish I had a thousand men with hearts like that boy!"

Bonaparte was as good as his promise. That very day he dispatched a vessel, bearing a flag of truce, which landed the lad at Hastings, in the neighborhood of which was his mother's home.

It is not necessary to tell of the mother and son; how they prayed their silent prayers of thankfulness; how they laid their heads on each other's shoulders and wept for very joy.

The sailor lad rejoined the navy. Many and many a time afterwards, when disabled for service, was he sorely distressed for want; often was his clothing scanty, and his head without a shelter; but the strongest and sternest of his necessities could never force him to part with the gift of the great Napoleon.

This deed of Napoleon was more glorious than if he had conquered a nation. The glory won by the sword is tarnished with blood, and sends sorrow and desolation into a thousand homes; but this simple act was greater than a victory on the battle-field, for by it Napoleon conquered two hearts by love, and filled with joy the home of a widow and an orphan boy.

◆

WHAT CULTURE THE PEACH REQUIRES.—The peach is known by the best cultivators as requiring great care in cultivation. Few things that grow out of the earth will pay so well for the care bestowed. And, without care, the peach is a failure. This, we may say, accounts to a great extent for the discouragements which attend the culture of this most delicious of fruits. It is tender, and therefore requires care: It must have it, or it will fail. Not only the amount of crop, but equally the quality, will fail without care. Let no one attempt peach culture, unless he intends to bestow the necessary time upon it. The grass must not only be kept out, but the ground must be mellow, and mellow throughout, but especially at the top. Fruit growers in the East grow corn or other crops, which require the stirring of the ground until the orchard bears. Then, the trees are cultivated as one would corn. The ground is kept well stirred: no grass nor weeds are permitted. This, aside from the effect of the climate, is the principal thing.

◆

"IT NEVER RAINS BUT POURS."—An old colored woman, going the streets of Schenectady, espied a little colored boy sitting on the steep of a fashionable house, crying piteously. Inquires the good old wench: "Whats de matter wid you, chick?" and chick answers: De matter's nuff—double trouble all ober de house. Fader am drunk, mudder am gone home wid de close, sis broke de lookingglass wid de broom stick, the baby hab got her eyes full ob cyan pepper, and little Pete Wook put de mustard on de har for goose grease. I put salt in my tea for de white sugar, wat mudder has wen Professor Hannibal comes to see her, and it made me sea sick. De dog licked Pete's face, and got his mouf full ob mustard, and lies under de bed howlen. De kitten got her hed in de milk pot, and I cut her hed of to save de pitcher, and I had to brak de pitchur to get de hed out, and de way I'll get licked when mudder cums home for setting de bed afire, will be a sin.

◆

NOTICE.—The following curious notice recently appeared on Ludford Church door Herts, and was previously read in the church:

"This is to give notice that no person is to be buried in this churchyard, but those living in the parish; and those who desire to be buried are desired to apply to Ephraim Grub, parish clerk."

◆

When Napoleon was only an officer of artillery, a Prussian officer said in his presence, with much pride:

"My countrymen fight only for glory; but Frenchmen fight for money."

"Your are right," replied Napoleon; "each of them fights for what he is in want of."

JOB PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF

Plain & Fancy Printing

SUCH AS

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS,
CARDS, BILL-HEADS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c., &c.,

Executed with neatness and dispatch,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES

AT THE OFFICE OF

The Constitutionalist.

Who will be Goat?

During the late war, a soldier of one of the New York regiments who was home on a furlough, visited New York City for the first time in his life. The boys in "blue," it will be remembered, were by no means given to the blues when away from the tented field, nor so much given to avarice as the celebrated Daniel Dancer, who wore hay on his feet to save leather. Our soldier was no exception to the general rule and was making the most of his limited sojourn in the Great Metropolis. Going up one of the by-streets one night, after paying homage to Bacchus during the day he fell in with a crowd of colored people on their way to church. In this state of inebriation, he very naturally went with the crowd into the church, thinking it a theatre, and congratulating himself on getting into the house without having to pay the usual fee, and anxiously waiting for the curtain to rise. The officiating clergyman arose and said:

"My bruddering, in dat las great day when de trump ob de lord shall blow, and de sheep shall go to the right and de goats to de left *who wants to be de goat*."

After a short pause he said again, raising his voice, "*I say who'll be de goat?*

A long pause followed, when he said in a still louder tone, "*who'll be de goat?*"

The soldier supposing the performance delayed for a person to represent a goat in some play, exclaimed:

"Look here, old fellow, rather than have this thing play out, *I'll be goat.*"

◆

A gentleman a few days since, carried home some mutton chops for breakfast, and a piece of corn beef for dinner, and gave them to his Irish cook with instructions to prepare them accordingly. What was his disgust when, at breakfast, the corned beef was served up, chopped up into minute pieces fried, while, on inquiry, he learned that the chops had been reserved to boil for dinner.

◆

A gentleman who had carefully trained up his servant in the way he should go, so that when his wife was present he might not depart from it, sent him with a box ticket for a theatre to a young lady. The servant returned when the gentleman and his wife was at dinner. He had, of course been told in giving answers to certain kind of questions, to substitute the masculine for the feminine pronoun in speaking of a lady.

"Did you see him?" said the gentleman, giving him the cue.

"Yes sir," replied the servant. "He said he'd go with a great deal of pleasure; and that he'd wait for you, sir."

"What was he doing?" asked the wife carelessly.

"He was putting on his bonnet," was the reply.

There was "fat in the fire" immediately.

◆

CURRANT LEAF TEA.—Currant leaves, when green, are much used by French country people for tea in cases of difficult digestion. With sugar this beverage is agreeable, aromatic, and possessed of exciting properties. The leaves have been distilled in the same way as those of peppermint balm, ect., the operation being stopped when the liquid obtained is equal in weight to the substance employed. They should be handled as little as possible, in order not to crush their odoriferous glands. This distilled water is a good vehicle for all stomach potations, and will keep two years.

◆

POETICAL REPORTER.—Here is the way they report local matters in the Savannah Republican:

Thomas Robinson was a sailor bold, who ploughed the briny deep, through regions hot, and regions cold, his visitors'd make you weep. Bold Thomas he did run ashore and took a glass of grog; and then he put down many more, and was lost in a fog.—Bold Thomas he lay in the street, as drunk as he could be; when Sergeant Green came round the beat, and took him decently. Before the Mayor was Thomas brought, quite early yester morn; he paid ten dollars for his sport, then sailed off for a horn.

◆

WORTH KNOWING.—A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been taken into the stomach, may be rendered almost instantaneously harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. This oil will neutralize every form of vegetable or mineral poison with which the physicians and chemists are acquainted.

◆

A fellow writes that he takes no stock in the "new woman's club." He says the "old woman's club" is enough for him, and frequently too much.

◆

A little girl in Yorkshire, when water was scarce, saved as much rain water as she could, and sold it to the washerwoman for a penny a pailful, and in this way obtained several shillings for the Missionary Society. When she brought it to the Secretary, she was not willing to tell her name. "But I must put down where the money came from," he said. "Call it then," replied the little girl, "rain from Heaven."

◆

☞ "*The Leaf*" (formerly *Peck Gazette*,) is a spicy little journal printed at Newark, N. J.

The Constitutionalist.

W. L. FORCE & BRO. - - Editors & Proprietors

Plainfield, N. J., June 25, 1868.

NOTICE.

The CONSTITUTIONALIST may be obtained of our popular news dealer, Wm. H. Williams, at the Post Office.

Democratic Convention for the Nomination of Governor and Presidential Electors.

The Democratic electors of the State of New Jersey will meet in their respective townships and Wards, at such time and places as may be designated, and appoint one delegate for every two hundred votes and one for every fraction over [illegible] votes polled at the late gubernatorial election within such Townships and Wards, to represent said electors in a State Convention to be held on Wednesday, the 22d day of July next, at 12 o'clock m., IN THE CITY OF TRENTON, for the purpose of nominating a person to be voted for as Governor of the State and [illegible] Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

By order of the State Central Committee.

DAVID NAAR, Chairman.

[illegible] D. W. VROOM, Secretary.

LYNO—At Stony Hills, N. J., June 13, Andrew J. Byrne, aged 1 year and 7 months.

* * *

Jacksonians! Attention!

A meeting of the Jackson Association will be held at the Democratic Reading Room on Wednesday evening, June 24th, at 8 o'clock.

NATHAN HARPER, *Pres't.*

EDWARD P. THORN, *Sec.*

* * *

Ourselves.

Owing to the press of advertisements and the publication of laws, our recent issues have not contained that amount of reading matter we desire to furnish patrons weekly. To meet the emergency we this week issue a supplement, and will likely have to repeat it occasionally. The prospect is that at no very distant day necessity will compel us to enlarge the "CONSTITUTIONALIST." It has so far proven itself to be a *live journal*, and we intend to make it increasingly so—one of the best in New Jersey. Until we can remedy every defect, we solicit the kind forbearance of our friends.

* * *

Democracy.

Never before was it a higher honor to be a Democrat than now, because such political designation means a defender of Constitutional Government—a loyalist to civic freedom, and to despotism an uncompromising foe.

The Democratic party is founded upon the enduring rock of principles, or it never would have survived the storms of calumny, corruption, vindictiveness, and nefarious misrepresentation it has passed through. Every artifice that diabolism could invent, the worst falsehoods Puritanical hatred ever coined, the mightiest engines that tyranny possesses, have all been brought into active service for the past ten years to overthrow and destroy the Democracy—the party of the people.

Yet, what do we behold?

Instead of sleeping in its grave, as enemies predicted, that grand old party of Jefferson and Jackson lives as of yore, and adding day by day to its strength, stands boldly forth, unbribed, unawed, and waving aloft in proud defiance its glorious banner of single hearted devotion to the compromises and obligations of the Constitution of the United States, vows that the Republic of Washington shall not be guillotined by red-handed Jacobinism.

Nought but the Democratic party can save to the American people the blessings of free institutions.

For that reason tyranny hates it and has sought its annihilation.

But the people are fast becoming undeceived, they see the arrant imposition that has been practiced upon them by the designing leaders of Radicalism, and by thousands and tens of thousands, all over the land, they are now rallying to the standard of Democracy and renewing allegiance to its time honored principles.

It is an honor to be a Democrat.

It is duty to country and to liberty.

It is obedience to the decree of 1776.

* * *

Vote Him Down.

Schuyler Colfax, the Radical nominee for Vice President, joined the Know Nothings at South Bend, Indiana, and then and there took upon himself the following obligations—neither of which has he ever shown a disposition or desire to disregard.

"In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses you do solemnly promise and swear that you, Schuyler Colfax, will not vote, nor give your influence, for any man, for any office in the gift of the people unless he be an American born citizen, in favor of *Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic.*"

"In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses you, Schuyler Colfax, do solemnly swear, if it may be legally done, you will, when elected or appointed to any official station, *conferring on you the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens or Roman Catholics from office or place*, and that you will in no case appoint such to any office or place in your gift."

Vote him down next November! Friends of civil and religious liberty!

* * *

Joe Brown, of Georgia, who announces himself as an "original secessionist," is President of a "Grant Club," in Georgia.

* * *

☞ For "local" intelligence, see 3rd page.

Quakerism on Grant.

The Chicago *Herald*, an organ of the society of Friends or Quakers, a very numerous and influential religious denomination in the West, thus speaks of the Radical candidate for President:

"We regard the nomination of General Grant as an error; he is solely a military man; has no reputation other than as a General; has never had an opportunity to display those talents necessary for an executive to represent this great and growing Republic. Knowing that a great Republic like ours can only be maintained by the wisest legislation and needs the services of great statesmen, we yet hand it over to schoolboys in experience and soldiers by profession. That those who serve their country well should be rewarded, we admit, but let us reward wisely. Because a noble soldier should snatch us from a watery grave, we would not feel bound to employ him as our physician."

* * *

Proof Offered.

Mr. Mungen, a member of Congress from Ohio, has more than once from his seat in the House declared as follows:

"I can prove by the testimony of officers of high position both of the United States, and of Confederate troops, that the proposition was made by the Confederate Government to pay three times the price in gold, cotton, and tobacco, for medicines for our soldiers at Andersonville and other Southern prisons; that these medicines should be put under charge of Federal surgeons, and be by them taken in person to the different Southern prisons, and used and distributed to and for the use of Union prisoners alone; this offer was made by the so-called Confederate Government through the proper officers of our Government, and was communicated by those latter officers to the proper heads of our Government, and that no response nor attention was paid to the proposition, although our soldiers were dying in those prisons for want of medicine, and the Confederate Government inform the proper officers of this Government of that fact in connection with the proposition.

I can prove that these propositions were received by our officers when transmitted to the proper authorities, and that they never received any response."

It is due to the cause of truth and justice that a proper opportunity should be afforded Mr. Mungen to produce his promised evidence. We have had enough falsification, let us now have facts, damage whom they may.

* * *

Butler and his Alta Vela compatriots are making a great ado about improper influences to induce Senators to vote against impeachment, only to divert public attention from an investigation of the means taken to secure conviction.

* * *

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, in a recent letter says:

"All the pressure, and it was very great—more than you know of—was on the other side, as an investigation, if one is ever had, will show. But *for outside pressure I think no such vote as thirty-five could have been obtained for conviction on the eleventh article.*"

* * *

There are now thousands of office-holders hired to execute the needless acts of a Radical Congress whose aggregate salaries annually amount to many million of dollars, and to pay for that swarm of substance eaters, every farmer, mechanic and laborer throughout the land *is taxed heavier* than the subjects of any living King or Emperor the wide world over.

* * *

The apple blossoms are gone, the fruit is growing, and Wade is not in the White House. Benjamin is a false prophet, and Charles a non-commissioned minister to the Court of St. James.

"Hail! Columbia! happy land."

* * *

The Radicals expect to succeed by absorbing the attention of the people on the military trappings of Gen. Grant, as the victims of the juggernaut are crushed under its wheels while getting at the tawdry glitterings that bedeck the body of the wooden god.

* * *

"Trooly Loil."

South Carolina has been reconstructed according to the Radical pattern—white citizens disfranchised and carpet-baggers and negroes made voters and office holders. The following is a list of the new officials of that new "trooly loil" State, and from it will be gleaned the interesting fact that the whole batch pay an aggregate taxation of *nearly seventeen dollars*:

Governor—R. K. Scott, of Ohio	$00 70
Lieutenant Governor—L. Boozer, S. C.	15 50
Secretary of State—F. L. Cardozo, negro	00 00
Comptroller General—J. L. Neagle, S. C.	00 00
Treasurer—N. G. Parker, Massachusetts	00 00
Attorney General—D. H. Chamberlain, Mass.	00 00
Superintendent of Education—J. K. Jillson, Mass.	00 00
Adjutant and Inspector General—F. J. Moses, Jr., S. C.	1 00
Total	$16 90

South Carolina is now fitted for representation in Ben Butler's Congress.

* * *

A. S. Welch, elected to the United States Senate from Florida by the negro legislature of that State, is a carpet-bagger from Michigan, having gone to that State a short time since for his health. He was formerly principal of the State Normal School. He knows as much about the wants of the people of Florida as a goose does about bringing up a brood of chickens.

* * *

Senator Yates, of Illinois, says the Radical party cannot stand still—*it must move on.* That is more than some of its prominent leaders can always do.

Our national debt is so immense it requires a good arithmetician to compute it, and still worse, it is increasing. Under Radical rule no improvement need be looked for.

* * *

Colfax is worried about that $200 he filched from the poor old widows of Trenton. Let him worry. Chickens will come home to roost.

* * *

Grant is commended for "simplicity." We suppose that trait consists in thinking that the soldiers who *fought for the Union* are going to vote for him upon a *dis-union* platform. The soldiers are not "simple" if the Radical Grant is.

* * *

Stevens is said to be disgusted with the conduct of Butler and Bingham. Where is the Radical party going to?

* * *

The soldiers in Washington refused to vote for the Radical candidate for Mayor and were traduced by Forney's *Chronicle* in consequence.

* * *

Donnelly said Washburne carried Grant in his pocket, upon which Butler is reported to have remarked "that was the place for small change."

* * *

A meeting of soldiers to ratify the nomination of Grant was called at Laporte, Indiana, but not a single "blue coat" made his appearance.

* * *

Senator Doolittle truthfully declared in the Senate the other day—"He is a rebel who opposes the Constitution and would trample it under foot." That is so, and it is not necessary to go South to find rebels.

* * *

The Germans in St. Louis refuse to take part in ratifying the nomination of Grant and Colfax.

* * *

Taxation is rapidly exhausting the resources of the American people. The only hope for relief is to vote out Radicalism root and branch.

* * *

The Radical idea of American industry is—the taxing of white labor in the North to support negro idleness in the South.

* * *

Butler is now called the "National Coroner," because he is holding an inquest over the remains of impeachment.

* * *

Butler's remark that "Banks would find New Orleans a lemon well squeezed," is likely to prove applicable to the United States treasury under the plundering operations of a Radical Congress.

* * *

Butler says that some years ago he made up his mind to migrate to China. We congratulate the Celestials upon the happy fact (to them) that he failed to carry such design into execution.

* * *

The Toledo *Commercial* has discovered that Chief Justice Chase was an original secessionist, and that is the reason why he has not tried Jeff Davis. He will soon be accused of complicity in the assassination of Lincoln.

* * *

The Loyal Leaguers in New York have stricken the name of Andrew Johnson from the roll of honorary membership.—Those are the same chaps whom Horace Greeley denounced as "blockheads."—Much wood yet remains in the country.

* * *

Some Radicals say that Chief Justice Chase has been bought and paid for.—What marketable commodities the Radicals must be! Where did the Democrats get money from to purchase so many of them? Democracy is certainly immensely rich or Radicalism deplorably cheap.

* * *

The people of Michigan declared by a majority of nearly 40,000 against negro suffrage, and they are not willing to sanction the falsehood promulgated by the Grant and Colfax platform that every other State has not the right to do the same thing.

* * *

The public debt is *increasing*. The revenues for the past year have fallen largely below the estimates. The Radicals in Congress are squandering money with shameless profligacy. Are the tax-payers content?

* * *

"It is proposed to elect Napoleon first consul," said the French officer. "Opinion is free again. Every man can vote as he pleases, but every one who votes against Napoleon will be taken to the head of his regiment and shot." That savors strongly of the Radical plan of free suffrage.

* * *

The Clinton County (Illinois) *Independent* has abandoned Radicalism and now does battle for Democracy. The editor says: "Most of the good men, who originally belonged to the Republican party, are leaving it, and the rest ought to."

* * *

Florida has a Governor from Wisconsin and a Senator from Michigan. How Radicalism regards the will of the people.

* * *

Grant will find it more difficult to successfully ride the Chicago platform with Colfax hanging to his back than he did to ride the donkey in the circus, backed by a monkey.

The Washington correspondent of the Trenton *True American* thus speaks:

Having Africanized Washington, the Radicals are themselves disgusted with it. Logan—one of the impeachers—has a motion on hand for a removal of the National Capitol. But, here is the difficulty. In view of what they have done at Washington, no other place will receive them. It would be a blessing to the country if the present Congress could transport themselves to that space in the sky to which the other impeacher, Boutwell, wished to send Andrew Johnson. We fear, however, that none of them will ever take an upward course.

* * *

Rum and Negroes.

Mr. Sumner wants a bill passed to relieve from tax certain cargoes of rum now waiting shipment from Boston and Salem to Africa. The association of ideas may be whimsical, but this recalls the old time when the good people of New England did a thriving business bartering rum for slaves. The skippers of Boston and Salem no longer bring back slaves; but they still find a good market for rum. We do not wish to intrude, but it does seem to us a little odd that Mr. Sumner, the leader of the party of moral ideas, and Senator Wilson, (the head of the Massachusetts teetotalers), should be so anxious to obtain facilities for the exportation of so much rum to Africa. Is this love for the negro, or a nice little item of business?—*Journal of Commerce.*

* * *

The Chicago platform on the money questions reminds one of the old rhyme slightly altered:

It wires in, and wires out,
And still it leaves all folks in doubt
If U. S. Grant and N. Negro
Should pay in gold or in greenbacks.

* * *

Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, says in connection with the Impeachment affair: "I acted upon a firm conviction of duty to my country, to the accused, to myself, and to God." Those solemn obligations are just what the Radicals wished him to abjure and then go it blind for party.

* * *

At least one-half of the present national debt is the result of Radical stealing during the war. A legitimate and honest expenditure of the public money would have reduced the present debt quite one-half.—Mr. Dawes, Radical, of Massachusetts, admitted the stealings the first year had been equal to *two hundred and forty millions of dollars*, and that is nothing in comparison with what followed.

* * *

Who doubts that if suffrage is a subject of Congressional consideration in the Southern States, that it is not equally so in the Northern States? Is it a subject of Congressional power in one part of the Union, and of the local authorities in another? Who is silly enough to believe any such nonsense? The Radicals say so, in their Chicago resolutions; but they know that the whole thing is a sham and a cheat.

* * *

Put this and that together.

He (Grant) *cannot carry our banner unless he wears our uniform.* He cannot lead this party unless we know where he means to go.—*New York Tribune.*

In times like the present it is impossible or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left there to execute the will of the people.—*Grant's letter of acceptance.*

THE MARKETS.

☞ Corrected weekly by P. M. French & Sons and Freeman & Pangborn.

Wheat Flour, ℔ cwt.	[illegible]
Wheat Flour (Genesee) ℔ cwt.	[illegible]
Rye Flour, ℔ cwt.	5 25
Indian Meal	[illegible]
Feed	[illegible]
Wheat, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	[illegible] cts
Butter, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Pork (salt)	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Shoulders	16
Cheese	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]
Tongues	[illegible]

Marriages.

CONAWAY—THOMPSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, at Westerly, R. I., June 13th, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Robert S. Conaway, of this place, to Miss Phebe M. Thompson, of Westerly, R. I.

MOREHOUSE—CONOVER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, June [illegible], by Rev. J. C. [illegible], Chas. H. Morehouse to Fannie L. Conover, all of this place.

JENKINS—STOTHOFF.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Flemington, N. J., by the Rev. Mr. Janeway, Mr. Newton Jenkins, of this place to Miss Mary Stothoff, of Flemington.

WOODRUFF—BEACH.—At Rahway, N. J., June 11th, in the 1st Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. [illegible], Mr. William A. Woodruff, of Plainfield to Miss Marie G. Beach, of Rahway.

Deaths.

COLLINS.—At Westfield, N. J., June 18th, Mrs. Sarah Collins, aged [illegible] years, 3 months and 27 days.

PECK.—Suddenly in this place, Friday, June 19, George H. [illegible] of W. V. Peck, of Scotch Plains, N. J., aged 1 year and 10 months.

VOORHEES.—Suddenly, in this place, Friday, June 19th, George Augustus, only son of Jeremiah Voorhees, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 8 years, 2 months and 17 days.

SMALLEY.—At Millington, N. J., June 19th, Henry C. Smalley, aged 16 years.

FIELD.—In this place, June 22d, of apoplexy, Mr. [illegible] Field, aged 66 years.

SHOTWELL.—In this place, June 23d, Mrs. Jane H., wife of Edmund Shotwell, aged 50 years and 11 months.

Noon & Brother,
PRACTICAL
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
No. 3½ Bank Street, Newark, N. J.
Also, dealers in
Lead and Iron Pipe, Valves, Steam, Water & Gas Fittings, Water Gauges, Steam Whistles, Steam Coils & Boilers furnished to order.
DWELLINGS, STORES & FACTORIES
Heated by steam in the best and most approved manner and warranted.
NOON & BROTHER,
3½ Bank street, Newark, N. J.
JAS. NOON, JOHN NOON. [illegible]

$2 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the evening, 19th inst., a BLACK and TAN DOG, about 8 months old. Had on a brass and leather collar, with silver plate and small brass padlock. Answers to the name of "Dan." The above reward will be paid to any person returning him to JOHN C. BERRY, June [illegible] [illegible] street.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

The subscribers, commissioners appointed by the Orphans' Court of Union County, [illegible] of the Real Estate whereof Peter Hill died, seized, situate in the town of New Providence, in said County, will by virtue of an order of the said Orphans' Court, [illegible] sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the premises, in said Township of New Providence, on Monday, the [illegible] day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the farm, with the appurtenances, late the property of said Peter Hill, deceased, in said County, being the farm and premises now occupied by the widow of said deceased, [illegible] acres of land, more or less, with the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or appertaining. Conditions made known at sale by

DAVID E. TOWNLEY,
JOHN LITTLE,
JOHN WOOD,
Commissioners.

May 17th, 1868—[illegible]

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF
Real Estate for Taxes.

WILL offer at public sale to the highest bidder for [illegible] [illegible], at 2 o'clock p. m., at S. Coles' Hotel, Scotch Plains, N. J., 1 lot of land, [illegible] Hugh McDonald.

Amount of tax, 1867	$2 45
Costs and interest	60
	$3 15

Also, at same time and place a lot of unoccupied land belonging to estate of Isaac Hall, for taxes of years 1866-67.

Amount of taxes	$5 22
	1 53
	$7 15

JOHN M. C. MARSH, Collector.
Westfield, N. J., June [illegible], 1868—[illegible]

DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF PLAINFIELD.
INCORPORATED JUNE 22, 1868.
OFFICE—AT POPE, PARSE & MUNDY'S STORE.
Open on Thursday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M., and Friday from 3 to 5 P. M.
Six per cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $[illegible].
ELSTON MARSH, President.
ELIAS R. POPE, Treasurer.
The first day for receiving deposits will be on Friday, June 26th, from 3 to 5 P. M., at the office of the Treasurer. All money deposited on or before July 1, will draw interest from the 1st of July. [illegible]

Fourth of July Festival,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
M. E. CHURCH,
At Laing's Hall,
Continuing through the day and evening
MUSIC, ICE CREAM,
Flowers, Etc.

KIRK'S
Photograph Gallery,
No. 194 Broad Street,
(Opp. the Park), Newark, N. J.
This gallery in the last two years has accumulated over
2,000 NEGATIVES,
Which is proof of the immense patronage it has received. These Negatives are, many of them, of persons deceased or removed to distant parts, and will therefore be valuable to their friends, who can purchase them at
ONE DOLLAR EACH,
and in so doing, can have duplicates printed at any time they may desire, as we have the negatives registered so that we can furnish them very readily. We ask your attention to this as our specialty, somewhat limited, and we also therefore, prepare to them, to make room for them. Call and see our specimens of
Porcelain,
Which cannot be excelled. Copies of old pictures made any size, and colored any style, in the most artistic manner.

Novelty in Photography.
EVERY lady and gentleman may now at a very trifling expense have their likenesses photographed on the dials of their watches.
The proprietor of the well-known Newark Gallery of Art, No. 194 Broad Street, Newark, is now making a speciality of producing correct photographic likenesses on Porcelain Watch Dials. Our facilities for doing this, and all other branches of Photography, are the very best to be obtained, and such as will always insure dispatch and accuracy.
☞ Please call and examine our specimen pictures on Porcelain, Watch Dials, &c., at the First Floor Photograph Gallery, 194 Broad Street, (Mellor Row) at Newark, N. J. [illegible]

Fly and Mosquito
Window screens!
(Walker's patent) manufactured by
G. T. TOMPKINS,
Halsey Street, (cor. Academy,) Newark, N. J.
These screens took the
First Premium
at Waverly last year. They are self-supporting, free from the sash, and moving by the top or bottom of the window at pleasure.
Over $3,000 worth of them
are in use in Newark and vicinity. All kinds of wood and styles of wire.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Parties sending orders are particularly desired to make the exact measurements of which between window tops.
Screen Doors made to order, also the common screen. June[illegible]

GEORGE R. POUND,
Rear of 1st National Bank,
(Formerly Townsend's Tannery)
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
DEALER IN
Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Tallow, &c.,
For which a Cash Price will be paid at any time on delivery. Jan[illegible]

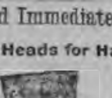
192 BROAD 192
DRY GOODS.
Great Opening Sale of Spring and Summer
DRESS GOODS
At the New and Popular Dry Goods Store of
M'Manus & M'Laughlin
192 BROAD STREET,
Newark, N. J., (opposite the Park.)
5,000 Yds. Black Alpaca,
At [illegible] per yard—worth [illegible].
5,000 Yds. Colored Alpaca,
In all shades, [illegible] to [illegible] cts. per yard.
5,000 Yds. Colored Poplins,
At a great bargain
50,000 Yards of Plaid, Stripe, and Fancy Dress Goods,
At prices to suit all. Also from auction, a large stock
Spring Shawls
At New York prices—consisting of Broche, Paisley, Stella, Plain Thibet and fine Wool Shawls, just purchased from auction. Also a very large assortment of Ladies'
Cloaking, Cloths and Sacking,
Which we are selling at a very low price. Also
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
For men and boy's wear—cheap.
White Goods
Plain, plaid and striped Jaconets in all patterns, and Nainsook Muslin—very cheap. A large stock of Irish Linens and Linen Damasks, just opened, from auction.
Muslins for the Million!
From 12½ cts. per yard upwards.
500 pieces spring styles Calico,
Just opened, from 10 to 12½ cts. per yard. A great variety of French, English and American Ginghams, at wholesale prices. We call attention to our stock of
Black Silks,
Plain and corded, for Sacks, which we are selling below New York prices. Also by the large assortment of Ladies' Silk and Cloth Sacks, from
$4 to $30 EACH
A lot of double all-wool shawls to close out at $3 50 to $4 each—worth $7 to $8 50.
☞ Quick Sales and Small Profits—Our Motto.
McMANUS & McLAUGHLIN,
Opposite the Park. 192 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
[illegible]

A. H. VAN HORN,
Having taken the whole building at
65 MARKET STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.,
(Between Washington and Plane sts.,) would invite the public to call and examine his large stock of
NEW AND SECOND HAND
FURNITURE!
Consisting of sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, mahogany bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, bureaus, [illegible] Mattresses, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Bedding, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Wood and Willow ware, at 25 per cent less than on Broad Street, where they pay high rents. Having no stairs to climb, we hope there will be no objection to purchasing first-class goods at second-hand Furniture Store.
Highest Prices paid for Second-hand Household Goods.
N. B.—No Interest to any other store.
[illegible] A. H. VAN HORN.

Your Attention One Moment.
WE have something that we would publish to the world: It is within the reach of every one. The
PIVOT-ACTING BRACE!
A superior suspender for Skirts or Pants,
An unequalled Brace for the Shoulders
Always a Suspender,
A Brace or not, at pleasure.
☞ Its simplicity, durability, ease and convenience commend it to every lady, gentleman or youth.
☞ Examine it yourself, and be convinced that all herein stated is true.
Price 75 Cents, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.
FOR SALE AT
Palmer & Mulford's
Gents' Furnishing Goods Rooms
826 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.,
Where every description of Gents' Furnishing Goods and Toilet articles may be found.
☞ SHIRTS to order, of our own Manufacture and a Fit Guaranteed every time.
☞ Look for the sign of the Golden Shirt.
PALMER & MULFORD,
[illegible] 826 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

LOOKING GLASSES!
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
5,000 Looking Glasses,
At from 10 Cents to $100 each.
New Plates for Old Frames, New Frames for Old Plates, Engravings, Photographs, Wreaths, Business Cards, Anything and everything framed to order at the
Looking Glass and Picture Frame Factory,
Rear of 316 Broad St.,
NEWARK, N. J.
C. H. LEONARD.
(Open only from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.) [illegible]

Patent Sulphur
and all kinds of
Medicated Baths,
Given by
Mrs. J. L. Hathway & Son,
NO. 16 BANK STREET,
Near Broad Street. NEWARK, N. J.
☞ Ladies and Gents' Baths [illegible]
[illegible]
Wanted Immediately!
20,000 Heads for Hats!



APPLY TO
E. T. CASE, Hatter,
218 BROAD STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.
WE call public attention to the largest and greatest variety of Spring and Summer Goods in our line ever offered in this city.
OUR SILK HAT
FOR STYLE AND BEAUTY, STANDS A NO. 1.
☞ We call special attention to our
Young Gents' Style of Silk Hat,
WHICH TAKES THE LEAD.
Our Fancy Styles of
FUR & CLOTH HATS
In endless variety, unsurpassed in quality. We cannot fail to please all who may favor us with their custom.
N. B.—All Hats previously purchased at this house.
☞ Remember, 218 BROAD STREET,
Newark, N. J. [illegible]

Grand Opening
OF
Spring AND Summ'r Goods
AT
Pope,
Parse &
Mundy's
TEMPLE of FASHION
WHERE MAY BE FOUND THE
Largest Assortment of Goods!
Ever before offered in Plainfield, at prices which
Cannot be Beat!
Consisting of all the latest and leading styles of
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
SACKINGS.
A large assortment at low prices.
POPLINS,
DELAINES,
ALAPACAS.
We would call especial attention to our White Goods department, where will be found a large and complete assortment of
Piques,
Jaconets,
Cambrics,
Swiss, &c.
A complete assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
HOSIERY, &c.
Oil Cloths, Mats & Matting,
Carpets, &c.,
In fact everything kept in a first-class store. Call and see our stock.
Pope, Parse & Mundy.
apr[illegible] Cor. Front and Somerset Sts.

Bakery for Sale at Westfield.
RARE Chance for a Baker. Now in the town of 1500 inhabitants, new buildings, three story, with French roof and movable Ovens. Enquire of
LAMON E. MARSH,
[illegible] Westfield, N. J.

Local and State Items.

☞ Book Binding.—Every description of Book Binding done in the latest styles and at the lowest possible rates, at this office.

☞ Notice to Six Months Subscribers.—On our books we have a number of subscribers to The Constitutionalist for six months, commencing on the first of January last. The time for which these subscriptions were taken have expired, and those wishing to continue are requested to give us notice to that effect or we shall be obliged to erase their names from our list, giving them a couple of week's grace, however. Friends, send in your renewals at once.

☞ Sad Catastrophe.—On Friday afternoon as the train due at Plainfield at noon, was passing the gravel pit, situated between this place and Scotch Plains, one of the passengers noticed the body of a boy lying on the edge of the bank, and from the position of the body concluded that he had been drowned. On the train arriving at the depot, he gave the alarm, and a number of persons at once started for the spot, and arriving there found that a laborer, working for Mr. Magie, had discovered the body and had brought it to the top of the bank, and had also discovered two suits of clothes lying near, which gave rise to the supposition that another body must be at the bottom of the pond. Search was immediately instituted, but the efforts of the searchers were unavailing. The body already found was accordingly brought to Plainfield for recognition, no one knowing who it was. A party was immediately formed, who were about starting with boats and hooks to search still further for the other body, when they were met by a returning party with the corpse, it having been found at the bottom of the pond by a colored man named Charles Drake, who had entered the water and dove for it. One of the bodies proved to be George R. L. Peck, son of Mr. W. V. Peck, of Scotch Plains, and the other, George Augustus Voorhees, son of Jeremiah Voorhees, of Brooklyn, N. Y., both aged about 8 years. The boys were on their way home from school in Plainfield, and it is supposed stopped at the gravel pit to swim and thus met their untimely end.—Mr. Voorhees lost a daughter 18 years of age, by drowning, about four years ago, at Coney Island, and had recently buried another daughter, and has now lost his only remaining child by drowning. His affliction is sorely and severely felt. Coroner [illegible] empanelled the following jury: T. J. Gillies, T. F. French, E. Campbell, Aaron Cornell, Benj. Magie, Jesse Layton, J. D. Brown, J. N. Honeyman and I. E. Parker, who returned a verdict of "accidental drowning."

☞ A solemn event, showing the uncertainty of human life, occurred in this village on Monday morning last. Uriah Field, a highly respectable resident of Plainfield, and a member of the Society of Friends, having accompanied some relatives to the Railroad station and witnessed their departure on the 8.15 train for New York, took a seat just inside of the door leading from the passenger room to the platform. He had been there seated but a few moments, when he was observed to fall suddenly to the floor, and almost as soon as assistance could reach him, the vital spark had fled. Doctors Craig and Stephens were speedily on the spot, but their skill availed naught. The cause of death was a violent attack of apoplexy. Mr. Field apparently enjoyed robust health. He was a man of courteous manners, a warm hearted friend, an affectionate husband, and in every particular a worthy citizen. He lived on Second street, near Washington, and selected Plainfield for an abode about two years ago. These sudden visitations preach loudly and evidence the truth that "in the midst of life we are in death."

☞ A Jackson Democratic Association for the Township of Westfield was regularly organized on Saturday evening last. The following named gentlemen were elected and installed as its officers:

Addison S. Clark—President.
George R. Nichol—Vice President,
John M. C. Marsh—Recording Secretary.

☞ The Jackson Democratic Association of Plainfield perfected organization Tuesday evening last, by adopting a Constitution and By-Laws and electing additional officers. The roll now stands:

President—Nathan Harper,
Vice President—John W. Murray,
Recording Sec'y—Edward P. Thorn,
Corresponding Sec'y—Samuel Manning,
Treasurer—William E. Gardner.

☞ "Sherbit Soda," at Voorhees' Drug Store.

☞ A number of dogs have recently been poisoned to death in Plainfield, by some persons unknown. This wholesale slaughter of animals seems uncalled for, as there have been no cases of hydrophobia in our town, and some valuable animals are likely to be suddenly brought to grief.

☞ Mrs. Sarah Collins, an old lady in her one hundred and second year, died in the village of Westfield last week. She retained to the last her faculties in a most remarkable degree. She could relate circumstances that happened during the Revolutionary war, and events that occurred nearly a century ago with great accuracy. On her one hundredth birth-day she invited her friends and neighbors to call and see her; over a hundred accepted the invitation and received a hearty welcome, and were entertained with a grace that might cause some of our young ladies to blush.

☞ The Division of the Sons of Temperance of this place, having fitted up in good style a new room, are now turning their attention to the diffusion of Temperance principles by lectures, etc. The Rev. George Porter, of Linden, a very eloquent lecturer, will deliver a popular lecture on Thursday evening June 25, at ½ to 8 o'clock, in the Methodist Church. All are invited to be present. Admission free.

☞ "Parlor Iron," or Spiced soda, at Voorhees' Drug store.

☞ Plainfield Dime Savings' Institution.—On Monday evening, June 22d, the Plainfield Dime Savings' Institution was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Elston Marsh.
Vice-Presidents—Stephen O. Horton and Isaac P. Brown.
Managers—William White, James Clark, Nathan Harper, C. H. Stillman, Clark Rogers, Peter Gordine, William S. Cook, John C. Sutphen, Lewis E. Clark, Levi Hetfield, Isaac S. Dunham, Elston M. Dunn, J. B. Coward, Rudolph M. Titsworth, Carmon Parse, Enos W. Runyon, Jacob Thorn.
Board of Investment—Stephen O. Horton, James Clark, Jos B. Coward, William White, C. H. Stillman, and the Treasurer, *Ex-officio*.
Secretary and Treasurer—Elias R. Pope.

Office Hours—Tuesday evening, from 6 to 8 p.m., and Fridays, from 3 to 5 p.m.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $1,000.

☞ All the different Syrups, at Voorhees' Drug store.

Election of Chief.—On Monday evening Thos. F. French Esq., was elected as Chief Engineer by the Fire Department of Plainfield.

☞ Picnic.—We learn that a grand Pic Nic under the auspices of St. Mary's Church, of this place, will be held in a few weeks, due notice of which will be given.

☞ Fourth of July Festival.—A Festival for the benefit of the M. E. Church, of Plainfield, will be held on the Fourth, at Laing's Hall, to continue through the day and evening. We have no doubt the ladies will exert themselves on this as on other occasions to make this a pleasant and profitable affair.

☞ Buy your Linen, Alpaca Goods, Cassimere Suits, Cottonade and Tweed Suits, Linen Vests, Linen Pants, &c., at R. Dunham's.

☞ Fatal Railroad Accident.—On Monday morning the 8:20 train from this place ran over a Swede, named Johnson, when near Elizabeth, throwing him down an embankment. Death resulted from his injuries in a few hours after the occurrence. Johnson was walking on the track, and stepped over to the other to avoid a coal train up and was caught by the passenger train down, hence the accident.

☞ A Sensible Horse.—It is a fact well known that Mr. R. J. Hageman keeps constantly on hand at his store, in Cherry street, a large supply of flour, feed, &c. It would appear that from a scene we witnessed on Tuesday afternoon that even the horses passing the store have found out the excellent quality of his stock of feed. While a driver was turning his horse and wagon in front of his store the animal took an idea that he would enter, and despite the efforts of said driver managed to get its head into the open door, much to the enjoyment of a crowd of lookers-on. Hageman's is a good place to buy flour, feed, &c.

☞ The first trot of the season came off on the track of the Plainfield Driving Park on the 17th inst., and as far as we could judge, all that was promised in the programme was effectually carried out. We were pleased to notice that no betting or liquor selling was allowed by the Association on their grounds. The horses were called to the stand at 3 P. M. Taylor's horse (black) did not arrive in time, the trot was therefore between "Mount Holly" and "Zeke Davis." The afternoon was fine and pleasant, the track in good order and both horses looked fresh and "eager for the trot." Soon after 3 o'clock scoring commenced, and the fourth time the word was given the horses getting off evenly and in fine style. On the first half mile both horses broke, and both got to their work again about the same time, "Mount Holly" winning the heat in 3.01.

2nd Heat—A very pretty one—both horses getting off together at the second scoring. On completing the first quarter "Mount Holly" made a bad break and "Zeke Davis" took the pole, easy, which he kept until he reached the 3rd quarter. "Mount Holly" gradually gaining, closed the gap and came in about half a length ahead, winning the heat in 2.55½.

3rd Heat—Both horses got a fair start, but "Zeke Davis" brushed up smartly and took the pole from "Mount Holly" and kept it the entire heat, wining in 2.55.

4th Heat—While preparing the horses for this heat, "Mount Holly" slipped from his attendants and came very near getting away, he upset the sulky, spilled the driver and broke a shaft of the sulky. Repairing the break occupied some twenty minutes, at the expiration of which time the horses were called and started. At the commencing of this heat the buckle of the check rein on 'Mount Holly' caught, cramping his head to one side, and his driver was obliged to counteract this by pulling entirely on one line, consequently he could not manage him as he wished and came very near being distanced, "Zeke Davis" winning the heat in 2.53.

5th Heat—Both horses having won two heats each and this being the deciding heat, the drivers scored a number of times before they came up together, but finally got the word. "Zeke Davis" opened quite a gap and trotted finely; on the second half mile "Mount Holly" held himself out and gained on "Zeke Davis" on the turn, and just before entering the home stretch, head to Zeke Davis' wheel, "Mount Holly" broke and gained on his opponent; he however recovered very quickly and trotted well, taking the pole from "Zeke Davis," which he kept to the score and came in a dozen lengths ahead—the driver of "Zeke Davis" having held up. "Mount Holly" won the heat in 2.59.

The attendance was good and all appeared satisfied with the performance of both horses.

☞ New Democratic Hall and Reading Room.—A new Hall and Reading Room is being erected by Mr. J. M. C. Marsh, at Westfield, to be occupied as a Democratic headquarters. The building will be completed by the 10th of July, and will be appropriately dedicated about that time.

☞ Delightful Soda Water at Voorhees' Drug store, with thirty different syrups.

☞ The Scotch Plains Mutual Theft Detecting Society, incorporated and chartered by Act of Legislature, will meet in the Academy at the above place on Monday evening July 6th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President, Treasurer, and six Directors, for the ensuing year. A full attendance of members is desired.

☞ An Extension.—Among the many improvements now going on in this place we notice that quite an addition, built of brick, is being made to the building about to be occupied by Messrs. Onderdonk & Fisher, sash and blind manufacturers, near the depot. The brick building will be used as an engine room.

☞ Base Ball.—There will be a meeting of the "Union Base Ball Club," held at Thorn's Hotel, on Thursday, June 25, at 8 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be transacted.

Daring Robbery.—On Tuesday afternoon, while the Sunday School scholars were parading our streets, the house of Mr. John D. Egbert, corner of Fourth and Centre Sts., was entered and robbed of about $7,000 in U. S. bonds, silver ware, &c..

We have since learned that the coachman of Mr. Egbert was seen in the house about the time the robbery was committed, and this, together with other strong suspicions, led to his arrest and lodgment in the jail at Elizabeth to answer the charge.

☞ On the occasion of the Sunday School Anniversary in this place on Tuesday last, the different schools made a fine display and everything passed off very pleasantly. Dodsworth's fine band was in attendance, and discoursed sweet music. The scholars of each school, formed in line, in front of the M. E. Church, after which they marched to Dow's grove, where there was some excellent singing.

☞ New Paper.—The publication of a new weekly will be commenced in Plainfield the first week in September next. It is to be called "*The Central New Jersey Times*," E. Dean Dow, editor and proprietor. The *Times* office will be in the new building now being erected on Cherry St., opposite the Post Office.

☞ The Annual benevolent visit to the pastor of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church is to take place this (Wednesday) evening. The pastor (the Rev. James C. Buchanan,) is a most excellent, worthy and devoted young man, as the work of his labors in that place during the past winter most unmistakably indicate. Mr. Buchanan is, a somewhat "new man" in that place, and it is to be hoped that the people will turn out and give him a most hearty, substantial and appreciative remembrance.

☞ The commencement exercises of Rutger's College, New Brunswick were held last week. The graduating class did nobly.

☞ Henry Herpts, aged 50, was found at a late hour a few nights since lying upon the sidewalk in Philadelphia, overcome by weakness. He was taken to the Central Station, and next morning removed to the county prison. A few hours after being placed in the cell he committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He stated that he was from Elizabeth, where his son resided, and that he was moneyless.

☞ A gentleman from Philadelphia has established near Bloomsbury, Warren county, several extensive ponds for the raising of trout, and has now over 20,000 fish in them.

☞ "Ambrosia Syrup," at Voorhees' Drug store.

☞ Numerous citizens of Burlington having been satisfied that valuable letters forwarded to them were robbed of their contents, and in some instances destroyed, gave information of their suspicions to the Post Office Department at Washington, when a detective was sent on to work up the case. After remaining in Burlington, a few days, the detective became convinced that the robberies were perpetrated through the agency of the letter carrier, a girl about fifteen years of age. She was arrested, and being charged with the crime made a confession of the whole matter.

She said she had been in the practice of taking the letters to the residence of a Mrs. Miller, where they were opened, and the contents—if in money, jewelry, &c., divided between the parties concerned. If in drafts or checks, they were destroyed.

These robberies have been going on for some two or three months, but it is thought that not more than from $75 to $100 in money, have been obtained during the time. The girl herself says that she never received more than three or four dollars as her share.

Mrs. Miller and her two daughters have been held to bail for their appearance at the next term of Court. The girl who made the confession is held as a witness.

☞ A little daughter of B. Carples, in New Brunswick, was scalded to death accidentally, by the servant, who fell and spilled boiling coffee on the child.

☞ "Nectarine Soda," at Voorhees' Drug store.

☞ Judgment has been entered against the New Jersey Railroad Company in Newark for obstructing public streets with standing cars. The penalty is $25 fine.

☞ A beautiful little gothic church, built by Mr. Gabriel West, of Eatontown, Monmouth County, as a memorial of his only son, recently deceased, was consecrated by Bishop Odenheimer on Friday morning last.

☞ Clothing cut and made, and warranted to fit, at R. Dunham's cheap Clothing store, Front street.

☞ The rush is increasing daily, at R. Dunham's Cheap Clothing store, to secure his cheap goods, which he is offering less than Newark or New York prices. Call soon and get some of his bargains in clothing, hats, caps &c.

☞ In the lower counties of New Jersey the pea crop is reported to be almost a failure. Some truckers will not get much more than their seed.

New Jersey Institute of Progressive Medicine.

112 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J.

DIRECTORS:

J. MADDOX, M. D., A. D. BOLLOCK, M. D., J. P. TURNER, M. D.,
R. R. STILL, H. S. CARR, A. CARPENTER, "

President, - - - - - - *Dr. A. H. CARPENTER*,
Secretary, - - - - - - *J. J. LACE, M. D.*,

Consulting Physician, JOSEPH MADDOX, M. D.

The Institute will be open daily from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m., for the treatment and cure of every class and form of Disease, with our Graduated Electro-Medical [illegible]. ☞ The following diseases have been successfully treated, viz.:—CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Difficult Breathing, Nervousness, Liver Diseases, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Cancer, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Syphilis, Female Weaknesses, Fevers, General Debility, Kidney Diseases, and such other diseases as require purification of the blood.

CONSULTATION FREE OF CHARGE.

We give below a few of the many in Newark who will cheerfully bear testimony to the efficacy of the Inhalations in relieving and curing diseases: [illegible]

CAMPBELL, BEDELL & Co's

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE,

No. 184 BROAD STREET,

(A few doors below New Street), NEWARK, N. J.

The Largest, Cheapest and most Fashionable Stock of

Ready-Made Spring Clothing

IN THE CITY.

SPLENDID BLACK SACK COATS Stylish and made up in the most durable manner. Bound with wide flat binding, and elegantly trimmed. The same is are sold elsewhere for $10 00.	$9 00
VERY FINE SACK COATS Equal to any [illegible] in comparing with them in the city.	8 00
FINE SACK COATS Well made and trimmed, and equal in style and quality to any $10 coat in the city	7 00
BUSINESS SACK COAT The cheapest coat for the money in the city, well made and trimmed in good style.	6 00
VERY FINE BLACK DOESKIN PANTS	6 00
FINE BLACK DOESKIN PANTS	5 00
GOOD BLACK DOESKIN PANTS	4 50

Also, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, in Great Variety.

Just received, a large lot of FINE WHITE SHIRTS.

B. T. Campbell, C. W. Campbell, (formerly with Dunham & Co.) June 18-3 H. Bedell, D. H. Bedell.

E. DUNHAM & CO.,

THE POPULAR

CLOTHIERS

Are now ready with the most complete stock of elegant and durable clothing, cut and made by our regular workmen, at the

Very Lowest Prices!

Our fame for style of cut and finish is everywhere acknowledged. Consequently our customers can depend on

STYLISH AND WELL-FITTING GARMENTS!

Even if of the lowest grade of goods in our stock.

Cheapness

Has always been our rule; we buy our goods for Cash directly from first hands, thereby saving the Jobber's profit, [illegible] and have each garment made at the LOWEST PRICE, consistent with having them well made, then sell our stock at the small advance of ten per cent, which brings our prices fully 20 per cent. below any other house in the trade. The Special Bargains with which we shall begin the season, are an elegant stock of

FINE BLACK DRESS SUITS,

Coat, Vest & Pants complete) beautifully trimmed, made at the low price of - - - - - $18

Silk Mixed Cassimere Suits!

Complete, very durable and stylish, at the extreme low figure of - - $13

Extra Fine all wool Cassimere Suits,

Coat, Pants and Vest complete, made up very tasty, at the low price of - $10

REMEMBER THIS IS FOR THE ENTIRE SUIT!

Price List of Coats:

Superfine black dress frock coats, (our best)	$15
" " "	12
Extra Fine heavy black dress sack coats, edges finely braided,	10
Silk mixed cassimere sacks, of tasty cut,	8
Brown mixed all wool cassimere sacks, new style,	7
Black and white silk mixed cassimere sacks,	6
Grey mixed all wool do.,	5
Stylish tweed sacks, at the low price of	4

Price List of Pants:

Our Finest and Best *Black Doeskin Pants*,	$7
2,000 pair Black Doeskin Pants, popular grade,	5
40 different styles of all wool *Cassimere Pants* at	4
A splendid assortment of new style all wool pants,	3
Heavy Tweed Pants, for business wear,	2 50
Now making— 2,000 pair new style Cassimere Pants, at	2 00

Price List of Vests.

Our finest and best black and fancy silk, cassimere and velvet vests, comprising many of the most beautiful styles ever manufactured, at the low price of	$5
BLACK DOESKIN VESTS, braided edges, at	$2 50, 3 & 4
200 different New Styles of Fancy Cassimere Vests, cut and made very tasty,	$2 to 3

☞ Customers will bear in mind that we manufacture every garment sold in our establishment, and our system is so complete that an defective garment can be found in our stock, and by selling the immense amount of goods to which our trade has grown, we are enabled to keep a stock of every kind and size, and sell our clothing at from 10 to 20 per cent less than other houses.

N. B.—Tailors having garments to [illegible] order can purchase the same ready made from us, at our low rates, and make a fair profit [illegible] their customers a superior cut and well made garment.

☞ We invite an examination of our clothing, whether from desire to purchase or curiosity. The LOWEST PRICE is marked in PLAIN FIGURES on each garment.

DUNHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Clothing.
316 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MECHANIC STREET.
mar18-6m

The Old Meat Stand
Front St., (bet. Cherry & Peace)
IS THE PLACE TO GET THE
BEST MEAT,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuance of the same. Orders promptly attended to.

ap1-4 LINSLEY B. GARDNER.

Fly Blankets!

THE cheapest in the State, All Linen. Only $1 50 each. At the Government Goods Store,
No. 158 Market Street,
june18-3m NEWARK, N. J.

A Full Blooded Alderney Bull,

AND SUFFOLK BOAR, for the season. For terms, apply to CHAS. WEIDEMANN, Drake Farm, near Westfield Depot.

myl9-4m

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at this office.

Visiting Cards—NEW STYLES neatly printed at this office.

HOOFLAND'S COLUMN

INTRODUCED INTO AMERICA FROM GERMANY, in 1835.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

and

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

[illegible]

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of cases, when the patient supposed he was afflicted with this terrible disease, have been cured by the use of these remedies. Extreme emaciation, debility, and cough are the usual attendants upon severe cases of dyspepsia or disease of the digestive organs. Even in cases of genuine Consumption, these remedies will be found of the greatest benefit, strengthening and invigorating.

DEBILITY.

[illegible]

Weak and Delicate Children

are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood.

[illegible]

THE COMPLEXION.

Ladies who wish a fair skin and good complexion, free from a yellowish tinge and all other disfigurement, should use these remedies occasionally. The Liver in perfect order, and the blood pure, will result in sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

Thousands of letters have been received, testifying to the virtue of these remedies.

READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[illegible]

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28th, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

J. H. KENNARD,
[illegible]

Price of the Bitters, $1.00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $5.00.
Price of the Tonic, $1.50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

ap10-1y

COREY & STEWART,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BEST
COREY & STEWART
232
BROAD ST
NEWARK, N. J.

CAPS, FURS, & STRAW GOODS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S ROUND HATS

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND STYLES

FURS AND SOFT HATS

AT REDUCED RATES.

EXTRA

Inducements are offered at H. B. KIMBALL'S, 340 BROAD ST., for the Spring trade.

FAMILY FLOUR

Is not any more essential to the wants of a community than a clean, good fitting shirt is to the appearance of a gentleman.

FIVE DOLLARS

Will purchase two of the finest, best fitting and most durable Shirts to be found, for the money. Or [illegible] in this Place, Where

A BARREL

Of [illegible] by purchasing at

H. B. KIMBALL'S

Gents' Furnishing Store,

NO. 340 BROAD STREET

NEWARK, N. J., June18-3m

Newark Botanic Depot.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

P. P. SAUNIER & CO.,

Botanic and General Druggists,

140 MARKET ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Medical Plants, Roots, Barks, Seeds, Extracts, &c. Also, Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals of every description.

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

☞ All goods warranted pure and genuine, and Eclectic, Thompsonian, Botanic, Chiropodist and Family *Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.*

Wilson's Fountain Root Beer & Ice Cream Soda Water

Constantly on draught. Also Vichy, Kissingen and Saratoga Water. june18-y

New Botanic Store.

M. H. CANFIELD

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has associated himself with Mr. John B. [illegible], who for several years was proprietor of the Botanic Medicine Store in Market street, and that he has opened a store at

No. 352 BROAD STREET,

a few doors above William street, where, in addition to all kinds of Medicinal Roots, Herbs, Barks, Seeds, Extracts and Essential Oils, he will keep a full supply of

Botanic and Family Medicines,
ECLECTIC,
BOTANIC,
CLAIRVOYANT, and
FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS,
Carefully Prepared.

Superior Fountain Root Beer.

This Beer is made direct from the roots, and is a healthy and pleasant drink, and a superior article to quench the thirst and purify the blood. Families supplied. june18-6m

BOTANIC HERB STORE.

J. H. GANT

WOULD respectfully inform his friends, and all those using Botanic medicines, that he is prepared to furnish them with all kinds of

Herbs, Roots, Barks, Flowers and Seeds,

Also all kinds of Tinctures, Cholera Syrup, Pile Ointment, all-healing salve, [illegible]

Clairvoyant, Eclectic Botanic & Family Prescriptions prepared with care.

☞ Dr. Louis [illegible], the great Medical Clairvoyant, can be found at

No. 42 New St.,
Newark, N. J.
Sprl8-3m

PLAINFIELD MACHINE SHOP.

KINYON & SCHENCK,
Machinists, Engineers & Blacksmiths
Cor. Washington & Third St. (next to Gas Works),
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Steam Engines, Steam Fitting, Machinists' Tools, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Bolts, &c., &c.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

PATTERN MAKING & WOOD WORK.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING ATTENDED TO.
y-tem

RICH SOLID GOLD JEWELRY.

Pearl, Coral and Jet Jewelry

Sold retail at wholesale prices.

Finest Hair Jewelry

Mounted in solid gold, made to order in a great variety of handsome patterns.

Gold and Silver Coin

Made up in elaborate sets of Jewelry.

☞ All kinds of Jewelry and Watches made to order and neatly repaired and engraved.

Old Jewelry taken in Exchange.

CHAS. H. BROCKSMITH.
[illegible]
Newark, N. J.
june18-y

Notice.

To all who are in want of a good head of hair, use a thorough application of [illegible]

GERANIUM TONIC.

For further particulars, call at [illegible] Cherry Street, [illegible] Plainfield, N. J.

Laws of New Jersey.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE.—An act to defray incidental Expenses.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the treasurer of this state to pay upon the warrant of the comptroller, to the several persons hereinafter named, the following amounts, viz:

Item No. 1. Robert D. Ivins, for horses and carriages to take members of the legislature to soldiers' children's home twenty-five dollars, $25 00

Item No. 2. To Samuel R. Smith for Michael P. Norney, for use of steamboat in viewing New Jersey Central Railroad bridge and Newark bay, as per resolution of legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, 169 00

Item No. 3. To Anthony Rowley, for dusters, matches, rubber bands, &c., furnished the senate, forty dollars and fifty cents. 40 50

Item No. 4. To Anthony Rowley, for baskets, inkstands, taps, &c., furnished house of assembly, two hundred and sixty dollars and twenty cents, 260 20

Item No. 5. To C. Barricklo, for articles furnished house of assembly, forty four dollars and twenty five cents. 44 25

Item No. 6. To William Paterson, master in chancery, services examining testimony in contested election in second assembly district in the county of Middlesex, Jones vs. Tyrell, two hundred and fifty dollars. 250 00

Item No. 7. To W. T. Nicholson, for stationery furnished assistant clerk of the senate, seventy-four dollars and sixty cents. 74 60

Item No. 8. To Richard H. Cook, for services rendered in perfecting rolls of New Jersey regiments, five hundred and forty-four dollars, 544 00

Item No. 9. To Charles Scott, for stationery furnished the senate, twenty dollars and seventy-five cents. 20 75

Item No. 10. To J. O. Seymour & Co., for stationery furnished the house of assembly. 3,500 00

Item No. 11. To W. T. Nicholson, for stationery furnished chancery office, per order of D. Dummer, clerk, two hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents. 223 78

Item No. 12. To Wm. T. Nicholson, for stationery furnished secretary of senate, ninety-five dollars and fifteen cents. 95 15

Item No. 13. To Charles Scott, for stationery furnished the senate per order of E. R. Borden, secretary, three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents. 337 25

Item No. 14. To William T. Nicholson, for stationery furnished house of assembly, as per order of the committee on stationery, eight thousand four hundred and seven dollars and seventy cents. 8,407 70

Item No. 15. To William T. Nicholson, for stationery furnished the senate, one hundred and thirty-four dollars. 134 00

Item No. 16. To William T. Nicholson, for Cushing's manual and stationery for house of assembly, ninety-six dollars and seventy-five cents. 96 75

Item No. 17. To William T. Nicholson, for stationery furnished office of supreme court, per order of Charles P. Smith, clerk, two hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-five cents. 215 95

Item No. 18. To William T. Nicholson, for stationery furnished engrossing clerk of senate, two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifteen cents. 238 15

Item No. 19. To William T. Nicholson, for stationery furnished engrossing clerk of assembly, two hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-five cents. 217 45

Item No. 20. To A. H. Boden and Company, for stationery furnished house of assembly ninety-five dollars, 95 00

Item No. 21. To A. H. Boden and Company, for stationery furnished senate, per order of E. R. Borden, secretary, forty-five dollars. 45 00

Item No. 22. To Murphy and Betchel, for stationery furnished senate, per order of E. R. Borden, secretary, three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents. 367 87

Item No. 23. To James and Dunham, for mucilage furnished senate, fourteen dollars and six cents. 14 06

Item No. 24. To A. V. Manning, for office table furnished engrossing clerk of senate, eight dollars. 8 00

Item No. 25. To Murphy and Betchel, for stationery furnished supreme court office, by order of Charles P. Smith, clerk, one hundred and thirty-four dollars. 134 00

Item No. 26. To Murphy and Betchel, for stationery furnished house of assembly at the opening of the session, one thousand five hundred dollars. 1,500 00

Item No. 27. To Peter S. Duryee, William Paterson and Amzi Dodd, commissioners to revise the tax law, for traveling expenses, printing and engrossing, two hundred and twenty seven dollars. 227 00

Item No. 28. To M. Coulgan, for cleaning assembly room, seven dollars. 7 00

Item No. 29. To Hough and Gillespy for stationery, furnished chancery office thirty dollars 30 00

Item No. 30. To R. H. Seymour, services as clerk of committee on police commission of Jersey City twenty dollars. 20 00

Item No. 31. To J. Corson, for services of officiating clergymen in opening daily sessions of senate and assembly three hundred dollars. 300 00

Item No. 32. To P. S. Howell, for stationery furnished senate and assembly session, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, sixty-one dollars and fifty-five cents. 61 55

Item No. 33. To the Sussex Record, for advertising thanksgiving proclamation, four dollars and twenty cents. 4 20

Item No. 34. To Martin R. Dennis and Company, for stationery furnished to the officers and members of the senate as per order of committee on stationery, four thousand three hundred dollars and seventy cents. 4,300 70

Item No. 35. To David Ayers, for expenses of committee and others on account of Bay Bridge as per resolution eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-two cents. 1,514 42

Item No. 36. To Taylor's hotel for dinners and refreshments of legislative committee and carriage hire, one hundred and eighty-two dollars. 182 00

Item No. 37. To Wm. T. Nicholson for stationery furnished house of assembly, seventy-four dollars. 74 00

Item No. 38. To John P. Lansing, for services rendered the committee on incidental expenses, thirty dollars. 30 00

Item No. 39. To John C. Disbrow, for coaches furnished committee on state prison accounts, ten dollars. 10 00

Item No. 40. To S. Vansickel, five dollars for hanging portrait of Washington in the assembly chamber. 5 00

Item No. 41. To David Clark, for stationery furnished the engrossing clerk of assembly, sixty-one dollars and sixty-five cents. 61 65

Item No. 42. To David Clark, for stationery furnished assembly by order of the clerk, twenty-seven dollars. 27 00

Item No. 43. To A. C. Newman, for drawing plans for enlarging the assembly chamber, one hundred dollars. 100 00

Item No. 44. To Norris Frost, services as page to the speaker of the house of assembly, two hundred dollars. 200 00

Item No. 45. To C. M. Johnson, extra services as page of house of assembly, fifty dollars. 50 00

Item No. 46. To Augustus Bogert, extra services as page of house of assembly, fifty dollars. 50 00

Item No. 47. To Clarence J. Mulford, state librarian, two hundred and fifty dollars. 250 00

Item No. 48. To Willet Hicks, for brooms, brushes, &c., for nished senate chamber, twenty-eight dollars and seventy cents. 28 70

Item No. 49. To John C. Disbrow, for coaches furnished committee on Lunatic Asylum, twenty-four dollars. 24 00

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed April 17, 1868.

CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND ONE.—An additional supplement to an "An act to provide for the publication of the public laws of this State," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all laws directed to be published by the act to which this is a supplement, or the supplements thereto, in any of the newspapers published in the city of Trenton, shall be published in the "Emporium," a daily newspaper printed and published in the city of Trenton; and in the "New Republic," a newspaper printed and published in the city of Camden, all laws as are authorized to be published in the county of Camden; and in the "Spirit of the Times," a newspaper printed and published in Egg Harbor City, all laws as are authorized to be published in the county of Atlantic; and in the "New Jersey Democrat," a newspaper printed and published in the city of Newark, all laws as are authorized to be published in the county of Essex; and in the "Constitutionalist," a newspaper printed and published in the the town of Plainfield, in the county of Union, all laws as are authorized to be published in the county of Union; and in the "Orange Record," a newspaper printed and published in the city of Orange, all laws as are authorized to be published in the county of Essex; and in the "Weekly Bergen County Times," a newspaper published at Englewood, all laws as are authorized to be published in the county of Bergen; and in the "Hudson City Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in Hudson City, all laws as are authorized to be printed in the county of Hudson, and in the "Evening Journal," a newspaper printed and published in Jersey City; and in the "Sussex Record," a newspaper printed and published in the county of Sussex, all laws as are authorized to be published in the County of Sussex; and in the "Washington Star," a newspaper published in the county of Warren, all laws as are authorized to be published in the county of Warren, for which publication they shall be entitled to receive the same compensation as is allowed the publishers of other newspapers published in this state, for said work, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17, 1868.

* * *

During the rebellion a regiment of Arkansas men was marching one day knee deep in mud, a part of them dragging a heavy cannon. An officer riding by was hailed by one of them with the remark: "Wa'al, Colonel, I'll go through with you this hitch, but if you ever have any more Unions to break up, you may just bet yer life I ain't thar!"

Osborn Manufacturing Co.,

109 BLEEKER ST., N. Y.

"Osborn" BIRD & ANIMAL Cages,

Manufactured solely by this Company at Bridgeport, Conn., under Letters Patent of the United States.

These cages are of a great variety of styles and [illegible], and include Canary, Parrot, Mocking Bird, Squirrel, &c.

They are finished in a superior manner; are [illegible] which is so fatal to Birds and Animals [illegible] They are Vermin Proof. Bird Fanciers will appreciate these points of excellence, to be found in no other Cages. They received the highest premiums at the American Institute and New York State Fairs of 1867.

Caution: all our Cages are stamped with our name upon them. Send for Circular and Price List.

GEORGE G. HILTON, General Ag't.

Lindeman & Sons'

Celebrated and Unexcelled

Patent Cycloid Piano-Fortes

Were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the

First Premium Gold Medal

FOR

Novelty, Superiority and Excellence.

Verdict of the Judges at the Fair of the American Institute:

"Therefore, considering the novelty and value of the invention, and the results which spring from it, namely, the production of all the elements which go to form a perfect Piano, we declare No. [illegible], the Cycloid Piano, patented and manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, of New York, justly entitled to the First Premium for the best Piano on exhibition in the present Fair of the American Institute."

Similar testimonials were awarded these superb instruments at the State Fairs of

MICHIGAN, INDIANA, KANSAS,

and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

READ THE

OPINIONS OF GREAT ARTISTS.

Gottschalk, the renowned Pianist, says: "It is the finest instrument of the Square class that I have ever tried. The tone pleases me as rich and solid as that of a Grand Piano. I have tested it as I would a Grand Piano for points of delicacy and of strength, and it has stood the test in every way."

The following eminent artists concur in the above opinions:

John H. Pattison,	Harry Sanderson,
Carl Anschutz,	Wm. K. Bassford,
A. Baptisti,	Charles Fradel,
Alfred A. Pease,	C. J. Hopkins,
William Mason,	Theo. Eisfeld,
Gustav Satter,	Geo. W. Morgan.

No. 2 LEROY PLACE, BLEECKER ST.,

(One block west of Broadway)

NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.

Louis Berge & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

First-Class Agraffe Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms, 37 Bleecker Street.

These Pianos are recommended by the most eminent artists, and are, for power, fullness, elasticity of touch and durability, unsurpassed by any Pianos made in this country.

Guaranteed for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists sent by mail on application.

THE

Florence Sewing Machne

Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the following Fairs and Industrial Exhibitions, during past season:

American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanic's Association, Lowell; New England Agricultural Fair, Providence; New York State Agricultural Fair.

Besides numerous minor State and County Fairs throughout the country, thus establishing our claim that the Florence is the

Best Family Sewing Machine in the World

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for an Illustrated Circular.

Mar1-y

Tiemann's Laundry Blue.

This Blue is manufactured expressly for WASHING purposes by the well-known Color manufacturers, D. F. TIEMANN & CO., and being perfectly PURE and FREE from acid, it supplies a want which has long been felt, a Blue which will not injure the clothes.

It is put up in convenient form in bottles, or, for those who prefer using the powder, in neat wooden boxes. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

J. H. TIEMANN, Sole Agent,
240 Pearl Street, N. Y.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCHES

Fine Jewelry and Silver Ware.

BENEDICT BROS.,

UP TOWN

601 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Between Amity and Fourth Streets.

BENEDICT'S TIME WATCH

Having proved an exact time-keeper, we confidently recommend it to those wishing to keep the correct time, and to enable us to introduce it throughout the country, we offer to send it by express, at our own expense. Address

BENEDICT BROS., up town,
691 Broadway, N. Y.

B. Benedict, Time-Tables of all Railroads and Steamboats from New York. Also agents for National Watches, 691 Broadway.

Benedict Bro's, 171 Broadway, cor. Courtlandt St.
Benedict Bro's, 234 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
Sole agents for the Hemondale Church Clocks. Also agents for the American Waltham Watches.

WHISTLE!

Have you heard our new steam whistle,
Will you read our new epistle,
Which we place before the public,
Signed by Rogers and by Hubbard.

Did you ever hear the steam mill song,
Or ever pause to wonder
To note the message it proclaims,
In tones of juvenile thunder.

Our engines throb with giant strength,
With power of thirty horses,
For steam can beat the water wheel,
O'er which the streamlet courses.

We grind the wheat, we grind the corn,
And grind exceeding fine,
Superior meal and premium flour,
Are always in our line.

Then farmers, come with your golden grain,
And we will prove full well;
That none but finest meal and flour,
We ever grind or sell.

And though we point with special pride
To our Moulding, Sash and Blinds,
We never deal in mouldy grain,
And never go it *blind.*

We drive the thundering mill wheels round,
We drive the saw and plane,
And business we desire to drive,
And thus success attain.

Then Builders come for Sash and Blinds,
For Doors and Mouldings too,
And we will prove that prices move
On a scale called very low.

Although we have no mill pond dam,
Because we use steam power,
We can and will do what is right,
And sell no damaged flour.

Then farmers, bring us your grain to grind for family use. If you have good grain to sell, bring it to us and get greenbacks. Laborers, artisans, mechanics, contractors, citizens, all give us a call, and see what we can do in each department.

ROGERS & HUBBARD.

☞ Goods delivered to any part of the village free of charge. ☜

T. A. ROGERS. Junel4tf J. A. HUBBARD.

CLOTHING!

20 PER CENT SAVED!

In buying your Clothing at the Old Established and well-known

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

OF

R. STOUTENBURGH,

Nos. 288 & 290 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

The attention of close buyers in the above line of Goods is most earnestly called to examine my stock of

Spring Clothing

At prices lower than before the war, and at least 10 to 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the State.

Read the following Scale of Prices!

An Elegant Suit of Black (Sack Coat, Pants and Vest)	$17 50
A Superb Black Frock Coat for	14 00
An Elegant Black Frock Coat for	12 00
A Very Nice Black Sack Coat for	8 00
An Elegant " " "	10 00
Something Superfine for	12 00
A fine lot of blue and brown cloth sacks (finely trimmed and braided wide) only	$12 00
All wool fancy cassimere sacks, ranging from	$6 00 to $13 00
Black doe pants—very fine	$6 50
" " —splendid quality	5 00
Black doe vests, from	$2 to 3 50
A thousand varieties of fancy cass. pants ranging from	4 to 6 00
Vests in endless variety, ranging in price from	2 to 3 00

SPECIALITY.

A good sack coat for	**$4 00**
A good pair of Pants, (lined through)	**2 50**

THESE GOODS ARE CERTAINLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Call and examine when in the city. Goods all bought at the lowest cash rates. It is an established fact that goods well bought is equal to being half sold. Save your money by calling and purchasing from the largest stock of ready made Clothing ever offered in this State. Cut this out, and don't forget the number,

288 & 290 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

R. STOUTENBURGH,

The Oldest Established Clothier in the State.

ap2-4 ☞ Children's Clothing from 2½ to 13 Years of Age. ☜

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Park Place, cor. North Canal St.

(Next corner to Centre market), **NEWARK, N. J.**

Great saving in the price of your Teas and Coffees, by purchasing at the

Great Tea Warehouse.

"We are constantly receiving the very choicest brands of **Oolongs, Souchongs** and **Moyune Green Teas,** and the most delicate and choice natural leaf **Japan Teas,** which we are selling at our new Branch, at a small per centage over cargo prices.

TEAS!

Oolong, (Black,) - -	80c.	90c.	$1.00
Mixed, (Green and Black)	80c.	90c.	$1.00
English Breakfast, - -	90c.	$1.00	$1.20
Imperial (Green,) 80c. 90	$1.00	1.10	$1.25
Young Hyson, (Green,)	$1, 1.10	1.20	$1.25
Uncolored Japan, - -		$1 1.10	$1.25
Gunpowder, - - - - -		1.25	$1.50

COFFEES

Roasted and Ground Daily.

Ground Coffee 20, 25, 30, a 35c. Java, 40c.
Roasted Coffee, - 30, a 35c. Java, 40c.
Green Coffee - 25, 30, a 33c.

25 Park Place, Newark, N. J.
159 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
102 Hamilton Av., Brooklyn, L. I.,

C. H. Bosch,
PROPRIETOR.

janl4-y

Photographic Views.

F. L. HUFF,

244 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.,

Successor to R. E. Stoutenburg & Co.

And for the past five years in the reception room of Kirk's Gallery, and manager of that establishment, would announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed extensive arrangements for

OUT-DOOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Having secured the services of a **First-class Operator,** of long experience in this branch of the business, and placed the same under the management of

Mr. James V. Fordham,

We flatter ourselves that with our superior facilities we can please all who may favor us with their orders. Persons wishing to obtain views of

VILLAS, HOMESTEADS AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,

of all kinds, Landscapes, etc., etc., and especially those who have property for sale, they may find great advantages from having such photographs will please send their orders to the Gallery, 244 and 246 Broad Street, next door to the Post Office, Newark.

june 18-y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY, between John S. [illegible], complainant and John M. Bunnel and wife and al., defendants. Fieri facias.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale, at public vendue, on THURSDAY, THE [illegible] DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1868, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Elizabeth, all that tract and parcel of land [illegible], lying and being in the township of New Providence, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey. Beginning at a post for a corner; [illegible] place of beginning, containing twenty-five acres of land, [illegible] about twenty-five acres of land.

[illegible], Sheriff.

Dated May 6, 1868. June[illegible]

Master's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey, between

John W. Brown, complainant, and James McCallister, Eliza McCallister and Samuel Gray, defendants. — Fi Fa. for sale of Mortgaged premises

The above sale stands adjourned to Saturday, June 20th next—same hour and place.

ENOS W. RUNYON,
Master in Chancery of New Jersey.

Dated May 26, 1868.—may29wfs

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office, April [illegible], 1868.

Edward Terry and Frances Lee, Jr., Executors of Jona. Terry, dec'd.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands, or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the Constitutionalist for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate. ap[illegible]

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.

Union County, Surrogate's Office, April 25, 1868.

Elias R. Pope & Jeptha Clawson, executors of William Woodin, deceased.

ON application of the above named Executors it is ordered that said Executors give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order within Twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the Constitutionalist for the same space of time; and if any Creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such Creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors.

By ADDISON S. CLARK, Surrogate.

Commissioner's Sale.

THE subscribers commissioners appointed by the Orphan's Court of Union County to make partition of certain real estate, of which David Coon died seized and possessed, in Plainfield Township, to said county will, by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of said County, bearing date May 5th, 1868, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Mansion House, in the village of Plainfield, in said County, on Thursday, the 16th day of July next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, the real estate mentioned in said order, situated on [illegible] Street, in Plainfield, [illegible] the corner of [illegible] and [illegible] Streets, with the improvements thereon, also a brick building and lot on the South side of [illegible] street adjoining the above, with the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining. Conditions and attendance by

ISRAEL C. MUNDY,
HENRY J. H. MARTIN, } Commissioners.
ENOS W. RUNYON,

Dated May 7, 1868. June 18-tw

BOOTS & SHOES.

Mrs. G. W. Stanford

WISHES to inform the public that she still continues in the Boot and Shoe business, at the Old Stand

ON FRONT STREET,

Where she is selling Boots and Shoes CHEAPER than at any other place in Plainfield. A large assortment of

SPRING STYLES

Just received.

High Polish Pebble Goat Boots

For Ladies', misses and Children's wear. Having competent workmen engaged she is prepared to make

Gents' Fine Calf Boots

In a neat and satisfactory manner. Thankful for past patronage, she solicits a continuance of the same.

Repairing Neatly Executed.

MRS. G. W. STANFORD.

a[illegible]

Marble Mantles.

GEO. McGHEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTELS,

192 BROAD STREET,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

one and a half Blocks from Railroad depot.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Architects, Builders and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Marble Mantles, in Italian and American Marbles, at 25 per cent. less than the New York prices. Grate Frames and Summer Pieces complete, made to suit the opening of mantel Builders. Can also see, on view, a selection of Marbleized Slate Company.

Agent for the Philadelphia Marbleized Slate Company.

at 2ocj

Ladies' Restaurant

AND

Ice Cream Saloon.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Plainfield and vicinity that he has opened a Ladies' Restaurant and Ice Cream Saloon on

FRONT STREET,

(In the building formerly occupied as the Post Office.)

All the delicacies of the season will be furnished.—Game, &c. Also,

PURE ICE CREAM.

☞ Parties supplied at short notice.

my5 GEORGE MILLER.

Wm. H. Jacobus,

WITH

Smith, Clark & Co.,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BRUSHES,

Address, **360 WALNUT ST.,**

my21y NEWARK, N. J.

Fly Blankets!

THE cheapest in the State. All Linen. Only $1 50 each. At the Government Goods Store,

No. 166 Market Street,

june14-2n *NEWARK, N. J.*

Central Railroad of N. J.

Connecting at New Hampton Junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburg and the West without change of cars. [illegible] change to Cincinnati or Chicago, [illegible]

Passenger & Freight Depot in New York, foot of Liberty Street.

3 Express Trains Daily to the West.

Summer Arrangement—Commencing June 8, 1868.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p. m.

Leave New York at [illegible] p. m.

Leave Elizabeth for Plainfield at [illegible] p.m.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

Leave Plainfield at [illegible] p. m.

Leave Somerville at [illegible] p. m.

[illegible]

E. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Hope's Express Company

WILL FORWARD, WITH DISPATCH,

Money, Merchandise, &c.,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS,

To All Parts of the Country.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK:

59 BROADWAY & 280 CANAL ST

EXPRESSES LEAVE PLAINFIELD

[illegible]

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Agent.

OFFICE IN PLAINFIELD, CORNER OF FRONT AND SOMERSET STREETS.

F. BAYAN, Driver. v-dec1

ANDERSON & ASSMANN,

Practical Plumbers,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

ALSO, DEALERS IN

STOVES,
RANGES,
& HOT AIR FURNACES.

Hatters' Copper and Lead Kettles, and Copper Hat Cranes to order.

No. 170 MARKET STREET,

NEWARK, N. J.

Gray's Excelsior, Mace's Upright and Lesley's Zero

Refrigerators!

Baltimore Heaters,

For fire places, &c. All goods warranted, and at reasonable prices. Jan[illegible]

DOUGLAS & SON,

Manufacturers of and dealers in every description of

Cabinet Furniture,

For the Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Hall, Chamber, and Kitchen, in all the various styles, both ancient and modern.

Warerooms 302 Broad St. Newark, N. J.

(Manufactory, rear of warerooms.)

Mattresses of curled hair and other materials. **Patent Spring Beds, &c.** A large assortment of Fancy Furniture, consisting of [illegible] Book Shelves, Stationery Shelves, &c. The best assortment of

Pianos, Organs, Melodeons and Sheet Music

In Stock at a great reduction.

Window Shades, Paper Hangings, &c.,

at low prices. [illegible]

J. Van Horn & Co.,

Dealers in

New & second-hand Furniture,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Crockery, Glass-ware, Wood, Willow-ware, Cutlery, &c.,

104 and 106 Mulberry Sts.

cor. Market st.—under the New Jersey Hotel

NEWARK, N. J.

Cheap for Cash.

Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., bought, sold or exchanged.

☞ Goods delivered at the depot and shipped free of charge.

J. VAN HORN. [illegible] C. R. CARTER.